







Samuel W. Pennypacker.

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## The Political State of Europe, &c.

To the Publisher of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE. /

S I R,

London, March 25, 1749.

*The government having determined to settle Nova Scotia, with a view, as I apprehended, of making it an equivalent for the loss of Cape Breton, I have sent you the copy of a letter from a correspondent in New England, which discovers the sentiments of the Gentlemen there on this important point, and which may be the more agreeable to the public, as it comes from a colony so immediately interested in its success.*

I am, &c.

Dear Sir,

Boston, Oct. 17, 1748.

**T**HE news of a general peace was not received here very cordially, as it is to be followed with the surrender of *Cape Breton* to the *French*; nor is it to be wondered at, when we consider what little molestation our trade and fishery has met with since its reduction; and should it be delivered up to them, it may prove very fatal to us in a future war, unless the government can be prevailed upon to fortify and settle *Nova Scotia*. This would, in a great measure, compensate the loss of *Louisbourg*, as it would be a barrier to all the northern provinces, and, in time, be of more service to the nation, than half the colonies already settled: *Nova Scotia* has a very large extent of sea-coast, abounding with fine rivers, bays, and harbours, and is surrounded with such fishing banks for cod and other fish, as are to be found in no other part of the world, with vast quantities of timber and good soil; that it will, if properly settled, be the greatest seminary for seamen of any we have; which must, in my opinion, be of the greatest con-

cern to the kingdom, as *France*, by increasing its trade, will raise such numbers of seamen, as will in time give them the superiority.

Should this settlement be attempted, as I sincerely wish it may, at a conjuncture in which so many soldiers and seamen must be disbanded, it will not only afford them an ample support, but render it highly beneficial to its mother-country.

This will be very different from the settling of *Georgia*, and some other colonies, that have not been attended with success; for it has long been found to be a healthy and agreeable climate, perfectly adapted to *English* constitutions, and will want but little encouragement more than a proper protection, under a form of civil government, and under a kind humane Governor; and, in a few years, will probably add a considerable weight to our commercial interest, and greatly enrich his Majesty's dominions.

Very little provision will be wanting to subsist the inhabitants after the first year; for where there is water, there is commonly plenty

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ty of fish; and a man may easily catch more in two hours, than he can eat in a week. This is a just account of that fine country, which, if properly settled and protected, may be esteemed one of the richest jewels in the crown, and of the highest importance to the kingdom.

I am, &c.

*Leicester-house, April 1.* This day the young Princess, daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Prince, and Princess of Wales, was baptized at *Leicester-house*, by the name of *Leuisa-Anne*; the Prince of Hesse, the Princess of Orange, and the Queen of Denmark, being sponsors.

*April 3.*

*Petersburgh, March 22.* The affair of regulating the limits between this empire and Sweden, is again brought upon the carpet. The Commissioners of the Empress are furnished with instructions and powers to regulate this affair upon the footing of former declarations; her Imperial Majesty not thinking herself under any necessity to give up those advantages, which she obtained by the success of her arms, and the conditions of the treaty of peace concluded at *Abo*. The Swedes on their side represent, that by the cession of the province of *Nyland*, they have scarce any frontier left, and that their country is quite open; to which it has been answered on the part of the Empress, that this was a thing which ought not to give Sweden any uneasiness, so long as they resolved to maintain a good understanding and friendship, which they might be assured her Imperial Majesty would never be the first to break in upon. So the regulation of the limits is in several respects still in a passive situation.

*Ordinance of the General of the French Windward Islands in America, of the 7th of December, 1748, N. S.*

*Charles de Thebieres, de Levi, de Pestel, de Grimaud*, Marquis of Caylus, Knight of the order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, and of the royal and military order of *St. Lewis*, Commander in chief of his Majesty's ships, his Governor and Lieutenant-general of the islands of *Martinico*, *Gaudaloupe*, *Grande* and *Petite Terre*, *Desada*, *Mary Gallant*, the *Saints*, *Dominico*, *St. Lucia*, *St. Vincent*, *Bequia*, *Canavan*, *Cairiouacou*, *Grenade*, and of all the islands and islets commonly called the *Grenadilles*, *Tobago*, *St. Bartholomew*, *St. Martin*, *Cayan*, and the Continent comprehended between the rivers of the *Amazons* and *Orenoque*.

The island of *Tobago*, commonly called *Tobacco*, one of those under our government, indisputably belonging to his Majesty, and the property which he has in it having been authentically acknowledged by treaties, and no Prince or Sovereign power whatsoever laid any pretension to the sovereignty or dominion of the same; has obliged us to give no credit

to an information we have received, That a small frigate, styling herself *English*, and authorized by certain pretended powers issued from the Governor of *Barbadoes*, should have been about a month since, at the said island of *Tobago*, and there clandestinely stuck up to trees, in different parts of the same, a pretended proclamation, importing, that Mr. *Greenville*, Governor of *Barbadoes*, who in the same proclamation calls himself, without any foundation, Governor of *St. Lucia*, *Dominico*, *St. Vincent*, and *Tobago*, together with all the other islands, colonies, and plantations in *America*, commonly called or known by the name of, the *Caribbee*-islands (which islands and plantations, nevertheless, belonged indisputably to his Majesty) had ordered the inhabitants of *Tobago*, who are all subjects to his Majesty, to quit the same in the space of thirty days, giving them to understand, that they must expect military execution in case of their non-compliance; the nature of such an act, and the terms in which it is conceived, puts it out of all doubt that it could never have proceeded from the Governor of *Barbadoes*, but is the work of some evil disposed person, and determines us to wave the demanding any satisfaction from the pretended author of it, who in all probability, had no hand in it.

Nevertheless, it being necessary to hinder any person, of what quality, condition, and nation soever they may be, from falling into the snare laid for them: We declare to all the subjects of his Majesty, who are settled upon the said island of *Tobago*, as well whites as *Indians*, negroes, mulattoes, mestees, and all others that it may concern, That we will defend them against the attempts that any nation, strangers to us, may form against the said island; and that we will send them such a quantity of ammunition and provisions as they may stand in need of.

We prohibit their having any correspondence or dealing with the neighbouring colonies, belonging either to the *English*, *Dutch*, or *Danes*, nor to suffer any of them to continue among them, or to permit their coming on shore in the said island of *Tobago*, until such time as we shall have sent a commanding Officer with regular troops, for their protection and defence.

It is our will, that these presents be read, published, and set up in all the quarters of the said island of *Tobago*, that no person whatever may plead ignorance of the same.

Given under our seal at arms, and the countersign of our first Secretary at *Martinico*, the 7th of December, 1748.

*Le Marquis De Caylus.*

By his Lordship's command,

*Mouret.*









# THE WESTERN OR ATLANTIC

A True and Accurate MAP of the  
ENGLISH EMPIRE in  
NORTH AMERICA

Representing their Rightful Claim as confirmed by Charters & the formal Surrender of their INDIAN FRIENDS, Likewise the Encroachments of the FRENCH with the several Ports they have unjustly erected thereon

By R. Bennett Engraver.








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## Account of the ENGLISH COLONIES in NORTH AMERICA.

With a New and Accurate MAP of that Part of the Continent on which they are situated.

MERICA is by much the largest quarter of the earth, and divided into two parts, called North and South America, on the former of which the English colonies are situated.

This large country was wholly unknown to the inhabitants of Europe till the year 1492, when Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in the service of Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Spain, discovered it, though he had not the honour of giving his own name to this continent, which acquired the name of America from one Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who was sent in 1497, by Emanuel king of Portugal, to extend the discoveries of Columbus.

Sebastian Cabot, commissioned by Henry VII. of England, to discover a north-west passage to China and the East Indies, discovered and took possession of, in the year 1497, all the eastern coast of North America, from the Polar Circle to Cape Florida, in the name of the crown of England. But though Sebastian and John Cabot had a royal grant of the property of all the lands they should discover and settle, to the westward of Europe, they made no settlement.

Sir Walter Raleigh, in the year 1584, sent, by order of queen Elizabeth, two vessels to North America, to make a settlement there. Accordingly he landed his people on the island of Roanoake, near the mouth of Albemarle river, in North Carolina, where they began a plantation, but did not continue long, for sir Francis Drake touching there in the year 1586, most of them returned with him to England. Raleigh gave the name of Virginia to all this part of America, in honour of the queen; and a continual, though small trade, was carried on to these countries from England.

James I. incorporated, in the year 1606, two companies, called the South and North Virginia companies. The country granted to the former extended from  $34^{\circ}$  to  $38^{\circ}$  north latitude, and still retains the name of Virginia: and the lands granted to the latter, called also the West-country company, were

contained between the parallels of  $38^{\circ}$  and  $44^{\circ}$  north latitude. The capitals of these settlements were to have been built at a hundred miles distance from each other, and extend one hundred miles back into the country; and consequently each colony was to be a square district whose side was one hundred miles. Had this intention been followed, we should have had, between the Gulph of St. Laurence and Cape Fear, seven colonies of equal dimensions; whereas at present we have, within these limits, about twelve colonies, of very unequal dimensions, the lands having been granted at different times, and some of them have no bounds to the westward.

These companies did not long continue; the settlements they made not answering what was expected from them, they surrendered their patents. The Dutch did not neglect so fair an opportunity; they settled on some of the lands abandoned by the companies, and kept possession of them almost threecore years. The English however did not totally leave America; many continued, and in process of time greatly increased.

Having premised this short account of the discovery and first settlement of our American colonies, we shall proceed to give a particular description of them, beginning with the most powerful of the English colonies on the continent of North America, called

### NEW-ENGLAND.

**T**HIS large country is bounded on the east and south-east by the Atlantic ocean, on the north-east by Nova Scotia or Acadia, on the north by the Indian nations, on the west by part of Canada and New-York, and on the south and south-west by New-York and Long-Island. It is about three hundred and fifty miles in length along the sea-coast, and its mean breadth about one hundred and sixty-five.

The summer-season here is warmer, tho' shorter than ours, and generally accompanied for two months with a clear sky, which renders the country so wholesome, that

none





none of our plantations suit an English constitution better than this; yet in their winters, which are longer and severer than ours, the winds are often very boisterous, and the air sharper than in Old England. June, July, and August are their hottest months, during which the musketoes, bugs, and other insects are very troublesome.

This country, when first visited by the English, was one continued forest, the Indians having cleared only a few small spots of ground for planting corn, but our countrymen found many fruitful vallies watered with rivers. The land next the sea is in general low, and in some parts marshy; but farther up it rises into hills, and on the north-east is rocky and mountainous. The soil is in general very good, especially in the vallies, where the first planters found the grass above an ell in height.

Few countries are better watered with springs, rivers, and lakes, though the latter are not so large as those in the north and west. It has seven navigable rivers, the Connecticut, the Thames, the Patuxet, the Merrimack, the Piscatawy, the Saco, and the Casco.

To this conveniency of so many fine rivers, the great number of large populous towns is doubtless owing; and in the tracts between the rivers there are so many brooks and springs, that there is hardly a place where fresh water may not be had, by sinking a well, within ten or twelve feet of the surface.

Here are some few copper-mines in the country, but the ore is so poor, that it is not worth digging, especially as they lie far from the sea.

The woods and swamps abound with good timber, but so much has been cut within ten or twelve miles from the sea, that the greatest part is now taken down. Oak, elm, ash, cypress, pine, chestnut, walnut, cedar, beech, aspen, sassafras, are common here, as are also spruce and fir-trees, which are of an extraordinary growth, producing masts, yards, and planks, as the oak does the other ship-timber; so that more ships have been built in this province, than in all the other parts of America. All sorts of garden and orchard-trees thrive here so well, that most planters make an hundred hog-heads of cyder in a season; and the export of apples to the sugar-islands is a constant article in its commerce.

They have as good hemp and flax as any in the Baltic, great plenty of all sorts of roots, as turneps, parsnips, carrots, radishes, onions, &c.

They had a great variety of fruits of their own growth before the English arrived

here, particularly grapes, currans, strawberries, raspberries, huckleberries, chestnuts, walnuts, smallnuts, philberts, and many others. Their peaches and other wall-fruits are much larger and finer than ours.

Indian corn, or maiz, is produced in great plenty here. This gramineous plant has an ear a span in length, containing eight or more rows of grain, according to the goodness of the soil, and about thirty grains in a row; it is of various colours in the same field, and even in the same ear, but the most common is the white and yellow. The stalks grow six or eight feet high, are jointed like a cane, with long flag-leaves at each joint, yielding a juice like the sugar-cane, and at the top is a cluster of flowers resembling rye-blossoms. The general time of planting it is from the middle of April to the middle of May; though in the northern parts it is not planted till the middle of June. The manner of planting the maiz is in rows of five or six feet distance every way. The earth is to be opened four inches deep, with a hoe, and then four or five grains are thrown into it, about the breadth of the hoe from one another; after which they are covered with earth, which is weeded as often as there is occasion. When the stalk begins to grow high, and to shoot forth the ear, they draw earth about the bottom of it like hop-hills. It is ripe about the middle of September, and stripped as soon as gathered, or spread out very thin, to prevent its sprouting or being mouldy. The English now often plant it by means of the plough; in order to which they turn up the furrows six feet asunder, then plough across at the same distance, throw in the corn where they intersect each other, and either cover it with a hoe, or run another furrow over it with the plow.

The Indians, after boiling it till it is tender, eat it with fish and venison instead of bread; and sometimes they previously bruise it in a mortar. But the most common way is to parch it in ashes, stirring it so as to make it very tender without burning it. This they pound and sift into fine meal, which they eat either dry or mixed with water. The English knead it into dough, which they bake about twelve hours. They also make good beer of it, by mashing it in the same manner as barley.

There is hardly a greater variety of fowl any where than in this country, as turkeys, partridges, geese, ducks, herons, storks, heathcocks, puans, widgeons, dappers, blackbirds, and great variety of others.





Beasts, both tame and wild, are here in great plenty. Among the former are conies, sheep, goats, hogs, and horses, all brought originally from England. As for beasts of the forest, there are all sorts, as deer, elks, racoons, bears, wolves, ounces, foxes, hares, rabbits, sables, beavers, otters, squirrels, &c. but the most uncommon and valuable creature is the mouse-deer, called by the Indians wampoose. It is about twelve feet high, with broad palms and four horns, twelve feet distant from the tip of one to that of the other, and the body about the size of a bull; his neck resembles that of a stag, his ears large and erect, and his tail something longer than that of a buck.

Since this country has been planted, great part of the venomous creatures are destroyed, or retired to the distant forests for shelter. The rattle-snake is found here, but not so common as in Virginia.

There is no sort of British manufacture, either for use, ornament, or luxury, but what is imported into New-England; so that some of the most experienced traders in these parts have computed the value of

the goods exported from England to this colony, at three hundred thousand pounds a year. The imports from thence are equally beneficial to this kingdom, particularly masts, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, plank, knees for ships, and other species of timber for various uses. Other articles might be mentioned, as whale-oil and fins, which are yearly imported from New-England in no contemptible quantities.

It was some years since computed, that New-England contained about three hundred thousand souls, and that of those about sixty thousand were effective men, from sixteen to sixty years of age.

The whole government of New-England contains in it twelve counties, sixty-one market-towns, twenty-seven fortified places, above a hundred places for divine worship, and two colleges; and is supposed to have above a thousand sail of ships belonging to it, including ketches and sloops, many of which are from sixty to one hundred and twenty tons burden.

[To be continued.]







3 KINGSTON, in Jamaica, Jan. 21. 1758  
 ON Thursday came to Kingston the privateer sloop *Thurloe*, belonging to St. Christopher's, mounting fourteen carriage-guns, with eighty-four men, Robert Mantle commander. Captain Mantle left Port-royal the 12th instant, in company with his majesty's ship *Augusta*; and on Sunday the 15th, about eight in the morning, parted from the man of war off Cape Tiberon: at ten the same morning saw a sloop to the eastward, which proved to be a French privateer, called the *Deux Amis*, captain Felix, of ten carriage-guns and ninety-eight men, belonging to Port Louis, who bore down on the *Thurloe*; which being observed by captain Mantle, and suspecting her to be a French privateer, he prepared to receive her: at one P. M. the Frenchman came very near, on which the *Thurloe* gave him a broad-side with great and small guns, which he returned, and then made all the sail she could to get off; but the intrepid captain Mantle was resolved not to part so easily, and immediately gave chase, and soon ranged her alongside, when the Frenchman resolutely boarded the *Thurloe* on her bow; and now began the most obstinate and bloody engagement that has been known in these parts for many years past, both sides being determined to conquer or die: this bloody conflict lasted near three hours, with pistols, swords, granadoes, powder-flasks, &c. and that in such quantities, that captain Mantle, during the action, expended near three hundred powder-flasks, seventy two hand-stink-pots, besides eleven rounds of great and small guns. On board the *Thurloe* were ten men killed and twenty-five wounded; but on board the *Deux Amis* it was a mere slaughter-house; for when the gallant captain Felix struck, there were not more than ten men capable of continuing the battle. The extraordinary courage shewn by captain Mantle on this occasion, and the advantage it will be, both to the trading and planting part of this island, cannot be sufficiently extolled.

As his majesty's ship *Blandford* was convoying the *Molly*, *Simmen's*, and the *Adventure*, *Jackson*, both of Liverpool, and the *Tryall*,

3. a of Bristol, through the Windward-passage, she gave chase to six large Dutch ships, homeward bound from St. Domingo, took four of them, and carried them with her for Jamaica: capt. Simmonds gave chase to the other two ships that escaped, came up with them, and took one of them, of about three hundred tons burthen; but night coming on before he had time to board her, she escaped from him.

NEW-YORK, March 17.

The troops were not marched last week from Albany, when general Abercrombie left that place, which makes us conjecture that expedition is laid aside at present; though some say it is still to go on, and that by the post we shall hear lord Howe is marched. Two men of war arrived here lately with dispatches for general Abercrombie, who succeeds lord Loudon as commander in chief of his majesty's forces in America. General Abercrombie made no delay at Albany, but set out for this place the day after he received his dispatches, and got here last Monday. He has been extremely busy ever since. It is expected by the ministry, that the northern colonies shall raise twenty thousand provincials to join a body of the king's forces intended to invade Canada, and to carry the war into the heart of the enemy's possessions. The assembly of this province have voted two thousand six hundred and eighty men, Massachusetts seven thousand; what New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut and Jerseys will do, is not yet known; but it is the general opinion the several provinces will at least make up the number to eighteen thousand. A most noble spirit at present prevails over the whole continent. Some of the principal gentlemen of the city have entered into the service, which will be a great inducement to the common people to enlist. Five regiments of the king's troops are to march with these provincials to the northward; a great number of troops are going to the eastward; some to the southward: so that there are three expeditions intended to be carried on at one and the same time. This summer I hope will put an end to the war in this part of the world.





Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Cotes to Mr. Cleveland, dated on Board His Majesty's Ship the Marlborough, the 9th of November 1757, in Port-Royal Harbour.

The 25th of last month, Capt. Forrest, in his majesty's ship the Augusta, with the Dreadnought and Edinburgh under his command, returned from their cruize off Cape Francois. Captain Forrest gives me the following account of an action that happened the 21st, between the ships under his command, and seven French ships of war.

At seven in the morning the Dreadnought made the signal for seeing the enemy's fleet coming out of Cape Francois; we made sail to discover them plain; and at half past eight made seven sail of large ships, a schooner and a pilot boat. I then made the signal for the line a-head, and shortned sail, to let the enemy come up, and to preserve the weather-gage. At noon saw with great certainty they were four ships of the line, and three large frigates. I then made the signal for the captains Suckling and Langdon, who agreed with me to engage them: accordingly we bore down, and about twenty minutes after three the action began with great briskness on both sides, and continued for two hours and a half, when the French commodore made a signal, and one of the frigates immediately came to tow him out of the line, and the rest of the French ships followed him. Our ships had suffered so much in their masts, sails and rigging, that we were in no condition to pursue them. Both officers and seamen behaved with the greatest resolution the whole time of the action, and were unhappy at the conclusion of it, that the ships were not in a condition to follow the French,

who had frigates to tow them off. I am informed the French, on this occasion, had put on board the Sceptre her full complement of guns, either from the shore, or out of the India ship; and had also mounted the Outdare storeship with her full proportion of guns; and had taken not only the men out of the merchant ships, but soldiers from the garrison, in hopes their appearance would frighten our small squadron, and oblige them to leave their coast clear for them to carry out their large convoy of merchant ships; but our captains were too gallant to be terrified at their formidable appearance; and so far from avoiding them, that they bore down, and engaged with the greatest resolution and good conduct. And I have the pleasure to acquaint their lordships, that the captains, officers, seamen and marines, have done their duty on this occasion, much to their honour; and I hope their good behaviour will be approved by their lordships. [London Gazette.

Kingston in JAMAICA, Nov. 26.

Sunday last arrived here Capt. Cunningham in a flag of truce from Cape Francois, by whom we have the following account of the condition of the French squadron that engaged the three English men of war.

Line of battle. Intrepid, M. de Kerfin, in the van of the line of battle; her mizen-mast and main-top-mast were so much wounded by shot, that they were both changed; he was thrice set on fire by his own powder, and so much damaged in his rigging and sails, that he could not work his ship till other sails were bent, and his rigging put in order.

Opiniatre, M. de Molean, the third ship in the line, as the Sceptre was leaving it, she took



took her place; dismasted; nothing standing but the stump of her mizen-mast, and was tow'd in by one of the frigates; her hull was also much damaged.

Greenwich, M. Faucault, the second in the line; her yards and masts much damaged, obliged to get her foremast on shore, and fore and main-yards also, her hull very much damaged, she receiving from twenty to thirty shot between wind and water.

Sceptre, M. Clavau, so much damaged that she was obliged to quit the line after the Edinburgh's second broadside.

There is no account of what damage the frigates received.

These ships were all richly loaded with the returns of the India ship's cargo, computed at eight millions of French livres, besides a great quantity of effects on their own account; the Pillage of M. Kerfin on the coast of Guiney. There were also on board many passengers and volunteers on their passage home.

The shatter'd and deplorable condition in which they return'd into the Cape the next day after the engagement, is hardly to be described, having had about 500 men kill'd and wounded; among the last M. Kerfin, commodore, was much hurt, M. de Molean dangerously wounded, and his second captain's calf of his leg shot away; several officers of distinction wounded; the major of the squadron kill'd and several other officers.

M. Delbrook (a gentleman we believe very well remembered, for the extraordinary favour and countenance he received from all the great people in this island, acted on board the Greenwich as a volunteer lieutenant, by virtue of a warrant, and offered his service to the commodore to go out, and reconnoitre the force of our fleet, which he completed, disguised in a little schooner, pretending to barter ground provisions for salt) had the misfortune to be shot right in two by a grape shot.

Their damage was repaired with all possible diligence, the crews and carpenters of all the merchant ships were continually employed night and day in assisting them, and very fortunately the India ship's masts, yards, &c. suited the Opiniatre, and in every thing else they did as well as their circumstances would permit, to make all possible dispatch to get to sea with the king's ships and merchantmen, striving to get clear of the island before any of our English men of war should be sent up to them, whose courage, bravery, and gallantry, they had too lately experienced, to desire any more of their visits; and notwithstanding the natural vanity and gasconading of these people, the force of truth obliges them to confess, they never remember to have been so roughly handled by three ships against seven; and are as lavish in the praises of these three gallant commanders, as though the glory were their own.

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On the 13th instant the fleet, consisting of about 40 sail of merchant ships, all richly laden with white sugar, indigo, and coffee, sailed for Old France, under convoy of the forementioned men of war.

St. John's in ANTIGUA, Nov. 9.

On Friday the 28th of October last capt. Charles White, late commander of the private sloop of war Tyger, Nathaniel Flin, Thomas Cole, Elias Atkins, and Michael M'Carroll, were tried at the court-house, in the town of St. John, for piratically and feloniously entering a certain Spanish snow, on the 2d of January last, about four leagues from the island of Mona, and for piratically and feloniously stealing, and carrying away, from on board the said snow, divers goods and merchandizes of considerable value; when, unfortunately for the prisoners, the evidence turned out so full against them, that the judge, without much hesitation, sentenced them to be hanged, and capt. White's body to be hung in chains; and on Thursday they all suffered accordingly, except Elias Atkins, who was reprieved by his excellency the general.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28.

Our latest accounts from Albany are of Tuesday last, which positively assure us, that a body of about 300 Indians, and 100 Frenchmen, had actually fallen on that part of the German Flats, situated on the north side of the Mohawk's river, and burned and destroyed every house and barn they came to, killed and scalped about ten or twelve of the inhabitants, and carried away captives, at least 110 more (men, women, and children), besides cattle, killing such beasts as they could not carry with them; that some of the Indians continued at the Flat near three days, laying waste the country; and that one of the captives made his escape from the enemy, and reports, that the French were very busy in landing cannon, in order, as he imagined, to erect a fortification, either on the lake Oneyda, or somewhere on Wood Creek.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 8. 1757

About twelve days ago capt. Wallace, in the King George, belonging to Bristol, arrived in Virginia, who took up at sea, in lat. 34. about 150 leagues to the eastward of Bermuda, six men, being the whole crew of the schooner Nancy, belonging to Boston, one Govian master, bound from Piscataque for Surinam, with horses; whose preservation was very remarkable: on the 9th of September, in a very hard gale, she overset, and lost all her horses, but after they cut away her main-mast, she righted; soon after a sea struck her on the counter, and beat her stern in; and having a quantity of bricks abaft, her stern sunk, and her head stuck upright, and the people got on her bow. After the storm abated, they got some mackrel out of her, and an iron instrument to strike fish; and having made a little awning

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awning of part of one of the sails, which they fixed to the bowsprit over their heads, they lived there (if it may be called living) for forty-six days, when capt. Wallace took them up; having nothing else to support themselves but the salt mackrel, and what dolphins and pilot-fish they struck, the latter being plenty about them, and whose blood they sucked for drink. One of the men died soon after he was taken up; and two others of them are deprived of their senses.

Extracts of two letters from vice-admiral Cotes, commander in chief of his majesty's ships at Jamaica, to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 5th and 31st of December, 1757.

"The 20th of November his majesty's ship Assistance chased a French privateer of 18 guns, and a schooner privateer with a prize, into Tiberon Bay, on the west end of Hispaniola, where the French had a battery of five guns. The vessels hauled close to the shore, under cover of the battery; but it falling calm, captain Weller was obliged to tow in with his boats. The 21st he burnt the snow and schooner, sunk the prize, and dismounted all the guns on the shore. He had two men killed in the action, and his masts and rigging much damaged. The privateer snow was late the duke packet, taken in January last, commanded by one Palanqui, who has done great prejudice to our trade in this and the last war.

"The 2th of November, the Princess Mary returned from cruising off Monto Christi, and brought in a Dutch ship loaded with sugar, coffee, and indigo, one of the fleet that sailed from Cape Francois, under convoy of the French ships, on the 13th of November. It appears by the confession of her men, that she carried out from Holland to Cape Francois, cannon, powder, shot, and other military stores, and was returning freighted with their produce. I have ordered her to be tried in the admiralty court.

"I sailed from Port Royal the 6th of December, with his majesty's ships the Augusta and Princess Mary. The 13th I made the Augusta's signal to chase off Cape Tiberon, who took a small French sloop loaded with sugar; and the French set fire to a large ship in the Bay, to prevent her falling into our hands. She blew up before the Augusta's boat could get on board. I have since been informed she mounted 16 guns, and had 65 men on board.

"The 14th we took two French privateers with our boats, one of 8 carriage and 12 swivel guns, the other of 4 carriage and 8 swivels. Most of their men swam ashore.

"By the prisoners I was informed, that a rich fleet was ready to sail from Port au Prince, under convoy of two armed merchant ships of 24 guns each. I directly sent a good sailing small sloop, that I have hired for a tender, to look into that port; who returned with an account, that eight loaded ships were come out of the harbour into the road, and lay with their mizen top-sails loose unmoored. I immediately ordered the Augusta to stretch to the southward, to guard the passage between the island of Guanava and Petit Gaava, and I kept to the northward with the Princess Mary between the Guanava and Cape Nicholas. The 24th in the night, the Augusta fell in with the French fleet, consisting of eight ships, a snow, and a brigantine, and by noon next day had taken the eight ships and brigantine; the snow only escaped. I have sent capt. Forrest with the prizes to Jamaica, with orders to return to me directly, as I hope to meet the fleet that is expected at Cape Francois from Europe. The prisoners say, the ships we have taken, are the richest that ever sailed from Port au Prince.

"The Hornet sloop has drove ashore and destroyed a French snow of 12 carriage guns; and taken a small schooner privateer off Cape Rosa."





KINGSTON, in Jamaica, Dec. 24, 1757.

7 On Saturday last came to Port-Royal, capt. James Gregg, late master of the sloop Red-Heafell, who, in his passage from Gibraltar and Madeira, bound to this island, foundered at sea, on the 3d of December, in lat. 16 and a half, 150 leagues to the westward of the island of Martinico. Gregg's vessel had suddenly sprung a leak, and the water gained so fast upon them, that, in less than four hours, she had five feet and a half water in her hold. Night coming on, they got out the boat, and the captain and seven seamen had just time to get in, with a small cask of water, a bag of bread, and a small quantity of other provisions, before the vessel sunk. When morning appeared, they found the boat so deep, with the weight of the people and provisions, that they were obliged to throw every thing out but the water and bread, which was so wet, by the water she took in, that it was almost unserviceable. Captain Gregg having by accident a small piece of canvas in the boat, made a sail, and with that, and the help of the oars, at the end of seven days got in with Alta Valla, an island on the coast of Hispaniola, where they hauled up their boat, in order to get a little rest, and in hopes of meeting with some relief; but could not get any thing except water. After staying there two days (in which time they refitted their boat) they put to sea, intending for Jaquamalla, it being the nearest French settlement; but after getting about six leagues from the island, the wind and current being against them, they could gain but little a-head for the space of three days; in which time, what little bread they had was almost expended, having only subsistence for about 24 hours more; nor could they possibly get in with the shore; so that they were almost at the brink of despair; capt. Gregg standing up on the thought, to see if they gained any thing towards the land, saw a sail to leeward; they row'd down for the vessel with all their strength, and in an hour and a half came along-side of her, and instantly entered her. They found her to be an English brig, taken by a French letter of marque, six weeks before. The Frenchmen on board seeing Gregg and his crew coming down on them in the boat, took them for an English privateer, and hoisted out the brig's boat; and leaving two Englishmen on board, forsook the vessel, laying some distance astern on their oars, to know the event,

whether they were friends or enemies in the boat that came on board. Providentially a small breeze of wind springing up at the very instant of their boarding, capt. Gregg and his people, with the two Englishmen, agreed not to suffer the Frenchmen to come on board if they should return, but made sail and stood for the offing, which the Frenchmen perceiving, made the best of their way for the shore. The brig's sails being much tore, and rigging out of order, by the neglect of the Frenchmen; when they were got about 10 leagues distance from the shore, they mended their sails, and put things in such order, that in three days after they arrived safe at Port-Royal. The brig's name is the Nancy, and when taken, in lat. 40 deg. 10 m. was commanded by John Gough, going from North-Carolina, bound to Hull.

1757  
7 A letter dated on board the Cambridge man of war off Martinico, the 29th of Jan. last, advises that the island had been blocked up for about a month by the English, who, on the 28th of the month cannonaded a fort on it for six hours, and beat it quite down, and also cut out the vessels in the harbour, being only four, viz. two privateers, and two merchant men, with the loss only of six men killed, and sixteen wounded.

CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina, Jan. 26.

Yesterday arrived in town the Wolf King, a Creek chief (of great note, and remarkably well-disposed towards the English) with several other headmen of that nation, and immediately had an audience of the governor in the council chamber; being conducted thither by the Charles-Town troop of horse, and received there by the hon. col. Montgomery's company of grenadiers. Some Cherokee Headmen have also lately been in town. And, to all appearance, both nations are at this time in a temper very advantageous to his majesty's interests in America.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 31.

The Cherokees have now fairly and openly declared against the French; they have killed an officer and five soldiers at a fort the French are now building on the river Tanise, and brought about twenty scalps and some prisoners to Fort Loudon; so we may believe they are in earnest. The Highland battalion that is here, they say, is ordered to go to Lord Loudon; but these orders have not yet come to hand.



8 CHARLES-TOWN, Feb. 2. 1757

Last Sunday night arrived an express from Fort Loudon, at Tenessee, in the Upper Cherokees, with the agreeable news that tho' the Little Carpenter had been unsuccessful in two former expeditions against the French, yet he was returning from a third, with undoubted proofs of valour and of his firm attachment to our interest, having got no less than twelve scalps and three prisoners. It seems, he went towards a French fort (said to be lately erected, and supposed to be situate either where the Ohio or Cherokee river falls into the Mississippi) within two miles whereof his first adventure was; there falling in with a French lieutenant and five soldiers, all which he killed, and scalped them; after this he proceeded near the fort, so as to be able to give a good account of its form and strength, and there took two Frenchmen prisoners: where he got the other prisoner and the rest of the scalps, is not mentioned. On his return, he met with a party of our very good friends the Chickesaws, with whom the Cherokees had lately a misunderstanding, which was on the point of producing an open war between them; with these he negotiated a peace, and to ratify it, gave them two of the scalps he had taken; and as a further token of his regard for them as our friends, and hearty affection for us, he also gave them a red hatchet he had received here, recommending them to use it in concert with the Cherokees.

The following authentic account of the roads from New York to Crown Point, transmitted by a correspondent at that place, cannot fail of being agreeable to our readers.

From New York to	Livingston's M.	14
Kingsbridge, miles	Claverack	7
Conklin's	Kenderhook	14
Croton's River	Halfway House	10
Peekskill	Albany	10
Rogers' in Highlands	Saratoga	36
The Fishkills	Fort Edward	20
Poughkeepsie	Lake George	14
Staatsborough	Ticonderoga	50
Rynbeck	Crown Point fort	15
Ryer Shermcrhorn's	In all	282 miles.

An account of the distance of places inhabited by the French from the mouth of the river St. Lawrence to Mississippi.

From Louisbourg to	Niagara Fort	160
Quebec, miles	To a Storehouse	20
Trois Rivieres	Lake Erie	10
Montreal	Fort Presqu'isle	50
La Galette	Fort at Beuf-river	15
Fort Frontenac	Fort du Quesne on	
Oswego, across the	the Ohio	120
east end of Ontario	In all	1215 miles.

KINGSTON, in Jamaica, Jan. 5.

Saturday last arrived here his Majesty's ship Augusta, Arthur Forrest, esq; commander, who brought in with him the following French ships, viz. le Mars, monf. Pierre la Ray, 32 guns, 12, 9 and 6 pounders; le Theodore, 22 guns; la Marguerite, 16 guns; le St. Pierre, 16 guns; le Solide, 14 guns; le Flore, 14 guns; le Morrice le Grand, 28 guns; le Brilliant, 14 guns; and brigantine le Manette, 10 guns.

Capt. Forrest got sight of this fleet on the 23d of December, off Port Prince, but having Dutch colours up, the Frenchmen never altered their course, imagining it to be a Dutch man of war; however, night coming on, capt. Forrest tacked and stood after them, and about eleven o'clock came up with the le Mars, who struck upon receipt of the first broadside, the whole fleet soon after following her example.

These ships were bound from Port Prince to Old France, and were going thro' the gulph: They are all richly laden with sugar, indigo, cotton, coffee, &c. and their cargoes cost at Port Prince 170,000 l.

The same day arrived here his Majesty's sloop of war the Hoinet, who brought in a small French privateer of 4 carriage and 10 swivel guns, which she took on the north side of Hispaniola, where she also drove on shore and destroyed a French privateer snow of 24 carriage guns.

On Tuesday last arrived here, a large French letter of marque ship, mounting 22 guns, bound from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois. She was taken by two New York privateers, after an engagement of seven glasses.





Authentic Instances of FRENCH and  
INDIAN Cruelty, exemplified in  
the sufferings of PETER WILLIAM-  
SON, late one of the unfortunate  
Inhabitants of the Back Settlements  
of PENNSYLVANIA.

Written by HIMSELF.

1758

I Was born within ten miles of  
the town of Aberdeen, in the  
north of Scotland; if not of  
rich, yet of reputable parents,  
who supported me in the best manner they  
could, as long as they had me under their  
inspection; but fatally for me, and to their  
great grief, as it afterwards proved, I was  
sent to live with an aunt at Aberdeen,  
where, at eight years of age, playing on  
the kay, with others of my companions, be-  
ing of a stout robust constitution, I was  
taken notice of by two fellows belonging  
to a vessel in the harbour, employed (as the  
trade then was) by some of the worthy me-  
chants of the town, in that villainous and  
execrable practice, called Kidnapping;

N n 2

that





that is, stealing young children from their parents and selling them as slaves in the plantations abroad. I was easily cajoled on board the ship by them, where I was no sooner got, than they conducted me between the decks, to some others they had kidnapped in the same manner. At that time, I had no sense of the fate that was destined for me, and spent the time in childish amusements with my fellow sufferers in the steerage, being never suffered to go upon deck whilst the vessel lay in the harbour; which was till such time as they had got in their loading, with a compliment of unhappy youths for carrying on their wicked commerce.

In about a month's time the ship set sail for America. When arrived at Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania, the captain had soon people enough who came to buy us. He sold us at about 16l. per head. What became of my unhappy companions, I never knew; but it was my lot to be sold for the term of seven years, to one of my countrymen, a North Briton, who had in his youth undergone the same fate as myself; having been kidnapped from St. Johnstoun, in Scotland.

Happy was my lot in falling into my countryman's power. Having no children of his own, and commiserating my unhappy condition, he took great care of me till I was fit for business; and about the sixth year of my age set me about little trifles; in which state I continued till my fourteenth year, when I was fit for harder work. During such my idle state, seeing my fellow servants often reading and writing, it excited in me an inclination to learn, which I intimated to my master, telling him, I should be very willing to serve a year longer than the contract by which I was bound obliged me, if he would indulge me in going to school; this he readily agreed to, saying, That winter would be the best time. It being then summer, I waited with impatience for the other season; but to make some progress in my design, I got a primer and learnt as much from my fellow servants as I could. At school, where I went every winter for five years, I made a tolerable proficiency, and have ever since been improving myself at leisure hours. With this good master, I continued till I was seventeen years old, when he died, and, as a reward for my faithful service, left me two hundred pounds currency, which was then about one hundred and twenty pounds sterling, his best horse, saddle, and all his wearing apparel.

Being now my own master, having money in my pocket, and all other necessities,

I employed myself in jobbing about the country, working for any that would employ me, for near seven years; when thinking I had money sufficient to follow some better way of life, I resolved to settle, and married the daughter of a substantial planter. My father-in-law, in order to establish us in the world, in an easy, if not affluent manner, made me a deed of gift of a tract of land that lay (unhappily for me, as it has since proved) on the frontiers of the province of Pennsylvania, near the forks of Delaware, in Berks county, containing about two hundred acres, thirty of which were well cleared and fit for immediate use, whereon was a good house and barn. The place pleasing me well, I settled on it; and though it cost me the major part of my money in buying stock, household furniture, and implements for out-door work; and happy as I was in a good wife, yet did my felicity last me not long: for in the year 1754, the Indians, in the French interest, who had for a long time before ravaged and destroyed other parts of America, unmolested, I may very properly say, began now to be very troublesome on the frontiers of our province, where they generally appeared in small skulking parties, committing great devastations. The Pennsylvanians little imagined at first, that the Indians guilty of such outrages and violences were some of those who pretended to be in the English interest; which, alas! proved to be too true to many of us: for like the French in Europe, without regard to faith of treaties, they suddenly break out into rapid outrages and devastations, but soon retire precipitately, having no stores or provisions but what they meet with in their incursions; some indeed carry a bag with biscuit, or Indian corn therein, but not unless they have a long march to their destined place of action. And those French, who were sent to dispossess us in that part of the world, being indefatigable in their duty, and continually contriving, and using all manner of ways and means to win the Indians to their interest, many of whom had been too negligent, and sometimes, I may say, cruelly treated by those who pretended to be their protectors and friends, found it no very difficult matter to get over to their interest, many who belonged to those nations in amity with us: especially as the rewards they gave them were so great; they paying for every scalp of an English person fifteen pounds sterling.

Terrible and shocking to human nature, were the barbarities daily committed by the savages; and are not to be paralleled in all the



the volumes of history! Scarce did a day pass but some unhappy family or other fell victims to French chicanery and savage cruelty. Terrible, indeed, it proved to me as well as to many others; I that was now happy in an easy state of life, blessed with an affectionate and tender wife, became on a sudden one of the most unhappy of mankind: scarce can I sustain the shock which for ever recoils on me, at thinking on the fatal second of October, 1754. My wife that day went from home, to visit some of her relations; as I staid up later than usual, expecting her return, none being in the house besides myself, how great was my surprize and terror, when about eleven o'clock at night, I heard the dismal war-cry, or war-whoop of the savages, which they make on such occasions, and may be expressed, woach, woach, ha, ha, hach, woach, and to my inexpressible grief, soon found my house was attacked by them. I flew to my chamber-window, and perceived them to be twelve in number. They making several attempts to come in, I asked them what they wanted? They gave me no answer, but continued beating, and trying to get the door open. Judge then the condition I must be in, knowing the merciless disposition of those savages, should I fall into their hands. To escape which dreadful misfortune, having my gun loaded in my hand, I threatened them with death, if they should not desist. But how vain and fruitless are the efforts of one man against the united force of so many! and of such blood-thirsty monsters as I had here to deal with. One of them that could speak a little English, threatened me in return, 'That if I did not come out, they would burn me alive in the house.' Telling me farther, what I unhappily perceived; 'That they were no friends to the English, but if I would come out and surrender myself prisoner, they would not kill me.' My terror and distraction at hearing this is not to be expressed by words, nor easily imagined by any person, unless in the same condition. Distracted as I was in such deplorable circumstances, I chose to rely on the uncertainty of their promises, rather than meet with certain death by rejecting them; and accordingly went out of the house, with my gun in my hand, not knowing what I did, or that I had it. Immediately on my approach they rushed on

me like so many tygers, and instantly disarmed me. Having me thus in their power, the merciless villains bound me to a tree near the door; they then went into the house and plundered and destroyed every thing there was in it, carrying off what moveables they could; the rest, together with the house, which they set fire to, was consumed before my eyes. The Barbarians not satisfied with this, set fire to my barn, stable, and outhouses, wherein were about two hundred bushels of wheat, six cows, four horses, and five sheep, which underwent the same fate, being all intirely consumed to ashes. During the conflagration, to describe the thoughts, the fears, and misery that I felt, is utterly impossible, as it is even now to mention what I feel at the remembrance thereof.

Having thus finished the execrable business, about which they came, one of the monsters came to me with a tomahawk<sup>(1)</sup> in his hand threatening me with the worst of deaths if I would not willingly go with them, and be contented with their way of living. This I seemingly agreed to, promising to do every thing for them that lay in my power; trusting to providence for the time when I might be delivered out of their hands. Upon this they untied me, and gave me a great load to carry, under which I travelled all that night with them, full of the most terrible apprehensions, and oppressed with the greatest anxiety of mind, lest my unhappy wife should likewise have fallen a prey to these cruel monsters. At day-break, my infernal masters ordered me to lay down my load, when tying my hands again round a tree with a small cord, they forced the blood out at my fingers ends. They then kindled a fire near the tree whereto I was bound, which filled me with the most dreadful agonies, concluding I was going to be made a sacrifice to their barbarity.

The fire being made, they for some time danced round me after their manner, with various odd motions and antic gestures, whooping, hollowing, and crying, in a frightful manner, as is their custom. Having satisfied themselves in this sort of their mirth, they proceeded in a more tragical manner; taking the burning coals and sticks, flaming with fire at the ends, holding them to my face, head, hands, and feet, with monstrous pleasure and satisfaction; and

(1) A tomahawk is a kind of hatchet, made something like our plasterers hammers, about two feet long, handle and all. To take up the hatchet, (or tomahawk) among them, is to declare war. They generally use it after firing their guns, by rushing on their enemies, and fracturing or cleaving their skulls with it, and very seldom fail of killing at the first blow.



at the same time threatening to burn me entirely if I made the least noise or cried out: thus tortured as I was, almost to death, I suffered their brutal pleasure without being allowed to vent my inexpressible anguish otherwise than by shedding silent tears; even which, when these inhuman tormentors observed, with a shocking pleasure and alacrity, they would take fresh coals, and apply near my eyes, telling me my face was wet, and that they would dry it for me, which indeed they cruelly did. How I underwent these tortures I have here faintly described, has been matter of wonder to me many times; but God enabled me to wait with more than common patience for a deliverance I daily prayed for.

At length they sat down round the fire, and roasted their meat, of which they had robbed my dwelling. When they had prepared it and satisfied their voracious appetites, they offered some to me: tho' it is easily imagined I had but little appetite to eat after the tortures and miseries I had undergone; yet was I forced to seem pleased with what they offered me, lest by refusing it, they had again reassumed their hellish practices. What I could not eat, I contrived to get between the bark and the tree where I was fixed, they having unbound my hands till they imagined I had eat all they gave me; but then they again bound me as before; in which deplorable condition was I forced to continue all that day. When the sun was set, they put out the fire and covered the ashes with leaves, as is their usual custom, that the white people might not discover any traces or signs of their having been there.

Going from thence along by the river Susquehanna, for the space of six miles, loaded as I was before, we arrived at a spot near the Apalatan mountains, or Blue Hills, where they hid their plunder under logs of wood. From thence did these monsters proceed to a neighbouring house occupied by one Jacob Snider and his unhappy family, consisting of his wife, five children, and a young man his servant. They soon got admittance into the unfortunate man's house, where they immediately, without the least remorse, scalped<sup>(2)</sup> both parents

and children: nor could the tears, the shrieks, or cries of these unhappy victims prevent their horrid massacre: for having thus scalped them, and plundered the house of every thing that was moveable, they set fire to the same, where the poor creatures met their final doom amidst the flames, the hellish miscreants standing at the door, or as near the house as the flames would permit them, rejoicing and echoing back in their diabolical manner, the piercing cries, heart-rending groans, and parental and affectionate soothing, which issued from this most horrid sacrifice of an innocent family. Sacrifice! I think I may properly call it, to the aggrandizing the ambition of a king, who wrongly styles himself *Moss Christian*. For, had these savages been never tempted with the alluring bait of all-powerful gold, myself, as well as hundreds of others, might still have lived most happily in our stations. If christians countenance, nay, hire those wretches, to live in a continual repetition of plunder, rapine, murder, and conflagration, in vain are missionaries sent, or sums expended for the propagation of the gospel. But these sentiments, with many others, must before the end of this narrative occur to every humane heart. Therefore to proceed; not contented with what these infernals had already done, they still continued their inordinate villainy, in making a general conflagration of the barn and stables, together with all the corn, horses, cows, and every thing on the place.

Thinking the young man belonging to this unhappy family, would be of some service to them, in carrying part of their plunder, they spared his life, and loaded him and myself with what they had here got, and again marched to the Blue-Hills, where they stowed their goods as before. My fellow sufferer could not long bear the cruel treatment which we were both obliged to suffer, and complaining bitterly to me of his being unable to proceed any farther, I endeavoured to console him as much as lay in my power, to bear up under his afflictions, and wait with patience till by the divine assistance, we should be delivered out of their clutches; but all in vain, for he still continued his moans and tears, which one of the savages perceiving, as we

(2) Scalping, is taking off the skin from the top of the head; which they perform with a long knife that they hang round their neck, and always carry with them. They cut the skin round as much of the head as they think proper, sometimes quite round from the neck and forehead, then take it in their fingers and pluck it off, and often leave the unhappy creatures so served to die in a most miserable manner. Some who are not cut too deep in the temples or skull, live in horrid torments many hours, and sometimes a day or two after. The scalps, or skins thus taken off, they preserve and carry home in triumph, where they receive, as is said before, a considerable sum for each of them.

travelled on, instantly came up to us, and with his tomahawk gave him a blow on the head, which fell'd the unhappy youth to the ground, where they immediately scalped and left him. The suddenness of this murder, shocked me to that degree, that I was in a manner like a statue, being quite motionless, expecting my fate would soon be the same: however, recovering my distracted thoughts, I dissembled the uneasiness and anguish which I felt as well as I could from the Barbarians; but still, such was the terror I was under, that for some time I scarce knew the days of the week, or what I did.

They still kept on their course near the mountains, where they lay skulking four or five days, rejoicing at the plunder and store they had got. When provisions became scarce, they made their way towards Susquehanna; where, still to add to the many barbarities they had already committed, passing near another house, inhabited by an old man, whose name was John Adams, with his wife and four small children; and meeting with no resistance, they immediately scalped the unhappy mother and her children before the unhappy old man's eyes. Inhuman and horrid as this was, it did not satiate them; for when they had murdered the poor woman, they acted with her in such a brutal manner as decency, or the remembrance of the crime, will not permit me to mention; and this even before the unhappy husband; who, not being able to avoid the sight, and incapable of affording her the least relief, intreated them to put an end to his miserable being; but they were as deaf and regardless to the tears, prayers, and intreaties of this venerable sufferer as they had been to those of the others, and proceeded in their hellish purpose of burning and destroying his house, barn, corn, hay, cattle, and every thing the poor man, a few hours before, was master of. Having saved what they thought proper from the flames, they gave the old man, feeble, weak, and in the miserable condition he then was, as well as myself, burthens to carry, and loading themselves likewise with bread and meat, pursued their journey on towards the Great Swamp; where, being arrived, they lay for eight or nine days, sometimes diverting themselves in exercising the most barbarous cruelties on their unhappy victim, the old man: sometimes they would strip him naked, and paint him all over with various sorts of colours, which they extracted or made from herbs and roots: at other times they'd pluck the white hairs from his venerable head, and tauntingly

tell him, 'He was a fool for living so long, and that they should shew him kindness in putting him out of the world;' to all which the poor creature could only vent his sighs, his tears, his moans, and intreaties, that to my affrighted imagination, were enough to penetrate a heart of adamant, and soften the most obdurate savage. In vain, alas! were all his tears, for daily did they tire themselves with the various means they tried to torment him; sometimes tying him to a tree, and whipping him, at others, scorching his furrowed cheeks, with red-hot coals, and burning his legs, quite to the knees: but the good old soul instead of repining, or wickedly arraigning the divine justice, like many others in such cases, even in the greatest agonies, incessantly offered up his prayers to the Almighty, with the most fervent thanksgivings for his former mercies, and hoping the flames, then surrounding and burning his aged limbs, would soon send him to the blissful mansions of the just, to be a partaker of the blessings there. And, during such his pious ejaculations, his infernal plagues would come round him, mimicking his heart-rending groans, and piteous wailings. One night after he had been thus tormented, whilst he and I were sitting together, condoling each other at the misfortunes and miseries we daily suffered, twenty-five other Indians arrive, bringing with them twenty scalps and three prisoners, who had unhappily fallen into their hands in Cannocojigge, a small town near the river Susquehanna, chiefly inhabited by the Irish. These prisoners gave us some shocking accounts of the murders and devastations committed in their parts. The various and complicated actions of these Barbarians would intirely fill a large volume; but what I have already written, with a few other instances which I shall select from their information, will enable the reader to guess at the horrid treatment the English, and Indians in their interest, have suffered for years past. I shall therefore only mention in a brief manner those that suffered near the same time with myself. This party, who now joined us, had it not, I found, in their power to begin their wickedness as soon as those who visited my habitation; the first of their tragedies being on the 25th day of October, 174, when John Lewis, with his wife and three small children, fell sacrifices to their cruelty, and were miserably scalped and murdered; his house, barn, and every thing he possessed being burnt and destroyed. On the 28th, Jacob Miller, with his wife and six of his family, together with every thing on



his plantation, underwent the same fate. The 30th, the house, mill, barn, twenty head of cattle, two teams of horses, and every thing belonging to the unhappy George Folke, met with the like treatment, himself, wife, and all his miserable family, consisting of nine in number, being inhumanly scalped, then cut in pieces, and given to the swine, which devoured them. I shall give another instance of the numberless and unheard-of barbarities they related of these savages, and proceed to their own tragical end. In short; one of the substantial traders, belonging to the province, having business that called him some miles up the country, fell into the hands of these devils, who not only scalped him, but immediately roasted him before he was dead; then like cannibals, for want of other food, eat his whole body, and of his head made, what they called, an Indian pudding.

From these few instances of savage cruelty, the deplorable situation of the defenceless inhabitants, and what they hourly suffered in that part of the globe, must strike the utmost horror to a humane soul, and cause in every breast the utmost detestation, not only against the authors of such tragic scenes, but against those who, thro' perfidy, inattention, or pusillanimous and erroneous principles, suffered these savages at first, unrepelled, or even unmolested, to commit such outrages and incredible depredations and murders. For no torments, no barbarities that can be exercised on the human sacrifices they get in their power are left untried.

The three prisoners that were brought with these additional forces, constantly repining at their lot, and almost dead with their excessive hard treatment, contrived at last to make their escape; but being far from their own settlements, and not knowing the country, were soon after met by some others of the tribes, or nations at war with us, and brought back. The poor creatures, almost famished for want of sustenance, having had none during the time of their elopement, were no sooner in the clutches of the Barbarians, than two of them were tied to a tree, and a great fire made round them, where they remained till they were terribly scorched and burnt; when one of the villains with his scalping knife, ript open their bellies, took out their entrails, and burnt them before their eyes, whilst the others were cutting, piercing,

and tearing the flesh from their breasts; hands, arms, and legs, with red-hot irons, till they were dead. The third unhappy victim was reserved a few hours longer, to be, if possible, sacrificed in a more cruel manner; his arms were tied close to his body, and a hole being dug, deep enough for him to stand upright, he was put therein, and earth rammed and beat in, all round his body up to his neck, so that his head only appeared above ground; they then scalped him, and there let him remain for three or four hours, in the greatest agonies; after which they made a small fire near his head, causing him to suffer the most excruciating torments imaginable; whilst the poor creature could only cry for mercy in killing him immediately, for his brains were boiling in his head: inexorable to all his complaints, they continued the fire, whilst, shocking to behold! his eyes gushed out of their sockets; and such agonizing torments did the unhappy creature suffer for near two hours, till he was quite dead. They then cut off his head and buried it with the other bodies; my task being to dig the graves, which feeble and terrified as I was, the dread of suffering the same fate enabled me to do.

A great snow now falling, the Barbarians were a little fearful, lest the white people should by their traces, find out their skulking retreats, which obliged them to make the best of their way to their winter-quarters, about two hundred miles farther from any plantations or inhabitants; where, after a long and painful journey, being almost starved, I arrived with this infernal crew. The place where we were to rest, in their tongue is called Alamingo. There I found a number of Wigwams(3), full of their women and children. Dancing, singing, and shooting, were their general amusements. And in all their festivals and dances they relate what successes they have had, and what damages they have sustained in their expeditions: in which I now unhappily became part of their theme. The severity of the cold increasing, they stripped me of my cloaths for their own use, and gave me such as they usually wore themselves, being a piece of blanket, and a pair of mogganes, or shoes, with a yard of coarse cloth, to put round me instead of breeches.

At Alamingo was I kept near two months, till the snow was off the ground. A long time to be amongst such creatures,

(3) Wigwams are the names they give their houses, which are no more than little huts, made with three or four forked stakes, drove into the ground, and covered with deer or other skins; or for want of them, with large leaves and earth.



and naked as I almost was! Whatever thoughts I might have of making my escape, to carry them into execution was impracticable, being so far from any plantations or white people, and the severe weather rendering my limbs in a manner quite stiff and motionless: however, I contrived to defend myself against the inclemency of the weather as well as I could, by making myself a little wigwam with the bark of the trees, covering the same with earth, which made it resemble a cave: and to prevent the ill effects of the cold which penetrated into it, I was forced to keep a good fire always near the door.

Thus did I for near two months endure such hardships of cold and hunger as had hitherto been unknown to me. My liberty of going about, was, indeed, more than I could have expected, but they well knew the impracticability of my eloping from them. Seeing me outwardly easy and submissive, they would sometimes give me a little meat, but my chief food was Indian corn, dressed as I have above described. Notwithstanding such their civility, the time past so tediously on, that I almost began to despair of ever regaining my liberty, or seeing my few relations again; which with the anxiety and pain I suffered on account of my dear wife, often gave me inexpressible concern.

At length the time arrived when they were preparing themselves for another expedition against the planters and white people; but before they set out, they were joined by many other Indians, from fort Du Quesne, well stored with powder and ball they had received of the French.

As soon as the snow was quite gone, and no traces of their footsteps could be perceived, they set forth on their journey towards the back parts of the province of Pennsylvania; all leaving their wives and children behind in their wigwams. They were now a formidable body, amounting to near 150. My duty was to carry what they thought proper to load me with, but they never intrusted me with a gun. We marched on several days without any thing particular occurring, almost famished for want of provisions; for my part, I had nothing but a few stalks of Indian corn, which I was glad to eat dry: nor did the Indians themselves fare much better, for as we drew near the plantations they were afraid to kill any game, lest the noise of their guns should alarm the inhabitants.

When we again arrived at the Blue-Hills, about thirty miles from Cannocojigge, the Irish settlement before-mentioned, we encamped for three days, the

God knows we had neither tents nor any thing else to defend us from the inclemency of the air, having nothing to lie on by night but the grass. Their usual method of lodging, pitching, or encamping, by night, being in parcels of ten or twelve men to a fire, where they lie upon the grass or brush, wrapt up in a blanket, with their feet to the fire.

During our stay here, a sort of council of war was held, when it was agreed to divide themselves into companies of about twenty men each; after which every captain marched with his party where he thought proper. I still belonged to my old masters, but was left behind on the mountains with ten Indians, to stay till the rest should return; not thinking it proper to carry me nearer to Cannocojigge, or the other plantations.

Here being left, I began to meditate on my escape, and tho' I knew the country round extremely well, yet was I very cautious of giving the least suspicion of such my intentions. However, the third day after the grand body had left us, my companions, or keepers, thought proper to visit the mountains, in search of game for their subsistence, leaving me bound in such a manner that I could not escape: at night when they returned, having unbound me, we all sat down together to supper on what they had killed, and soon after (being greatly fatigued with their day's excursion) they composed themselves to rest, as usual. I now tried various ways to see whether it was a scheme to prove my intentions or not; but after making a noise and walking about, sometimes touching them with my feet, I found there was no fallacy. My heart then exulted with joy at seeing a time come that I might in all probability be delivered from my captivity: but this joy was soon damped by the dread of being discovered by them, or taken by any other straggling parties. To prevent which I resolved, if possible, to get one of their guns, and if discovered, to die in my defence, rather than be taken: for that purpose I made various efforts to get one from under their heads, (where they always secured them) but in vain. Frustrated in this my first essay towards regaining my liberty, I dreaded the thoughts of carrying my design into execution: yet after a little consideration, and trusting myself to the divine protection, I set forwards naked and defenceless as I was. A rash and dangerous enterprize! Such was my terror however, that in going from them I halted and paused every four or five yards, looking fearfully towards the spot where I had left them.

them, lest they should awake and miss me; but when I was two hundred yards from them I mended my pace, and made as much haste as I possibly could to the foot of the mountains; when, on a sudden, I was struck with the greatest terror and amaze, at hearing the wood cry, as it is called, and may be expressed Jo-hau! Jo-hau! which the savages I had left were making, accompanied with the most hideous cries and howlings they could utter. The bellowing of lions, the shrieks of hyænas, or the roaring of tygers, would have been music to my ears in comparison to the sounds that then saluted them. They having now misfed their charge, I concluded that they would soon separate themselves and be in quest of me. The more my terror increased the faster did I push on, and, scarce knowing where I trod, drove thro' the woods with the utmost precipitation, sometimes falling and bruising myself, cutting my feet and legs against the stones in a miserable manner. But though faint and maimed as I was I continued my flight till break of day, when, without having any thing to sustain nature, but a little corn left, I crept into a hollow tree, in which I lay very snug, and returned my prayers and thanks to the divine being, that had thus far favoured my escape. But my repose was in a few hours destroyed, at hearing the voices of the savages near the place where I was hid, threatening and talking how they would use me, if they got me again. However they at last left the spot, where I heard them, and I remained in my circular asylum all that day without further molestation.

At night I ventured forwards again, frightened, and trembling at every bush I passed, thinking each twig that touched me to be a savage. The third day I concealed myself in the like manner, and at night I travelled on in the same deplorable condition, keeping off the main road, used by the Indians as much as possible, which made my journey many miles longer, and more painful and irksome than I can express. But how shall I describe the fear, terror, and shock that I felt on the fourth night, when, by the rustling I made among the leaves, a party of Indians, that lay round a small fire, which I did not perceive, started from the ground, and seizing their arms, run from the fire amongst the woods. Whether to move forwards, or rest where I was, I knew not, so distracted was my imagination. In this melancholy state revolving in my thoughts the now inevitable fate I thought waited on me, to my great consternation and joy I was relieved by a parcel of swine that made to-

wards the place where I guessed the savages to be; who, on seeing the hogs, conjectured that their alarm had been occasioned by them and very merrily returned to the fire and lay down to sleep, as before. As soon as I perceived my enemies so disposed of, with more cautious step and silent tread, I pursued my course, sweating (tho' winter, and severely cold) with the fear I had been just relieved from. Bruised, cut, mangled, and terrified as I was, I still, thro' the divine assistance, was enabled to pursue my journey till break of day, when thinking myself far off from any of the miscreants I so much dreaded, I lay down under a great log, and slept undisturbed till about noon, when, getting up, I reached the summit of a great hill, with some difficulty, and looking out if I could spy any habitations of white people, to my unutterable joy I saw some, which I guessed to be about ten miles distance.

This pleasure was in some measure abated, by not being able to get among them that night. Therefore, when evening approached, I again recommended myself to the Almighty, and composed my wearied mangled limbs to rest. In the morning, as soon as I awoke, I continued my journey towards the nearest cleared lands I had seen the day before, and about four o'clock in the afternoon arrived at the house of John Bell, an old acquaintance, where knocking at the door, his wife, who opened it, seeing me in such a frightful condition, flew from me like lightning, screaming into the house. This alarmed the whole family, who immediately fled to their arms, and I was soon accosted by the master with his gun in his hand. But on my assuring him of my innocence, as to any wicked intentions, and making myself known, (for he before took me to be an Indian) he immediately caressed me, as did all his family, with a deal of friendship at finding me alive; they having all been informed of my being murdered by the savages some months before. No longer now able to support my fatigued and worn out spirits, I fainted and fell to the ground. From which state having recovered me, and perceiving the weak and famished condition I then was in, they soon gave me some refreshment, but let me partake of it very sparingly, fearing the ill effects too much at once would have on me. They for two days and nights very affectionately supplied me with all necessaries, and carefully attended me till my spirits and limbs were pretty well recruited, and I thought myself able to ride, when I borrowed of these good people (whose kindness merits my most grateful returns) a

horse

horse and some cloaths, and set forward for my father-in-law's house in Chester county, about one hundred and forty miles from thence, where I arrived on the fourth day of January, 1755, but scarce one of the family could credit their eyes, believing with the people I had lately left, that I had fallen a prey to the Indians. 14

Great was the joy and satisfaction wherewith I was received and embraced by the whole family; but oh, what was my anguish and trouble, when on enquiring for my dear wife, I found she had been dead two months! This fatal news, as every humane reader must imagine, greatly lessened the joy and rapture I otherwise should have felt at my deliverance from the dreadful state and company I had been in.





no date follow 1758

Continuation of the Extraordinary Ad-  
VENTURES OF PETER WILLIAMSON.

See our Magazine for JUNE last, p. 279.

15

THE news of my happy arrival at  
my father-in-law's house, after  
so long and strange an absence,  
was soon spread round the neigh-  
bouring plantations by the country people,  
who continually visited me, being very de-  
sirous of hearing, and eagerly enquiring an  
account of my treatment, and manner of  
living among the Indians: in all which I  
satisfied them. Soon after this my arrival,  
I was sent for by his excellency Mr. Mor-  
ris, the governor, who examined me very  
particularly, as to all incidents relating to  
my captivity, and especially in regard to  
the Indians who had at first taken me away,  
whether they were French or English par-  
ties? I assured his excellency they were  
of those who professed themselves to be  
friends of the latter; and informed him  
of the many barbarous and inhuman ac-  
tions I had been witness to, among them,  
on the frontiers of the province; and also,  
that they were daily increasing by others of  
our pretended friends joining them; that  
they were all well supplied by the French  
with arms and ammunition, and greatly en-  
couraged by them in their continual excur-  
sions and barbarities, not only in having  
extraordinary premiums for such scalps as  
they should take and carry home with them  
at their return, but great presents of all  
kinds, besides rum, powder, and ball, &c.  
before they sallied forth. Having satisfied  
his excellency in such particulars as he re-  
quested, the same being put into writing,  
I swore to the contents thereof; as may be  
seen by those who doubt of my veracity, in  
the public papers of that time, as well in  
England as in Philadelphia. Having done  
with me, Mr. Morris gave me three guineas,  
and sent the affidavit to the assembly.

Now returned, and once more at liberty  
to pursue my own inclinations, I was per-  
suaded by my father-in-law and friends to





follow some employment or other : but the plantation from whence I was taken, tho' an exceeding good one, could not tempt me to fettle on it again. What my fate would have been if I had, may easily be conceived. And there being at this time a necessity for raising men to check those barbarians in their ravaging depredations, I enlisted myself as one, with the greatest alacrity and most determined resolution to exert the utmost of my power, in being revenged on the hellish authors of my ruin.

Into a regiment immediately under the command of general Shirley, and in his son captain Shirley's company, was it my lot to be placed for three years. This regiment was intended for the frontiers, to destroy the forts erected by the French, as soon as it should be completely furnished with arms, &c. at Boston, in New-England, where it was ordered for that purpose. Being then very weak and infirm in body, though possessed of my usual resolution, it was thought advisable to leave me for two months in winter quarters. At the end of which, being pretty well recruited in strength, I set out for Boston, to join the regiment, with some others likewise left behind ; and after crossing the river Delaware, we arrived at New-Jersey, and from thence proceeded through the same by New-York, Middletown, Mendon in Connecticut, to Boston, where we arrived about the End of March, and found the regiment ready to receive us.

In this city, learning military discipline, and waiting for an opportunity of carrying our schemes into execution, we lay till the 1st of July : during all which time great outrages and devastations were committed by the savages in the back parts of the province. One instance of which in particular I shall relate, as being concerned in rewarding, according to desert, the wicked authors thereof.

Joseph Long, esq. a gentleman of large fortune in these parts, who had formerly been a great warrior among the Indians, and frequently joined in expeditions with those in our interest against the others. His many exploits and great influence among several of the nations were too well known to pass unrevenge by the savages, against whom he had exerted his abilities. Accordingly, in April 1756, a body of them came down on his plantation, about thirty miles from Boston, and skulking in the woods for some time, at last seized an opportunity to attack his house, in which, unhappily proving successful, they scalped, mangled, and cut to pieces, the unfortunate gentleman, his wife, and nine servants, and then made a general conflagra-

tion of his houses, barns, cattle, and every thing he possessed, with the mangled bodies. All suffered together in one great blaze ! but his more unfortunate son and daughter were made prisoners and carried off by them, to be reserved for greater tortures. Alarmed and terrified at this inhuman butchery, the neighbourhood, as well as the people of Boston, quickly assembled themselves, to think of proper measures to be revenged on these execrable monsters. Among the first of those who offered themselves to go against the savages, was James Crawford, esq. who was then at Boston, and heard of this tragedy : he was a young gentleman, who had for some years paid his addresses to miss Long, and was in a very little time to have been married to her. Distracted raving, and shocked as he was, he lost no time, but instantly raised an hundred resolute and bold young fellows, to go in quest of the villains. As I had been so long among them, and pretty well acquainted with their manners and customs, and particularly their skulking places in the woods, I was recommended to him as one proper for his expedition ; he immediately applied to my officers, and got liberty for me. Never did I go on any enterprize with half that alacrity and cheerfulness I now went with this party. My wrongs and sufferings were too recent in my memory, to suffer me to hesitate a moment in taking an opportunity of being revenged to the utmost of my power.

Being quickly armed and provided, we hastened forward for Mr. Long's plantation, the 19th, and after travelling the most remote and intricate paths thro' the woods, arrived there the 2d of May, dubious of our success, and almost despairing of meeting with the savages, as we had heard or could discover nothing of them in our march. In the afternoon some of our men being sent to the top of a hill to look out for them, soon perceived a great smoke in a part of the low grounds. This we immediately and rightly conjectured to proceed from a fire made by them. We accordingly put ourselves into regular order, and marched forwards, resolved, let their number have been what it might, to give them battle.

Arriving within a mile of the place, captain Crawford, whose anxiety and pain made him quicker sighted than any of the rest, soon perceived them, and guessed their number to be about fifty. Upon this we halted, and secreted ourselves as well as we could till twelve o'clock at night. At which time, supposing them to be at rest, we divided our men into two divisions, fifty in each, and marched on ; when, coming within twenty yards of them, the captain

fired



Miss Long rescued by her Lover.—Her Brother cruelly murdered. 441

fired his gun, which was immediately followed by both divisions in succession, who, instantly rushing on them with bayonets fixed, killed every man of them.

Great as our joy was, and flushed with success as we were, at this sudden victory, no heart among us but what was ready to burst at the sight of the unhappy young lady. What must the thoughts, torments, and sensations of our brave captain then be, if even we, who knew her not, were so sensibly affected? for, oh! what breast, though of the brutal savage race we had just destroyed, could, without feeling the most exquisite grief and pain, behold in such infernal power, a lady in the bloom of youth, blessed with every female accomplishment that could set off the most exquisite beauty! beauty which rendered her the envy of her own sex, and the delight of ours, sinking under the most inhuman barbarities! Behold one nurtured in the most tender manner, and by the most indulgent parents, quite naked, and in the open woods, encircling with her alabaster arms and hands a cold rough tree, whereto she was bound with cords so straitly pulled, that the blood trickled from her fingers ends! Her tender body and delicate limbs cut, bruised, and torn with stones and boughs of trees, as she had been dragged along, and all besmeared with blood! what heart can even now, unmoved, think of her distress, in such a deplorable condition! having no creature with the least sensations of humanity near to succour or relieve her, or even pity or regard her flowing tears and lamentable wailings!

The very remembrance of the sight has at this instant such an effect upon me, that I almost want words to go on.—Such then was the condition in which we found this wretched fair; but faint and speechless with the shock our firing had given her tender frame. The captain for a long time could do nothing but gaze upon, and clasp her to his bosom, crying, raving, and tearing his hair like one bereft of his senses; nor did he for some time perceive the lifeless condition she was in, till one of the men had untied her mangled arms, and she fell to the ground. Finding among the villains plunder the unhappy lady's cloaths, he gently put some of them about her, and, after various trials and much time spent, recovered her dissipated spirits, the re-possession of which she first manifested by eagerly fixing her eyes on her dear deliverer, and blessing the Almighty and him for her miraculous deliverance.

During this pleasing painful interview, our men were busily employed in cutting, hacking, and scalping the dead Indians;

and so desirous was every man to have a share in reeking his revenge on them, that disputes happened among ourselves, who should be the instruments of further shewing it on their lifeless trunks, there not being enough for every man to have one wherewith to satiate himself: the captain observing the animosity between us on this occasion, ordered that the two divisions should cast lots for this bloody though agreeable piece of work; which being accordingly done, the party whose lot it was to be excluded from this business, stood by with half-pleased countenances, looking on the rest; who, with the utmost cheerfulness and activity pursued their revenge in scalping and otherwise treating their dead bodies as the most inveterate hatred and detestation could suggest.

This work being done, we thought of steering homewards triumphant with the fifty scalps; but how to get the lady forwards, who was in such a condition as rendered her incapable of walking further, gave us some pain, and retarded us a little, till we made a sort of carriage to seat her on; and then, with the greatest readiness, we took our turns, four at a time, and carried her along. This, in some measure, made the captain cheerful, who all the way endeavoured to comfort and revive his desponding afflicted mistress: but, alas! in vain; for the miseries she had lately felt, and the terrible fate of her poor brother, of whom, I doubt not but the tender-hearted reader is anxious to hear, rendered even her most pleasing thoughts, notwithstanding his soothing words, corroding and insufferable.

The account she gave of their disastrous fate and dire catastrophe, besides what I have already mentioned, was, That the savages had no sooner seen all consumed, but they hurried off with her and her brother, pushing and sometimes dragging them on, for four or five miles, when they stopped; and stripping her naked, treated her in a shocking manner, whilst others were stripping and cruelly whipping her unhappy brother. After which, they in the same manner pursued their journey, regardless of the tears, prayers, or entreaties of this wretched pair; but, with the most infernal pleasure, laughed and rejoiced at the calamities and distresses they had brought them to, and saw them suffer, till they arrived at the place we found them; where they had that day butchered her beloved brother in the following execrable and cruel manner: they first scalped him alive, and, after mocking his agonizing groans and torments for some hours, ripped open his belly, into which they put splinters and chips of pine-trees,



#### 442 Batteaux described.—Expedition to Niagara, how prevented.

rees, and set fire thereto; the same (on account of the turpentine wherewith these trees abound) burnt with great quickness and fury for a little time, during which he remained in a manner alive, and she could sometimes perceive him to move his head and groan: they then piled a great quantity of wood round his body, and consumed it to ashes.

Thus did these barbarians put an end to the being of this unhappy young gentleman, who was only twenty-two years of age when he met his calamitous fate.

She continued her relation by acquainting us, that the next day was to have seen her perish in the like manner, after suffering worse than even such a terrible death, the satisfying these diabolical miscreants in their brutal lust. But it pleased the almighty to permit us to rescue her, and entirely extirpate this crew of devils!

Marching easily on her account, we returned to the captain's plantation the 6th of May, where, as well as at Boston, we were joyfully received, and rewarded handsomely for the scalps of those savages we had brought with us. Mr. Crawford and miss Long were soon after married; and, in gratitude to the services we had done them, the whole party were invited to the wedding, and nobly entertained, but no riotous or noisy mirth was allowed, the young lady, as we may well imagine, being still under great affliction, and in a weak state of health.

Nothing further material, that I now remember, happened during my stay at Boston: to proceed, therefore, with the continuation of our intended expedition.

On the 1st of July, the regiment began their march for Oswego. The 21st, we arrived at Albany in New-York, through Cambridge, Northampton, and Hadfield in New-England. From thence, marching about twenty miles further, we encamped near the mouth of the Mohawk River, by a town called Schenectady, not far from the Endless Mountains. Here did we lie some time, till batteaux (a sort of flat-bottomed boats, very small, and sharp at both ends) could be got to carry our stores and provisions to Oswego; each of which would contain about six barrels of pork, or in proportion thereto. Two men belonged to every batteau, who made use of strong scutting poles, with iron at the ends, to prevent their being too soon destroyed by the stones in the river (one of the sources of the Ohio) which abounded with many and large ones, and in some places was so shallow, that the men were forced to wade and drag their batteaux after them: which,

together with some cataracts, or great falls of water, rendered this duty very hard and fatiguing, not being able to travel more than seven or eight English miles a day, till they came to the Great Carrying-place at Wood's Creek, where the provisions and batteaux were taken out, and carried about four miles, to Alliganey, or Ohio great river, that ran quite to Oswego, to which place general Shirley got with part of the forces on the 8th of August.

We are now at Oswego, the principal object that gave at that time any concern to the Americans. We had been here but a small time before provisions began to be very scarce; and the king's allowance being still delayed, the provincial stores were soon exhausted, and we were in danger of being soon famished, being on less than half-allowance. The men being likewise worn out and fatigued with the long march they had suffered, and being without rum (or allowed none at least) and other proper nutriment, many fell sick of the flux and died, so that our regiment was greatly reduced in six weeks time: a party that we left at the important carrying-place at Wood's Creek, being absolutely obliged to desert it for want of necessaries.

Sickness, death, and desertion had at length so far reduced us, that we had scarce men enough to perform duty, and protect those who were daily at work. The Indians keeping a strict look-out, rendered every one who passed the out-guards or sentinels, in danger of being scalped or murdered. To prevent consequences like these, a captain's guard of sixty men, with two lieutenants, two sergeants, two corporals, and one drum; besides two flank-guards of a sergeant, corporal, and twelve men, in each, were daily mounted, and did duty as well as able. Scouting parties were likewise sent out every day: but the sickness still continuing, and having three hundred men at work, we were obliged to lessen our guards till general Pepperell's regiment joined us.

On the 24th of October we were preparing to attack Niagara; though (notwithstanding we had taken all the provisions we could find at Oswego, and had left the garrison behind with scarce enough for three days) the fleet had not provisions sufficient on board to carry them within sight of the enemy, and supplies were not to be got within three hundred miles of the place we were going against. However, the impracticability of succeeding in an expedition undertaken without victuals, was discovered time enough to prevent our march, or embarkation, or whatever it may be called; but

## Dangerous Voyage with Batteaux.—Effects of our American Delays. 443

but not before nine batteaux, laden with officer's baggage, were sent forwards, four men in each batteau, in one of which it was my lot to be. The men being weak and low in spirits, with continual harrassing and low feeding, rendered our progress very tedious and difficult. Add to this, the places we had to pass and ascend; for, in many parts, the cataracts or falls of water, which descended near the head of the river Onondaga (in some places near an hundred feet perpendicular), rendered it almost impossible for us to proceed; for the current running from the bottom, was so rapid, that the efforts of twenty or thirty men were sometimes required to drag the boats along, and especially to get them up the hills or cataracts, which we were forced to do with ropes: sometimes, when with great labour and difficulty, we had got them up, we carried them by land near a quarter of a mile, before we came to any water. In short, we found four men to a batteau insufficient; for the men belonging to one batteau, were so fatigued and worn out, that they could not manage her, so that she lay behind almost a league.

The captain that was with us, observing this, as soon as we had got the others over the most difficult falls, ordered two besides myself to go and help her forwards: accordingly I got into her, in order to steer her, whilst my two comrades and her own crew dragged her along. When we got to any cataracts, I remained in her to fasten the ropes and keep all safe, while they hauled her up; but drawing her to the summit of the last cataract, the ropes gave way, and down she fell into a very rapid and boisterous stream; where, not being able by myself to work her, she stove to pieces on a small rock, on which, some part of her remaining till morning, I miraculously saved myself. Never was my life in greater danger than in this situation; the night being quite dark, and no assistance to be obtained from any of my comrades; though many of them, as I afterwards learned, made diligent search for me; but the fall of the waters rendered the noise that they, as well as myself made, to be heard by one another, quite ineffectual.

In the morning they indeed found me, but in a wretched condition, quite benumbed, and almost dead with the cold, having nothing on but my shirt.

After various efforts, having with great difficulty got me up, they used all proper means to recover my worn out spirits: but the fire had a fatal effect to what they intended, for my flesh swelled all over my

body and limbs, and caused such a deprivation of my senses, that I fainted, and was thought by all to be dead. However, after some time, they pretty well recovered my scattered senses and fatigued body; and, with proper care, conducted me, with some others (who were weak and ill of the flux), to Albany, where the hospital received our poor debilitated bodies.

The rest, not able to proceed, or being countermanded, bent their course back again to Oswego: where a friendly storm preventing an embarkation, when a stock of provisions was got together (sufficient to prevent them from eating one another during the first twelve days), all thoughts of attacking Niagara were laid aside.

The general continued inactive from the time he left Oswego to March 1756, when he was about to resume the execution of his scheme to attack Frontenac and Niagara. What would have been the issue of this project, neither myself, nor any other person, can now pretend to say, for just at this crisis he received orders from England, to attempt nothing till Lord Loudon should arrive, which was said should be early in the spring. However, his lordship did not get there till the middle of July; so that by this delay, time was given to the marquis de Montcalm (major-general Dieskau's successor) to arrive from France at Canada, with three thousand regular forces, and take the field before us.

When I was pretty well recovered again, I embarked on board a vessel from Albany for New-York; where, when I arrived, I found, to my sorrow, my captain, Mr. Shirley, the general's son, had been dead for some time; he was a very promising worthy young gentleman, and universally regretted. His company was given to major James Kinnair, who ordered that none of his men should go out on the recruiting parties, as was at first intended by his predecessor; but that the private men should either return to Oswego, or do duty in the fort at New-York. Not liking my station here, I entreated the general, who was now arrived, for a furlow, to see my friends in Pennsylvania, which he, having then no great occasion for me at New-York, granted for three months.

Having obtained my furlow, I immediately set out for Pennsylvania, and arriving at Philadelphia, found the consternation and terror of the inhabitants was greatly increased to what it was when I left them. They had made several treaties of friendship with the Indians, who, when well supplied with arms, ammunition, cloaths, and other necessaries, afterwards revolted



to the French, and committed great outrages on the back parts of the province, destroying and massacring men, women, and children, and every thing that unhappily lay in their way.

About the middle of October a large body of Indians, chiefly Shawonefe, Delawares, &c. fell upon this province, from several quarters, almost at the same instant, murdering, burning, and laying waste all wherever they came; so that in the five counties of Cumberland, York, Lancaster, Berks, and Northampton, which compose more than half the province, nothing but scenes of distraction and desolation were to be seen.

The damages which these counties had sustained by the desertion of plantations, is not to be reckoned up; nor the miseries of the poor inhabitants to be described, many of whom, though escaping with life, were, without a moment's warning, driven from those habitations where they enjoyed every necessary of life, and were then exposed to all the severity of a hard winter, and obliged to solicit their very bread at the cold hand of charity, or perish with hunger under the inclement air.

To these barbarities I have already mentioned, I cannot pass over the following.

At Gnadenhutten, a small Moravian settlement in Northampton county, the poor unhappy sufferers were sitting round their peaceful supper, when the inhuman murderers, muffled in the shades of night, dark and horrid as the infernal purposes of their diabolical souls, stole upon them, butchered them, scalped them, and consumed their bodies, together with their horses, their stock, and upwards of sixty head of fat cattle (intended for the subsistence of the brethren at Bethlehem) all in one general flame: so that next morning furnished only a melancholy spectacle of their mingled ashes.

At the Great Cove in Cumberland, at Tulpehocken in Berks, and in several other places, their barbarities were still greater, if possible. Men, women, children, and beasts shared one common destruction; and where they were not burnt to ashes, their mangled limbs were found promiscuously strewed upon the ground, those appertaining to the human form scarce to be distinguished from the brute!

But of all the instances of the barbarities I heard of, in these parts, I could not help being most affected with the following. — One family, consisting of the husband, his wife, and a child only a few hours old,

were all found murdered and scalped in this manner: the mother stretched on the bed, with her new-born child, horribly mangled, and put under her head for a pillow, while the husband lay on the ground hard-by, with his body ripped up, and his bowels laid open.

In another place, a woman with her sucking child, finding that she had fallen into the hands of the enemy, fell flat on her face, prompted by the strong call of nature, to cover and shelter her innocent child with her own body. The accursed savage rushed from his lurking place, struck her in the head with his tomohawk, tore off her scalp, and scoured back into the woods, without observing the child, being apprehensive that he was discovered. The child was found some time afterwards under the body of its mother, and was then alive.

Many of their young women were carried by the savages into captivity, reserved perhaps for a worse fate than those who suffered death in all its horrid shapes; and no wonder, since they were reserved by savages, whose tender mercies might be accounted more cruel than their very cruelty itself.

Thus stood our affairs on the side of the Ohio, when at length the assembly of Pennsylvania thought it expedient to pass the militia and money bills. By virtue of the former, the freemen of the province were enabled to form themselves into companies, and each company, by a majority of votes by way of ballot, to chuse its own officers, viz. a captain, lieutenant, and ensign, who, if approved of, were to be commissioned by the governor. They accordingly formed themselves into companies; the governor signing to all gentlemen qualified, who had been regularly ballotted, commissions for that purpose.

Captain Davis was one of the first who had a company; and being desirous of my service, in order to instruct the irregulars in their discipline, obtained from the governor a certificate to indemnify me from any punishment which might be adjudged by the regiment to which I already belonged; for without that I had not gone. Our company, which consisted of an hundred men, was not completed till the 24th of December 1755, when, losing no time, we next morning marched from Philadelphia in high spirits, resolving to shew as little quarter to the savages, as they had to many of us.

[The Remainder, together with the Attestation of the Genuineness of Mr. Williamson's Story, shall be inserted in our next.]



Continuation of the Extraordinary Ad-  
VENTURES OF PETER WILLIAMSON.

See our last Magazine, p. 444. 19

WE arrived the 26th of December at Bethlehem, in the forks of the river Delaware; where, being kindly received by the Moravians, we loaded six waggons with provisions, and proceeded on to the Apalatian Mountains, or Blue Hills, to a town called Kennor:onhead, which the Moravians had deserted on account of the Indians. Fifty of our men, of whom I made one, were ordered before the rest, to see whether the town was destroyed or not. Disposing them to the best advantage, we marched on, till we came within five miles of the place, which we found standing entire.

Having a very uneven rugged road to get to it, and not above four men able to go abreast, we were on a sudden alarmed by the firing



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firing of the flank-guards, which were a little on the rear of our van. The savages briskly returned our fire, and killed the ensign and ten of the men, and wounded several others.

Finding this, I being chief in command (having acted as lieutenant, and received pay as such from my first entrance, for my trouble and duty in teaching the company), ordered the men to march on with all expedition to the town, and all the way to keep a running fire on the enemy, as they had fallen on our rear.

We should have got there in very good order, had it not been for a river we had to cross; and the weather being so excessive cold, our cloaths froze to our bodies as soon as we got out of the water. However, with great difficulty we reached the town, and got into the church, with the loss of twenty-seven men. There we made as good preparation for our defence as possibly we could, making a great fire of the benches, seats, and what we could find therein, to dry our cloaths, not esteeming it the least sacrilege or crime, upon such an emergency.

The Indians soon followed us into the town, and, surrounding us, tried all methods to burn the church; but our continual firing kept them off for about six hours, till our powder and ball were all expended. In the night they set several houses on fire; and we, dreading the consequence of being detained there, resolved to make one bold effort, and push ourselves through the savages forces, which was accordingly done with the most undaunted courage. The enemy fired continually on us during our retreat, and killed many of our men, but in their confusion many of themselves also; it being so very dark, that we were not well able to discern our own party; so that only five of us kept together, and got into the woods; the rest, whom we left behind, I doubt fell sacrifices to the savages.

The night being so excessive cold, and having but few cloaths with us out of the church, two of my comrades froze to death before we could reach any inhabited place. In short we did not get any relief till four o'clock in the morning, when we arrived at a house that lay in the gap of the Blue hills, where our captain had arrived with the remainder of the men and wagons the day before.

On my giving the captain the melancholy detail of our unfortunate expedition, an

express was immediately sent to the governor; who ordered sixteen hundred men to march the next morning for the same place, under the command of general Franklin\*, not only to bury the dead and build a fort there, but to extirpate the savages who infested these parts, and were too powerful for the small number, under captain Davis.

On the 9th of January 1756, we were reinforced by general Franklin and his body, and the next day set out again for Kinnor-ton head; where, when we arrived, to our great consternation, we found little occasion to bury our unhappy comrades, the swine (which in that country are vastly numerous in the woods) having devoured their bodies, and nothing but bones strewn up and down were to be seen. We there built a fort in the place where the old church had stood, and gave it the name of Fort Allen; this was finished in six days, and in so good a manner, that a hundred men could make resistance against a much greater number of Indians.

On the 15th, fourteen hundred of us were ordered about fifteen miles distant from thence, on the frontiers of the province, where we built another fort, called Fort Norris. In our way thither we found six men scalped and murdered in a most cruel manner: by what we could discern, they had made a vigorous defence, the barrels and stocks of their guns being broke in pieces, and themselves cut and mangled in a terrible manner.

From thence we were ordered to march towards a place called the Minnisinkes, but this journey proved longer than we were aware of. The Indians committed great outrages in these parts, having burnt and destroyed all the houses, &c. in our way. These tragic actions caused us to divide ourselves into several parties, who were ordered divers ways, to cut off as many of these savages as possible.

The day after this scheme was put into execution, we met with a small party, which we put to the rout, killing fourteen of them. We then made all possible dispatch to save some houses we saw on fire, but on our nearer approach, found our endeavours in vain; John Swisher, and his family, having been before scalped and burnt to ashes in his own house. On the following night, the house of James Wallis underwent the same fate; himself, wife, seven children, and the rest of his family being scalped and burnt therein. The houses

\* The celebrated Benjamin Franklin, esq. of Philadelphia, author of several ingenious philosophical writings; and well known for his curious experiments in electricity.



and families of Philip Green and Abraham Nairn suffered in the like manner. Nor did the cruelty of these barbarians stop here, but attacked the dwelling-house of George Hunter, esq. a gentleman of considerable worth, and a justice of the peace, who made a brave resistance, and rather than fall into the hands of these miscreants, chose to meet death in the flames; which he, his wife, and all his household, consisting of sixteen in number, did with the utmost bravery, before any assistance could be received from our general, who had dispatched five hundred of us for that purpose, on an express being sent to him that morning.

From thence we marched to the Minnifinkes, and built Fort Morris. On the 9th of March we set out with a thousand men to the head of the Minnifinkes, and built another fort, which we named Fort Franklin, in honour of our general. All which forts we garrisoned with as many men as we could possibly spare.

Notwithstanding our vigilance, these villains, on the 15th attacked the house of James Graham, but by Providence, he with his wife, who had just lain in, and her young infant in her arms (with nothing about her but her shift), made their escape to Fort Allen, about fifteen miles distant. The child perished by the way, and it was matter of wonder to the whole garrison to find either of them alive; indeed they were in a deplorable condition, and we imagined they would expire every moment. The wife, however, to our great astonishment, recovered; but the husband did not survive above six hours after their arrival.

The house of Isaac Cook suffered by the flames, himself, his wife, and eight children being scalped and burnt in it.

Tedious and shocking would it be to enumerate half the murders, conflagrations, and outrages, committed by these hellish infidels. Let it suffice therefore, that from the year 1753, when they first began their barbarities, they had murdered, burnt, scalped, and destroyed above three thousand five hundred souls, above a thousand whereof were unhappy inhabitants of the western parts of Philadelphia. Men, women, and children fell alike a prey to these savages; no regard being had by them to the tender entreaties of an affectionate parent for a beloved child, or the infant's prayers in behalf of his aged father and mother. Such are the miserable calamities attendant on schemes for gratifying the ambition of a tyrannic monarch like Louis, or the weak contivances and indolent measures of blundering ministers and negociators.

The time of my furlow at length expiring, I prepared to set out for my regiment. Having a recommendatory letter from general Franklin to major Kinnair, as to my services, I marched forward for New-York; where being arrived, I waited on the major; and, after giving him an account of all our transactions, and the hardships and labours we had gone through, I was dismissed.

I shall not trouble the reader with an account of a long march I had to take from New York to Oswego, to join my regiment, suffice it therefore that I arrived there about the middle of July; but in my march thither with some recruits, we joined colonel Broadstreet at Albany: and on the 6th of May, at the Great Carrying-place, had a skirmish with the French and Indians, wherein several were killed and wounded on both sides; of the latter I made one. Receiving a shot through my left-hand, which entirely disabled my third and fourth fingers, and having no hospital, or any conveniences for the sick there, I was, after having my hand dressed in a wretched manner, sent with the next batteaux to Albany, to get it cured.

As soon as I was well, I set forward for Oswego. A day or two after my arrival there, the fort was alarmed by hearing a firing; when, on dispatching proper scouts, it was found to be the French and Indians engaging the batteau-men and sailors conveying the provisions to Oswego, from one river to another. On this a detachment of five hundred men were ordered out in pursuit of them, whereof I was one. We had a narrow pass in the woods to go through, where we were attacked by a great number of Indians, when a desperate fight began on both sides, which lasted above two hours. However, at last, we gained a complete victory, and put them entirely to the rout, killing fourteen of them, and wounding about forty. On our side we had but two men killed and six wounded. Many more would have been killed of both parties, had it not been for the thickness of the woods.

I cannot here omit recounting a most singular transaction that happened during this my second time of being there, which, though scarce credible, is absolutely true, and can be testified by hundreds, who knew and have often seen the man. One of the fiftieth regiment, an Irishman, being placed as sentinel over the rum which had arrived, and being curious to know its goodness, pierced the cask, and drank till he was quite intoxicated; when, not know-

ing what he did, he ramblod from his post, and fell asleep a good way from the garrison. An Indian scouling that way for prey (as is conjectured), met him, and made free with his scalp, which he plucked and carried off. The serjeant in the morning finding him prostrate on his face, and seeing his scalp off, imagined him to be dead; but on his nearer approach, and raising him from the ground, the fellow awaked from the sound sleep he had been in, and asked the serjeant what he wanted. The serjeant, quite surprisod at the strange behaviour of the fellow, interrogated him, how he came there in that condition? he replied, "He could not tell; but that he got very drunk, and ramblod he knew not whither." The serjeant advised him to prepare for death, not having many hours to live, as he had lost his scalp. "Arrah my dear, now (cries he), and are you joking me?" for he really knew nothing of his being served in the manner he was, and would not believe any accident had happened to him, till seeing his cloaths bloody he felt his head, and found it to be too true, as well as having a cut from his mouth to his ear. He was immediately carried before the governor, who asking him how he came to leave his post? he replied, "That being very thirsty, he had broached a cask of rum and drank about a pint, which made him drunk; but if his honour would forgive him, he would never be guilty of the like again." The governor told him, it was very probable he never would, as he was now no better than a dead man. However, the surgeons dressed his head there as well as they could, and then sent him in a batteau to Albany, where he was perfectly cured; and, to the great surprize of every body, was living when I left the country. This, though so extraordinary and unparalleled an affair, I aver to be true; having several times seen the man after this accident happened to him. How his life was preserved seems a miracle, as no instance of the like was ever known.

Going up the river Onondaga towards Oswego, the batteau-men were, on the 29th of June, attacked near the Falls, about nine miles from Oswego, by five hundred French and Indians, who killed and wounded seventy-four of our men before we could get on shore, which as soon as we did, the French were routed with the loss of one hundred and thirty men killed, and several wounded, whom we took prisoners.

[Here our author gives a circumstantial narrative of the siege and loss of Oswego; the particulars of which, being already too well known, we need not repeat: we shall therefore

<sup>21</sup> pass them over, and resume the thread of his adventures at the place where he mentions the manner in which the conquerors observed the terms of the capitulation.]

To describe the plunder (says he), havoc, and devastation made by the French as well as the savages, who rushed in by thousands, is impossible. For notwithstanding the Christian promise made by the general of his most Christian majesty, they all behaved more like infernal beings than creatures in human shape. In short, they scalped and killed all the sick and wounded in the hospitals; mangling, butchering, cutting, and chopping off their heads, arms, legs, &c. with spades, hatchets, and other such diabolical instruments; treating the whole garrison with the utmost cruelty, notwithstanding the repeated intercessions of the defenceless sick and wounded for mercy: which were indeed piteous enough to have softened any heart possessed of the minutest particle of humanity!

August the 16th, 1756, they began to remove us: the officers were first sent in batteaux, and two hundred soldiers a day afterwards, till the whole were gone, being carried first to Montreal, and from thence to Quebec.

Our party arriving at Montreal, in Canada, on the 28th, we were that night secured in the fort, as were the rest as they came in. The French used various means to win some of our troops to their interest, or at least to do their work in the fields; which many refused, among whom was myself, who were then conducted on board a ship and sent to Quebec; where, on arriving the 5th of September, we were lodged in a jail, and kept there for the space of one month.

During this our captivity, many of our men, rather than lie in prison, went out to work and assist the French in getting in their harvest, they having then scarce any people left in that country, but old men, women, and children, so that the corn was continually falling into the stubble for want of hands to reap it: but those who did go out, in two or three days chose confinement again, rather than liberty on such terms, being almost starved, having nothing in the country to live on but dry bread, whereas we in the prison were each of us allowed two pounds of bread and half a pound of meat a day, and otherwise treated with a good deal of humanity.

Eighteen soldiers were all the guard they had to place over us, who being greatly fatigued with hard duty, and dreading our rising on them (which, had we had any arms, we might easily have done, and ra-



vaged the country round, as it was then entirely defenceless), and the town's people themselves fearing the consequence of having such a number of men in a place where provisions were at that time very scarce and dear, they thought sending us away the most eligible method of keeping themselves from famine, and accordingly put five hundred of us on board the *Renommé*, a French packet-boat, captain Dennis Vitree commander, for England.

We sailed under a flag of truce, and tho' the French behaved with a good deal of politeness, yet we were almost starved for want of provisions: one biscuit and two ounces of pork a day, being all our allowance; and half-dead with cold, having but few cloaths, and the vessel being so small, that the major part of us was obliged to be upon deck in all weathers. After a passage of six weeks, we at last, to our great joy, arrived at Plymouth on the 6th of November 1756. But there our troubles and hardships were not, as we expected, put a period to for some time; for scruples arising to the commissaries and admirals there, about taking us ashore, as there was no cartel agreed on between the French and English, we were still confined on board, till the determination of the lords of the admiralty should be known: lying there in a miserable condition seven or eight days before we received orders to disembark, which when we were permitted to do, being ordered from thence, in different parties, to Totness, Kingsbridge, Newton-Bushel, and Newton-Abbot, in Devonshire, I was happy in being quartered at Kingsbridge, where I met with such civility and entertainment, as I had for a long time been a stranger to.

In about four months, we were again ordered to Plymouth-dock, to be draughted into other regiments; where, being inspected, I was, on account of the wound I had received in my hand, discharged as incapable of further service.

*To the foregoing we shall subjoin the following LETTER and ATTESTATION, which came to our hands inclosed in a letter from PETER WILLIAMSON himself, dated at Newcastle, August 15, 1758. We understand by Mr. Williamson's Letter, that he intends to be at London very soon, in order to print a new edition of his Narrative; which he hopes the public will encourage, in compassion to the sufferings of an unfortunate fellow subject.*

To the Author of the Grand Magazine.

S I R,

THE strength and riches of Great Britain are so closely connected with the flourish-

ing state of our colonies abroad, that one should think every friend to their country would embrace the opportunity of contributing their mite towards protecting our settlements, or rousing a spirit of indignation and resentment against all unjust invasion of them, or cruel usage exercised upon adventurers from the British isles, who, by pushing their fortunes in America, add to the wealth and grandeur of their native country.

With this view, the author of a late narrative, entitled *French and Indian Cruelty*, published a plain account of the savage conduct of our foes in that quarter of the globe: describing what he felt, and what he was an eye-witness of. But neither the strange vicissitudes of his own fortune, chequered with uncommon calamities; nor the good intention of his performance, could protect him from the resentment of some merchants of Aberdeen, near the place of his nativity, where he went in quest of his relations; because, in the introduction of his little work, he had narrated the manner in which, at eight years of age, he was seized, when amusing himself on the quay of that sea-port town, hurried on ship-board, and sold for a slave. Hard fate to suffer this! harder still, to be punished for telling the interesting tale! The author says, "such was for some years the practice of some traders there." Be that as it will, he named none: he is sure of his own misfortunes, and that of several other unhappy boys, unwarrantably carried off in the same ship, and with him left to perish when the ship struck aground on the coast of America. He is not knowing enough to say whether it was an infringement of the liberty of the press, to publish his own case, for which publication he was imprisoned; but must lament that the dread of confinement (before he had found out any of his friends, and after upwards of three hundred and fifty of his books, the only immediate means of his support, were seized) should induce him to sign a paper presented to him (disclaiming two or three pages of his book) which has been since carefully inserted in the *Aberdeen Journal*. And it is submitted to every impartial person, whether or no the thoughts of being detained prisoner, without the benefit of bail, by the magistrates of Aberdeen, might not be the sole motive for his signing any paper they tendered to him, in order to procure his enlargement, especially as he had not then found out his relations, nor could consequently prove the identity of his person. However, as soon as he had his liberty, he went in quest of his relations, found some of them in the same county, and



and got the attestations of some, and the affidavits of others, proving that he was the person who had been taken away, as represented in the third, fourth, and fifth pages of his work; before one of his majesty's chief justices of the peace for the county of Aberdeen, who certifies the truth thereof, in manner under-written.

The Attestation of Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, with regard to the truth of Peter Williamson, the Author, his being carried off from Aberdeen: taken before that gentleman, a justice of the peace, after he was released from prison.

At Monymusk-house, in the county of Aberdeen, North-Britain, this third day of July, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight years.

**C**OMPEARED before me, sir Archibald Grant, of Monymusk, baronet, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the said county, Peter Williamson, late of the province of Pennsylvania in America, and sometime a soldier in the king's service there, and last in the king's royal regiment of Scots, from which he was discharged, as appears by his discharge from general James Sinclair, under his hand and seal, which he produced to me for verification thereof, and represented, that whereas some malicious persons had threatened to disturb him as a vagrant, alledging that he was not a native of this county, nor had any relations or connexions in it; which might prove inconvenient to him, whilst he remained with his friends in the country, as also in other countries where his occasions might require him to go; he intending to return to England, to prepare for and get his passage back to Pennsylvania, where he hath the property of some land, from which he was taken by the Indians, in the year one thousand, seven hundred, and fifty-four. And therefore desired that he might have a certificate from a justice of the peace, of the place of his nativity, and being descended of honest parents, upon his producing proper evidence thereof, and that he was reputed a man against whom there was no legal objections.

For the verification of the above, besides the discharge from general Sinclair above-mentioned, he produced a certificate from the reverend Mr. James Forsyth, minister of the parish of Aboyne, in this county; narrating the time of his birth, extracted from that parish-register, and of his being descended of honest parents then residing there, his father being then a farmer in that parish: and also delivered to me a letter from Robert Chalmers of Balnacraige, esq.

and likewise another letter from Francis Frazer, of Findrach, esq. both of them gentlemen of estates in this county, and both of them attesting that he was the son of James Williamson, mentioned in the foresaid minister of Aboyne's attestation; and that two brothers of his had been in their service, who had behaved themselves unexceptionably, one of them now in colonel Montgomery's Highland regiment, now in America, and the other still living in the estate of Findrach; and that they knew or were well informed of Peter having several other relations, of good character in the country, all of whom own him as their relation, and as one of whom they had never heard any thing blameable: and that they were also well informed, that Peter, when about eight years of age, was carried off, or went off, to America, and had since obtained some settlement in Pennsylvania. And he further produced before me, John Wilson, in the parish of Lumphanan, and Alexander Williamson, in the parish of Kincardine, both in this county, who made affidavit, that they knew Peter and his parents, as above-mentioned; and that about eighteen years ago he left the country, to go to Aberdeen, to a cousin; and that they knew him to be the same person upon his return now.

Wherefore, I hereby certify the truth of all the above. Witness my hand and seal, time and place above-mentioned.

Robt. Young, Clerk. ARCH. GRANT, J. P.



# Observations concerning the North AMERICAN INDIANS.

In a Series of Letters written from North America, in the year 1756, by a gentleman then in the service of the government, but since deceased.

## LETTER I.

*Hæc nemora indigenæ Fauni Nymphæque tenebant,*

*Gensque Virum truncis et duro robore nata,*

*Quis neque mos neque cultus erat, nec jungere tauros,*

*Aut componere opes norant, aut parcere parto;*

*Sed rami, atque asper victu venatus alebat.*

VIRG. ÆN. l. 8.

THE old proper inhabitants of America, whom we call the Indians, and the French the Savages, necessarily obtrude themselves on the attention of all new-comers who have any portion of curiosity. These Indians appear to be Aborigines; and, excepting the alterations produced by our intercourse with them, challenge the character of a genuine and unmixed, or to use fashionable terms, of a pure and uncorrupted, people. Nor is it, in my opinion at least, among the slenderest of proofs, that their manners bear so surprizing a resemblance to those of the Germans (at the entrance of the Romans into Germany) as noticed by Tacitus, who were also supposed "indigenæ; ipse eorum opinionibus accedo qui Germaniæ populos, nullis aliarum nationum connubiis infectos, propriam & sinceram et tantum sui similem gentem existisse arbitrantur." Tacit. De Mor. German. § 4. It is indeed insuperably difficult to account how indigenæ, or aborigines, come to be at all, to such as will not believe that the widely-varied Europeans, Africans, and Americans, proceed from the same original pair: for Tacitus's origin of the Germans by no means squares with the present philosophy; "Tuistonem deum, terra editum, et filium Mannum originem gentis conditoresque." § 2. As the animalcular system seems one of the best established, may we venture to suppose accordingly, that the air and atmosphere is replete with the ova of all possible species of terrestrial existences, which whenever they meet with their proper nidus, their specific proportions of heat and moisture, fail not to disclose the individuals? Can we better explain (what is an uncontroverted fact in America, and to be observed doubtless elsewhere) how any collection of vacant waters

shall in due time constantly exhibit (perch or other) its proper fish: or how the degree of heat usual in the West Indies, if it happen for a time in England, should produce the same sand flies and mosquitos as torment the inhabitants there; which I have more than once had occasion to remark?

This people are of a reddish or copper-colour'd complexion; and make one of the three grand subdivisions of the human species that we are acquainted with; though in proportion and figure they approximate more to the Whites than the Blacks; and in sagacity also, holding the Negroes in such inferiority and contempt as to drive them from hostile plantations to sale, like cattle; whereas they ingenuously acknowledge in many things the apparent superiority of the Europeans, and manifest a consequential veneration for them.

The most natural origin of civil government is, I think, sir, to be found in the parental influence; for the esteem due to experienced virtues, the gratitude arising from repeated obligations, the veneration paid to those whom we consider in a manner as the authors of our existence, establish an authority solid enough for the basis of a large society, while their governors continue to be looked on as common parents; and in whose aid, when the opposite conviction is palpable, it becomes necessary to employ actual power. The *Paterfamilias*, the father of a family, for women universally submit to the government of men (a proof that the inferiority of their genius is not less than that of their strength) commences then the Legislator of his little citizens; and their Magistrate; or the enforcer of obedience to his laws, by proper reward and punishment: and he must be also their Captain, or defender by courage and art against external violence; as well as their Priest, or the conductor of their superstition. A prolific and successful family forms in a few generations a tribe, or that small Nation or State, which, as it is the most common, should be the most natural, effort of the social instinct in mankind: for it is not to be forgotten, that men are influenced by an instinctive impulse to society, as well as all other gregarious animals. And it appears accordingly in a History of great antiquity (tho' it must be confessed of no great authority in this knowing age) that the Patriarchal government was prior to the Regal; and that, after the Patriarch had gotten "flocks and herds, and silver and gold, and maid servants and maid servants, and camels and asses;" and could arm three hundred warriors, and over-match four of





then Kings; the Canaanites (with whom he sojourned) treated him very properly and justly, when they addressed him with, "Hear us, my Lord, thou art a mighty Prince amongst us." If a mere military spirit be introduced into a flourishing tribe by martial leaders (as often happens) as it will make no other use of conquest than extirpation, it can scarcely fail of being cut off in a short time by the common accidents and hardships of however successful war. But if, by a succession of men of genius, Policy be superadded to Military prowess (which rarely happens) and the Victors learn to subdue as well as to subdue (as was in both instances the case of the Romans) and encrease thereby continually their proper strength, instead of diminishing it; they will then, in length of time (and a progress of this sort is very accurately pursued by the historical Ynca of Peru) create the artificial Leviathan, or one of those vast states which are only to be destroyed by their own immensity; for there is no foundation in nature for the apprehension of an Universal Monarchy, the devil of Modern Politics; and, if practicable, it were indeed to be wished, as it would certainly put an end to the desolations of war, one of the greatest of human miseries. I shall however be candid enough to own that this hypothesis seems liable to an objection of the moral kind, as it threatens to resolve all right ultimately into Power; since that the parental authority itself is not only founded on power, but frequently enforced by actual violence; (and sometimes inverted too, when the impatience of a young *Jupiter*, breaking through the common ties of nature, de-thrones his parent *Saturn*; or an *Arsacidan* *Orodes* assassinates his father *Phraortes*;) since that mighty *Nimrods* will occasionally arise and enslave even hereditarily their kindred tribes; and since that Conquest has no pretension to other right than that of Force, war being no more than an appeal to success, "*Victrix causa Deis placuit*." There may be also possibly political objections thereto; for the now Great, who act so implicitly up to Harrington's discovery, of Property's being Power, as literally to fulfill the scriptural prophecy that "unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not, shall be taken away even that which he hath;" may not probably be pleased to have that divulged of which they are, perhaps, experimentally convinced, viz. that the terms of that famous proposition reciprocate, and that if it be

true that Property is Power, it is also no less true that Power is Property.

The North-American Indians are divided into small nations or tribes, whose civil government is mostly Patriarchal; but the general bent of these people being martial, such as signalize themselves in war acquire great weight among them; and single Chiefs often possess by these means such an authority in their nations as amounts to something like sovereignty: tho' they govern always, as Tacitus writes of the German generals, "*Exemplo potius quam imperio; si prompti, si conspicii, si ante aciem agant, admiratione præsumunt*," § 7.

Priests these Indians have none, nor indeed have they any apparent worship; on the contrary they seem wholly uninterested with religious hopes and fears; which makes it probable that the religious institutions throughout America owe their rise to the policy of founders of kingdoms, as those of the Peruvian empire incontestably do. The emperors of Peru, 'tis true, extended at last their dominion beyond the bounds of their local religion; they set out with their arms and superstition from a country where the Sun was very welcome, and imposed the worship of their father the Sun (for they asserted themselves his children) on all the nations they subdued, with great success as long as Sun-worship held good: but at length they came to a people who, situated on a rocky coast in a sultry climate, could not in conscience submit to adore a Being insupportable and odious to them; and humbly proposed to their conquerors to quit their irrational idolatry, and worship with them their mother the Sea, the inexhausted giver of good things. The pious credulity of some of our missionaries, I know, has bestowed precipitately a Natural Religion on the Indians, from their diverting themselves by moonlight; as justly as from their dancing sometimes with snakes they have inferred, that the Indians had a knowledge of the Mosaic fall of man; and at other times with olive boughs, their being apprised of the circumstances of Noah's deluge. But the English missionaries have in truth small acquaintance with these savages; as they generally take care to establish themselves in the capital of some province, where they live quietly on their allowance, and stare at them with the rest of the inhabitants when at any time they come down to receive presents. Yet I was once acquainted with an English Laic, who impelled as he thought supernaturally, went far on a mission among the Cherokees, a people con-





contiguous to South Carolina; on which account he was treated as a lunatic by his countrymen' (though conspicuously above the common size of understanding in ordinary affairs) and stiled the Bishop of the Cherokees. This man strenuously pretended to Miraculous Powers, of which doubtless it was not the least, that he converted many Indians (as he asserted) though he preached to them in English always, a language they did not understand: one Prosefyte we know he brought away, it was of the female kind, and continued stedfast with him till her death. The bishop used notwithstanding to disallow, and occasionally sneer at, the miracles of the —f—dians, for they too had such pretensions; and two of these being quoted when I was by, the one that of a man and his family, who, being lost in the woods, were preserved from perishing by hunger, by the arrival of a deer, which, after a very fervent prayer, delivered itself into his hands: and the other, that of a pious old woman (who had been appointed a deaconess by these saints) that professed to cure herself of any disease she should be afflicted with by per-  
vicacious prayer: this Cherokee missionary made answer, that he could not heartily give his assent to the first miracle, because the deer did not (by the account) come ready roasted; which would have been a comfortable circumstance to the famished wretch, and have cost Omnipotence no more: nor indeed at all to the second, for that he well remembered the time (he having formerly commanded a merchant ship) when he could himself have given the lady a disease, which all the prayers of all the Saints could not have cured her of, without the assistance of a surgeon. If however our missionaries "are inactive with respect to the salvation of the Indians, there is no complaint of that sort against them in regard to the plantation Negroes; for of these they make, where the owners will permit it, such good Christians, that there shall scarcely be one found in a whole gang who had not at any time much rather pray than work.

I am, Sir, &c.

[To be continued.]

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Observations concerning the North  
AMERICAN INDIANS.

LETTER II.

Continued from page 576.

HERE are some philosophers who are inclined to consider mankind as an heteroclit production, or an irregular one at least, and of later date than the generality of animals: these abstracted gentlemen, having framed hypothetic calculations of the possible increase of the human mind, and made dispassionate observations how it expands itself over the face of the earth, to the destruction not only of infinite individuals, but even of many a species; aware too of its advantages over other animals by means of its upright posture, superior rationality, and the artifice of society; are with some seeming reason in pain for the supposed concatenation of the systems of creatures, and find themselves actuated by a fellow-feeling for animals, by a concern for the welfare of the genus they belong to. But the apprehended danger of such an over-increase of the human species is sufficiently guarded against by the irascible instincts implanted in it, which never fail individually and collectively to find out objects; as our poor Indians glaringly evidence, who are all of the spider kind, and constantly destroying one another: and though they have not mines of gold, nor the richer ones of commerce, to contest; yet the right to a hunting ground on the continent, where land may be had for looking for, joined to a homicidal chevy chase glory, continually occasion the dispersion and extirpation of nations; pugna est de paupere regno. The Indian warriors prefer stratagem to manhood; so that it may be said of them, as Tacitus affirms of a German nation "*alios ad proelium ire videas, Catto ad bellum, §. 30.*" that other people go out to fight, but the In-

dians to war: and most probably their manner of waging war was primarily hinted to them by the nature of their country, which being an endless wilderness, is consequently one continued ambuscade. The American countries indeed fight for themselves; and you will accordingly find, sir, that the assailants, though powerful, will on most occasions be the sufferers. General Oglethorpe repelled the Spanish invasion of Georgia and South Carolina with as much facility as the Spaniards had before driven him from Augustine; and the colonists defeated baron Dieckau's inroad as reputably and unexpectedly as the French routed the unadvised Braddock. The Indians are dexterous in the management of fire arms (very few of them, that we see, retaining their primitive bows and arrows) and have a small hatchet of their own for close-quarters. They also carry with them a scalping knife, to the free use of which they are incited by the European commanders: I have seen a declaration of war by an English governor against an Indian nation, which had, as an appendix, an encouraging list of different premiums to be given for a warrior's scalp, that of an old man, of a child, or a woman. Scalping consists in taking off the hair together with the flesh from the skull, and is by no means a mortal operation; many persons, who (with the sagacity of spiders, and some other insects) counterfeited death the while, having survived it: but as few are possessed of such a degree of patience, a scalp is almost taken as evidence of the slaughter of an enemy: in like manner as was to Saul and the Palestine Jews the exhibition of a foreskin.

Savage as the Indians are, they have no notion of the Orang-outang defence of hands; and would be held very cheap in point of manhood by our bruisers; yet are their warriors sufficiently bold in their way. When the Spaniards penetrated into Georgia, half a dozen Indians, who joined the English forces later than the rest of their countrymen, being reproached for not having bloodied themselves (in their own phraseology) passed into the Spanish camp, got in the night to the enemy's head quarters which were in an English house, fired into the room where their principal officers were sitting, killed and wounded some of them; and had the luck to escape back again unhurt to their British allies.

The Indians take the field (or to speak locally, take the wood) in small numbers; and choose to return home when they have expended





expended the war diet (their gladiatorial coliphia) that they carry out with them; they fire singly, and flee while they load again: the important use they are of to our troops, when they join them, consists in their knowledge of the country, and in their detecting and dressing of ambushes. These heroes adorn and paint themselves as much at least, though not quite in so much taste, as the Asiatics; and have always in the *Sarcina Belli* that *Speculum*, which, even in luxurious times, brought such violent exclamations from a Roman satirist, who surely did not recollect that male finery is probably of military institution, that Achilles is represented by Homer as the best dressed man in the two armies, and that Hercules himself wore his lion fur for ornament doubtless as well as defence.

The primitive Indians invested themselves with skins in cold weather, and moss in hot; but we have now, much to our emolument, covered them with blankets, almost as elegantly as were the Romans; so that they are equally with them, *gens togata*, though not equally *rerum domini*. Their hair, naturally black and long, the different tribes, cut into various characteristic shapes: they paint their faces, in a grotesque manner, with vermilion and other colours; and the men, by means of a preternatural elongation of the exterior cartilage of the concha of the ear, which they stuff with shells, birds-heads, and baubles, flaunt in most magnificent and enviable ear-rings, that happy ornament which is equally the favourite of the civilized and the barbarian, of the rough warrior and the fine lady, and gives unnecessary lustre to the neck of a Hendric and a Coventry. But these people differ widely from the rest of mankind, in that they divest their women, by an unheard of sumptuary, of the ornaments of dress, and then self-appropriate them: a young man, among the Indians, is dressed with visible attention; a warrior is accommodé, painted, ear-ringed, in a word, a furious beau; and a woman, the European, the Asiatic, the African doll,

(Sidonian picto chilamydem circundata limbo;

Cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,

Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem:)

is with them a neglected squat animal, whose hair is stroked over those handsome eyes it dare not lift up, and who seldom makes any use of its aspen tongue, and

when it does is scarcely loud enough to be heard. When we reproach the Indians on this head, they point to their animated woods, and tell us, "That they see not whence we picked up a contrary doctrine, but that they have learnt their lesson from whatever moves around them, from the birds and the beasts, whose males are lavishly adorned in denudation of their females, from the plumage of the turkey-cock, and the ornament-loaded head of the stag." And truly on an accurate and impartial survey of animals, you will find this odd Indian discovery, sir, supported by more facts than one would at first suspect; for among birds it is so undoubtedly, almost without an exception, from the peacock to the cock-sparrow; and the lion, the bull, the stone-horse, are among innumerable its evidences with beasts; with fish indeed it is far from being obvious; and with some insects, as bees, and spiders, it is apparently inverted in favour of the female: yet of hair, the only ornament nature has vouchsafed to bestow on the human species, men have certainly a much larger share than women. Nor will the use of this phenomenon be difficult to be assigned by the final philosophers, who will allow it probable, that extraordinary natural ornament may be largessed to one sex of a species as an incentive to the appetite of generation in the other: more especially if the females in general appear to be comparatively deficient in this appetite: and it will be a crucial experiment to observe with precision, whether the degrees of ornament in the males, and of the deficiency in the females, are proportionate, or the ornament redundant in the same proportion as the appetite is weak; certainly the males of the chaste monogamous doves and swans are hardly distinguishable; while the superb and libidinous cocks and peacocks seem of a different species from their ferial of prudish unadorned hens: the song of birds too must be considered as mere ornament; (for it will be very difficult to assign its use;) and this is again lavished on the males, and almost denied the females: let me add, that the feathered he's appear to be in the secret, and in courtship palpably employ the ostentatious expansion of their gaudy plumes, and the melodious industry of their warbling throats.

I am, sir, &c.

DEBATE 4





Observations concerning the North  
AMERICAN INDIANS.

Continued from page 620. 527

L E T T E R III.

THE great Bacon opines, that  
love is the first of human  
pleasures; and intoxication  
the second; the former of  
which positions seems less controver-  
sible than the last, even in those coun-  
tries where to the pleasing stupefaction,  
and joyous elevation, effected by strong  
liquors, the delights of friendship and  
free conversation are superadded. The  
production of the means of ebriety is in-  
deed very artificial; yet is it not there-  
fore to be accounted an unnatural appe-  
tite, no more than that of the reptile  
snake for aerial birds; and less so surely  
than that of dread-water cats for fish;  
and we practically find, that scarcely has



a people existed without procuring some succedaneum to wine; as Tacitus observes (very emphatically I think) of the Germans, that they had, "*potui humor ex ordio aut frumento in quadam similitudinem vini corruptus.*" (Sect. 23.) You may please to recollect, sir, that I never joined the late general outcry against spirituous liquors: because I have known (and so have half the shelves in the apothecary's shops too) many good effects from a judicious employment of them, and owe myself my limbs, if not my life, to a very free use of them during a snow-storm of near eight days, that I met with in the northern latitudes; and because I can't think the supposed proof of their malignancy fairly deduced. For experiments made on dead flesh out of the stomach bear little analogy to what passes in the "*ductus alimentalis*" of a living animal; where even the potent poisons of the serpentine species, which mortally affect the nerves in an instant from without, may be so diluted and altered as to become but little noxious; suction being the best specific for all envenomed wounds; though I would always recommend previously guarding the mouth with oil, and spitting out the poison immediately: which precaution would, I believe, render the operation wholly innocent.

The Indians of North-America dissent from the philosophy of Bacon, and hold intoxication to be the greatest of all pleasures; this they so honestly confess, that when the portion of allotted or procured liquor appears to them insufficient to inebriate their whole company, they sagely agree among themselves to debar from any share in it a necessary number, who acquiesce accordingly, and entitle themselves thereby to sure uncontroverted drunkenness the next opportunity. I remember when I was once of a committee that gave audience to a party of friendly Indians who came down to visit us, that, upon settling their daily allowance for the time they were to stay with us, they made a demand of half a pound of rice, a pound of beef, and two quarts of rum, per man; which made me laugh, and did not fail to bring Falstaff's reckoning to mind; and an Indian profelyte, who had been admitted (rashly enough perhaps) to a participation of the christian mysteries, being asked what he thought of the holy rite, had nothing to answer, but that he

should have liked it better had they given him rum. And I must say (with sorrow) that I have never, myself, remarked an Indian to have a proper inducement to protestantism than his passion for spirituous liquors; the initiation into our first sacrament being made an affair of jollity (as the apostle Paul reproaches the Corinthian church with abusing of the second) wherein the adult infant largely partakes; and those of our missionaries who baptize in water having little practice, while such as christen in punch meet with good success, but those who do in sheer rum have the greatest of all. Our Indian traders prevent, in a good measure, by plentifully diluting their spirits with water (in a charitable and pious intention, to be sure) the ravage this propensity of the savages might make among them; and which, as it is assuredly our business to thin their continent of them, in order to make room for ourselves, were we to take the word of a master in politics, we should industriously promote; for Tacitus, having noticed the intemperate fondness of the Germans for wine, remarks thereon, "*Si indulgeris ebrietati suggerendo quantum concupiscunt, haud minus facile vitiis, quam armis, vincentur.*" (Sect. 23.)

Animals in general desire to copulate, not to propagate; but our Indians seem to reverse this maxim, by their cold negligent treatment of their wives on all occasions, notwithstanding their excessive love for their offspring, which predominates to such a degree with them, as to replace their lost children by the adoption of captive enemies, the whites not excepted: their women are consequently very prone to European attachments, where they are agreeably surprised with an indulgence and dalliance which the sex are fonder of than even of enjoyment itself. The savage girls before marriage are mercenarily free of their persons; for the Indians, whether wisely or carelessly I know not ("*querere distuli, nec scire fas est omnia*") make no bustle about, much less have any established or supposed test of, virginity; a criterion which certainly, from the different make of women, must be very fallible, by which the guilty will take care never to be detected, and from which the innocent may sometimes suffer. But if the copper lasses play these Dutch tricks while single, they, "*en revenge,*" when once they





## 6 Manners and Customs of the North American Indians.

they have disposed of themselves, be-  
have as well as the Dutch wives, with  
exemplary conjugal fidelity. An offi-  
cer of distinction with general Braddock  
having contracted with a pretty Indian  
girl an engagement, which she consid-  
ered as matrimonial, though he did no-  
thing less; and having promised her  
last favour to an intimate, after he  
had often tried in vain persuasion, and  
once narrowly escaped killing by her in  
effaying violence, was at last forced, on  
this stratagem to cuckold himself: he  
placed his friend under the bed, in  
which he was himself with his obstinate  
spouse; and pretending to fall out of it  
by accident, changed places with him:  
and thus ingeniously triumphed over the  
virtue of the innocent squah.

*Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis,  
Una dolo divum si femina victa duorum est.*

In this neglect of their women the In-  
dians differ from the generality of na-  
tions, and wholly from the aboriginal  
Germans, of whom Tacitus says, “ in-  
esse (feminis) sanctum aliquid & pro-  
vidum putant; nec aut consilia earum  
aspernantur, aut responsa negligunt:  
vidimus sub divo Vespasiano velledam  
diu apud plerosque namini loco habi-  
tam: sed & olim auriniam & complu-  
res alias venerati sunt; non adulati-  
one, nec tanquam facerent deas,”

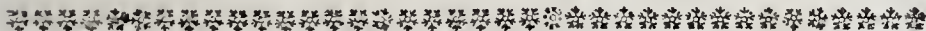
Sett. 8. But you will be the less sur-  
prised, sir, at the Indians not manifest-  
ing a proper cordiality for their wives,  
when I shall have informed you that  
they are obstinately guilty of the sin of  
pederasty; and my Cherokee missionary  
tells me, that having once taken great  
pains to convince an intelligent savage  
of the rectitude of punishing, even capi-  
tally, such crimes, the Indian insisted  
notwithstanding to the last, that putting  
a man to death for pederasty was like  
putting out an eye for squinting.

It has not doubtless escaped your ob-  
servation, sir, that the brutes combine

to persecute and hunt down such among  
them as sickness, old age, or accident,  
has visibly distressed; and in this they  
are viciously copied by the Indians;  
youth, health, and vigour are with these  
much valued and respected; while in-  
curable diseases or wounds and the bur-  
then of years (circumstances that strongly  
plead elsewhere for alleviation, or pity  
at least) are the objects of their undis-  
sembled dislike and ill usage. There  
are people, it is said, who, to exempt  
their relations and friends from the other-  
wise inevitable miseries of old age, by a  
mistaken kindness dispatch them; but  
our savages, with tenfold cruelty, pre-  
serve theirs alive, to endure the scorn  
and mal-treatment of themselves and  
others: passionately fond as they are  
of those to whom they give life, they  
shew but small affection for them at  
whose hands they have received it; and  
prove that natural affection with them  
(as the fee-simple with the lawyers)  
though it descends to the offspring,  
yet does not necessarily re-ascend to the  
parent. Pope has given eards as a pas-  
time to the veteran females of civilized  
Europe, and Rochefoucault more justly  
has assigned them devotion for an em-  
ployment; one thing, however, that  
alone continues to make women suffi-  
ciently necessary, and therefore valuable,  
to us after their prime occupation is  
gone, and secures them admittance every  
where (the camp even not excepted)  
but aboard ships of war, is their having,  
politically enough, appropriated to them-  
selves the superintendency and manage-  
ment of that indispensable æconomical  
article, the linen: but an Indian old wo-  
man who, by becoming barren, has  
lost the small hold she had on her hus-  
band's affection, and who is in no shape  
necessary, and little useful in any, is a  
very wretch indeed.

I am, sir, &c.

[To be continued.]







Observations concerning the North  
AMERICAN INDIANS.

LETTER IV. and last from NORTH-  
AMERICA, concerning the INDIANS.

CONQUEST and purchase being the means of obtaining the possession of lands already in occupancy, we have hitherto made use of the land on the American continent, and chose rather to treat its natives as allies, than as enemies; which we the more readily come into, as our acquisitions, tho' very valuable, cost but little. For the usual method of buying a province is only to get the pot-hooks of a score of Indians (Sachems or Kings to be sure on this occasion) to a deed of gift; after having presented them with some strouds, fire-arms, and kettles, and humected them with rum; and these potentates, even when they understand the purport of their signing, which is not perhaps always the case, willingly enough transfer what right they may suppose themselves to have to the lands on which they sojourn, in a country where there is ground enough to spare. King Tomo Chachi, whom Mr. Oglethorpe brought to the English court, was an Indian of a considerable influence with a small tribe of about forty or fifty families, called the Yamacraws, who were settled on a bluff near where the town of Savannah now stands; the mysterious policy of this general reserved for the hunting grounds of these savages all the sea islands along the coast of Georgia, after having intercepted their communication with them, by the purchase of the intermediate land, for above an hundred miles in depth. But if our original grants are cheaply obtained, the manner of keeping the granters, and their successors, in temper by reiterated presents is suf-

ficiently expensive; and makes a considerable part of the charges of our frontier colonies; and it is pretty plain after all, by their manner of demanding and accepting these presents, that, however speciously we may christen them, the Indians look on them as little more than exacted tribute. Few of our provincial governments indeed reap all the advantage they might from their surrounding Indians, or act with respect to them systematically; (unless neglecting them when quiet, and presenting them when unruly, may be called a system) though every generation of these savages appears to refine the policy of their conduct toward the Europeans: the father of the late Malatchee, an Indian chief of such authority among the Lower Creeks as to be miscalled by us their emperor, gave as his last advice to his three sons, that they should each of them, without coming to a disagreement among themselves, cultivate a separate interest with the English, French, and Spaniards; the contending powers of Europe about them: emperor Malatchee, who survived his brothers, found out the way, by trimming occasionally, to act alone the parts of all three; and it failed not to turn to his account. A governor of one of the most considerable northern provinces assured me once, that his government perfectly understood the management of the circumjacent savages, and had formed an Indian system; a very fallible one it seems, for in about a year afterwards that colony lost entirely the friendship of the many powerful Indian neighbours, who threw themselves wholly into the French alliance.

Without doubt you must have heard, sir, of the rhetoric of the Indians; and seen many of their pretended orations: but be not amazed when I affirm, that they are not, nor can be, eloquent, for their ideas are few, nor are they possess of curiosity enough much to encrease them; and their language is unpleasingly guttural, and extraordinarily barren; they using one word for a genus, of which they explain the several species by different gestures; the Indians, for example, have one term for iron in general; and if they speak of a hook, they will say that word and at the same time crook one of their fingers; if they should want to mention a spit, they would point a finger out straight, and if a mass, they clutch one or both of their fists. This of ne-



cessity throws the Indians into that vehement gesticulation, which is of a truth the parent of the artificial and graceful action that constitutes a part of oratory; and is accordingly mistaken by audiences who are ignorant of the matter they deliver. The interpreters of their language too, who are the pack-horse men that carry the European goods up into the Indian country, must be confessed to be mighty incompetent reporters of eloquence: besides that the tongue varies somewhat in every tribe; so that I have heard two sworn druggermen (through ignorance, or unfaithfulness, or both) give a very opposite account of the meaning of the same Indian harangue. Poetry (without some species of which I believe no people ever yet existed) I am told these savages have; and that it, for the most part, consists of historical songs relative to martial transactions: but the poem I have now before me is of a moral turn; it is the complaint of an old Indian, and (if the translator may be trusted) its sentiments and expressions are not unpoetical: he observes, "that in the days of his happy youth he was loved and feared by all; that he could tomohawk his enemy, and could not miss his game; that every river was then an inn to him, and every squah he met a wife: but that now he was grown old, every one, he knew not why, hated and scorned him; that the deer bounded away from his ineffectual aim, and the girls covered themselves, if at any time he approached them; nor might he any longer paint to deck the glorious file of war:" and he concluded with ardently wishing, "that either nature had never disclosed him, or had gifted him with that power of renovation which was so improperly lavished on the pernicious snake."

Thus upon the whole you see, sir, that the Indians of North America live in a state of nature; nor are the innovations that the Europeans have introduced among them very great; for we have done little more than imparted to them the luxuries of blankets and kettles, and furnished them with fire-arms and the means of intoxication; that our trade might have the advantage of supplying these factitious wants, in return for those furs and skins which were before almost useless to the savages. And to do them full justice, I am to acquaint you, that these people possess the blessings of ease and freedom in a very eminent degree; so that, not only

our outlaws and vagrants, but even some of the out-settlers and lower traders sometimes desert our society, and naturalize themselves among the Indians. For their wants, of which nutrition is the main, are satisfied without much labour or care in a thinly-inhabited country, where the birds fly against your shot, and the fish jostle for your hook; and liberty cannot be better established than with those who are absolute in private, and in public rather persuaded than commanded; excepting only among a free sensible people, that are governed by equitable laws of their own making. Yet those Indians are notwithstanding they who have cured me of many prejudices that I had formed against civilised or artificial life, and in favour of the unartificial or natural one: for surely there can be no hesitation about the preference of the European *scavoir-vivre* to the American. Is not indeed the difference immense between the ranging of the woods for casual prey, the intemperate gorging and drunkenness of the Indians, their joyless propagation, and homicidal warfare; and the tasteful amusements of Europe, the delicious feasts and social cups, the transports of love, and glorious achievements of benevolent ambition? Not to mention (what alone is decisive) the godlike pursuit and attainment of knowledge, by the opportunities that civil society affords for the exertion of those intellectual faculties which these poor savages neither improve nor enjoy. The vices too of these uncorrupted mortals, if less numerous, are not less atrocious than our own; but their virtues are much fewer, nor rise by any means to equal heights. And just such as these are the aboriginal Germans described to be by Tacitus: "*Quotiens bella non ineunt, non multum venatibus, plus per otium transigunt, dediti somno ciboque: fortissimus quisque ac bellicosissimus nihil agens, delegata domus et penatium & agrorum cura feminis senibusque et infirmissimo cuique ex familia, ipsi hebent; mira diversitate naturæ, cum iudem homines sic ament inertiam, & oderint quietem.*" Sect. 15. Yet this is the life of which not only poets, but historians and philosophers, have fabled so advantageously:

"Ante (enim) sceptrum Dictæ regis,  
et ante

"Impia quam cæcis gens est epulata  
juvencis,

"Aureus





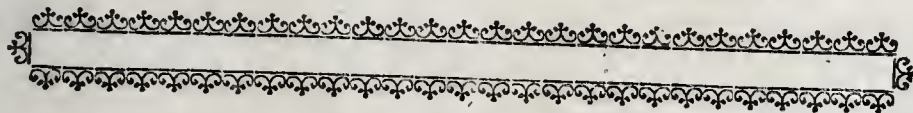
78      **The NATURE and DESIGN of the LORD'S PRAYER.**

"Aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus  
agebat."

For my part, sir, though I own I am  
not of Cicero's mind, nor should decline  
the renewal of a life of affluence and  
honour, even amidst the degenerate

pleasures of civilized society; yet could  
I exhaust a Metempsychosis on the Ame-  
rican continent among these natural  
wretches, I would heartily reject such  
an offer.

I am, Sir, &c.







Curious preliminary Address prefixed  
to the PENNSYLVANIA ALMANAC,  
entitled POOR RICHARD improved :  
For the Year 1758.

Printed at PHILADELPHIA. 539

COURTEOUS READER,

\*\*\* I HAVE heard that nothing gives  
\* I \* an author so great pleasure, as to  
\* find his works respectfully quoted  
\*\*\* by other learned authors. This  
pleasure I have seldom enjoyed ; for tho' I  
have been, if I may say it without vanity,  
an eminent Author (of Almanacs) annually  
now a full quarter of a century, my bro-  
ther authors in the same way, for what rea-  
son I know not, have ever been very spa-  
ring in their applauses ; and no other au-  
thor has taken the least notice of me, so  
that did not my writings produce me some  
solid Pudding, the great deficiency of Praise  
would have quite discouraged me.

I concluded at length, that the people were  
the best judges of my merit ; for they buy  
my works ; and besides, in my rambles,  
where I am not personally known, I have  
frequently heard one or other of my adages  
repeated, with, as *poor Richard says*, at  
the end on't ; this gave me some satisfac-  
tion, as it showed not only that my instruc-  
tions were regarded, but discovered like-  
wise some respect for my authority ; and I  
own.



own, that to encourage the practice of remembering and repeating those wise sentences, I have sometimes quoted myself with great gravity.

Judge then how much I must have been gratified by an incident I am going to relate to you. I stopt my horse lately where a great number of people were collected at a vendue of merchant's goods. The hour of sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times, and one of the company called to a plain clean old man, with white locks, 'Pray, father Abraham, what think you of the times? Won't these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we be ever able to pay them? What would you advise us to?' — Father Abraham stood up, and replied, 'If you'd have my advice, I'll give it you in short, for a word to the wise is enough, and many words won't fill a bushel,' as poor Richard says. They joined in desiring him to speak his mind, and gathering round him, he proceeded as follows:

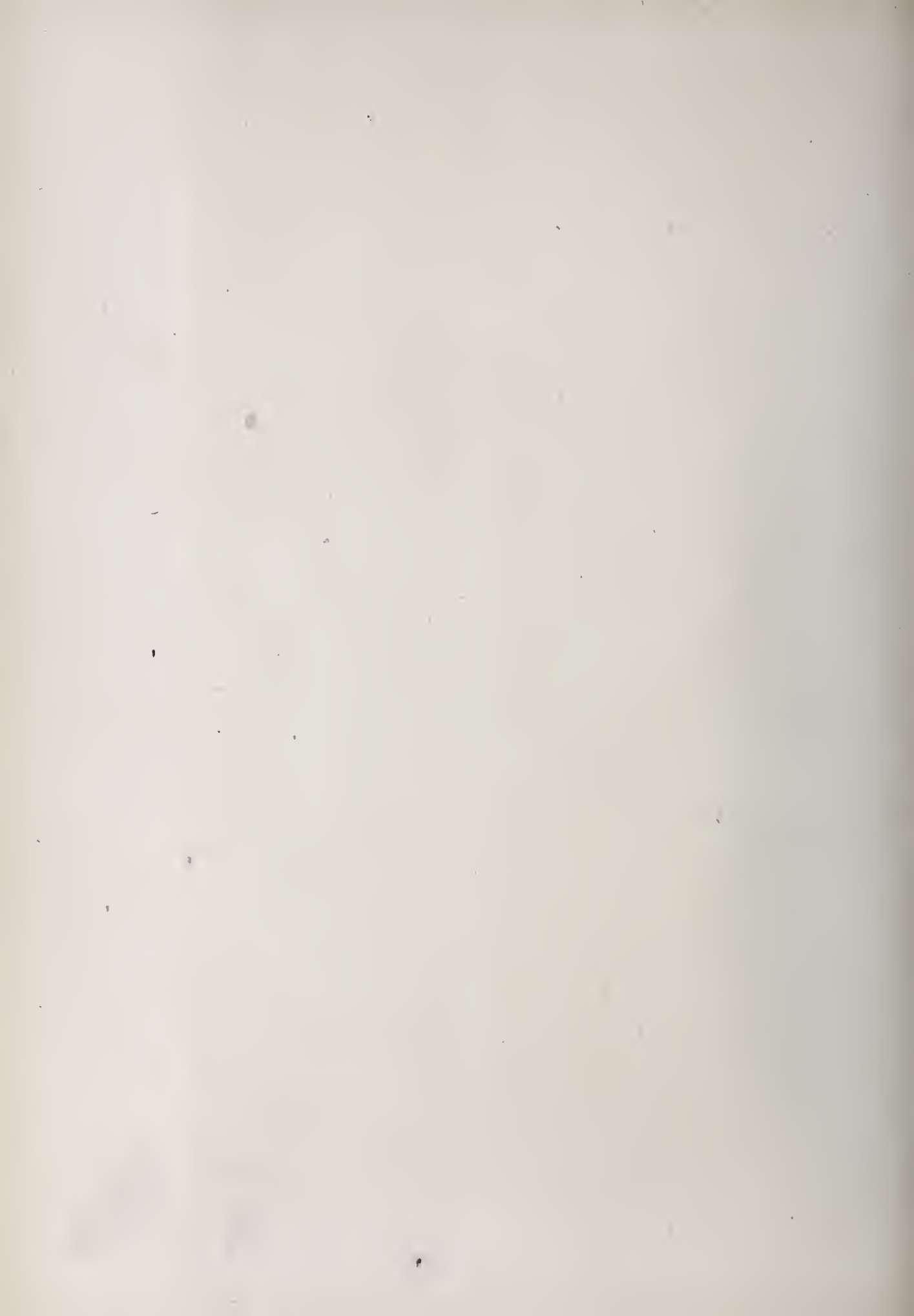
Friends, says he, and neighbours, the taxes are indeed very heavy, and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our Idleness, three times as much by our Pride, and four times as much by our Folly, and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us; 'God helps them that help themselves,' as poor Richard says, in his Almanack of 1733.

It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part of their Time, to be employed in its service. But Idleness taxes many of us much more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute Sloth, or doing of nothing, with that which is spent in idle employments or amusements, that amount to nothing. Sloth, by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life. 'Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears, while the used key is always bright,' as poor Richard says. But dost thou love life, then do not squander time, for that's the stuff life is made of,' as poor Richard says. — How much more than is necessary do we spend in sleep! forgetting that 'the sleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be sleeping enough in the grave,' as poor Richard says. 'If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be, as poor Richard says, the greatest prodigality,' since as he elsewhere

tells us, 'Lost time is never found again; and what we call time-enough, always proves little enough.' Let us then up and be doing, and doing to the purpose; so by diligence shall we do more with less perplexity. 'Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy,' as poor Richard says; and 'He that riseth late, must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night. While laziness travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him,' as we read in poor Richard, who adds, 'Drive thy business, let not that drive thee; and early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.'

So what signifies wishing and hoping for better times? We may make these times better if we bestir ourselves. 'Industry need not wish,' as poor Richard says, and he that lives upon hope will die fasting. There are no gains, without pains; 'then help hands, for I have no lands,' or if I have, they are smartly taxed. And, as poor Richard likewise observes, 'He that hath a trade hath an estate, and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honour;' but then the Trade must be worked at, and the Calling well followed, or neither the Estate, nor the Office, will enable us to pay our taxes. — If we are industrious we shall never starve; for, as poor Richard says, 'At the working man's house hunger looks in, but dares not enter.' Nor will the bailiff or the constable enter, for 'Industry pays debts, while despair increaseth them,' says poor Richard. — What though you have found no treasure, nor has any rich relation left you a legacy, 'Diligence is the mother of good luck,' as poor Richard says, 'and God gives all things to industry. Then plough deep, while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep,' says poor Dick. Work while it is called to-day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow, which makes poor Richard say, 'One to-day is worth two to-morrows;' and farther, 'Have you something to do to-morrow, do it to-day.' If you were a servant, would you not be ashamed that a good master should catch you idle? Are you then your own master, be 'ashamed to catch yourself idle,' as poor Dick says. When there is so much to be done for yourself, your family, your country, and your gracious king, be up by peep of day; 'Let not the sun look down and say, Inglorious here he lies.' Handle your tools without mittens; remember that 'the cat in gloves catches no mice,' as poor Richard says. 'Tis true there is much to be done, and perhaps you are weak-





weak handed, but stick to it steadily; and you will see great effects, for 'constant dropping wears away stones, and by diligence and patience the mouse ate into the cable; and little strokes fell great oaks,' as poor Richard says in his almanac, the year I cannot just now remember.

Methinks I hear some of you say, 'Must a man afford himself no leisure?'---I will tell thee, my friend, what poor Richard says, 'Employ thy time well if thou meanest to gain leisure; and, since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour.' Leisure, is time for doing something useful; this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; so that, as poor Richard says, 'A life of leisure and a life of laziness are two things.' Do you imagine that sloth will afford you more comfort than labour? No, for as poor Richard says, 'Trouble springs from idleness, and grievous toil from needless ease. Many without labour, would live by their wits only, but they break for want of stock.' Whereas industry gives comfort, and plenty, and respect: 'Fly pleasures, and they'll follow you. The diligent spinner has a large shift; and now I have a sheep and a cow, every body bids me good morrow;' all which is well said by poor Richard.

But with our industry, we must likewise be steady, settled, and careful, and oversee our own affairs with our own eyes, and not trust too much to others; for, as poor Richard says,

'I never saw an oft removed tree,

'Nor yet an oft removed family,

'That throve so well as those that settled be.'

And again, 'Three removes is as bad as a fire;' and again, 'Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee;' and again, 'If you would have your business done, go; if not, send.' And again,

'He that by the plough would thrive,

'Himself must either hold or drive.'

And again, 'The eye of a master will do more work than both his hands;' and again, 'Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge;' and again, 'Not to oversee workmen, is to leave them your purse open.' Trusting too much to others care is the ruin of many; for, as the Almanac says, 'In the affairs of this world, men are saved, not by faith, but by the want of it;' but a man's own care is profitable; for faith poor Dick, 'Learning is to the studious, and riches to the careful, as well as power to the bold, and heaven to the virtuous.' And farther,

'If you would have a faithful servant, and

'one that you like, serve yourself.' And again, he adviseth to circumspection and care, even in the smallest matters, because sometimes 'a little neglect may breed great mischief;' adding, 'For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost,' being overtaken and slain by the enemy, all for want of care about a horse-shoe nail.

So much for industry, my friends, and attention to one's own business; but to these we must add Frugality, if we would make our Industry more certainly successful. A man may, if he knows not how to save as he gets, 'keep his nose all his life to the grindstone,' and die not worth a Groat at last. 'A fat kitchen makes a lean will,' as poor Richard says; and,

'Many estates are spent in the getting,

'Since women for tea forsook spinning

'and knitting,

'And men for punch forsook hewing and

'splitting.

'If you would be wealthy,' says he, in another Almanac, 'think of saving as well as of getting: The Indies have not made Spain rich, because her outgoes are greater than her incomes.' Away then with your expensive follies, and you will not have so much cause to complain of hard times, heavy taxes, and chargeable families; for, as poor Dick says,

'Women and wine, game and deceit,

'Make the wealth small, and the wants great.'

And farther, 'What maintains one vice, would bring up two children.' You may think perhaps, that a little tea, or a little punch now and then, diet a little more costily, clothes a little finer, and a little entertainment now and then, can be no great matter; but remember what poor Richard says, 'Many a little makes a mickle;' and farther, 'Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship;' and again, 'Who dainties love, shall beggars prove;' and moreover, 'Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.'

Here you are all got together at this vendue of Fineries and Knicknacks. You call them Goods, but if you do not take care, they will prove Evils to some of you. You expect they will be sold cheap, and perhaps they may for less than they cost; but if you have no occasion for them, they must be dear to you. Remember what poor Richard says, 'Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessities.' And again, 'At a great pennyworth pause a while.' He means, that perhaps the cheapness is apparent only, and

not real; or the bargain, by straitning thee in thy business, may do thee more harm than good. For in another place he says, 'Many have been ruined by buying 'good pennyworths.' Again, poor Richard says, 'Tis foolish to lay out money 'in a purchase of repentance;' and yet this folly is practised every day at vendues, for want of minding the Almanac. 'Wife 'men,' as poor Dick says, 'learn by others 'harms, fools scarcely by their own; but, 'felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.' Many a one for the sake of finery on the back, have gone with a hungry belly, and half starved their families; 'Silks 'and fattins, scarlet and velvets,' as poor Richard says, 'put out the kitchen fire.' These are not the Necessaries of life; they can scarcely be called the Conveniences, and yet only because they look pretty, how many want to have them? The artificial wants of mankind thus become more numerous than the natural; and, as poor Dick says, 'For one poor person, there are an 'hundred indigent.' By these, and other extravagancies, the genteel are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of those whom they formerly despised, but who through Industry and Frugality have maintained their standing; in which case it appears plainly, that a 'ploughman on his 'legs is higher than a gentleman on his 'knees,' as poor Richard says. Perhaps they have had a small estate left them which they knew not the getting of; they think 'tis day, and will never be night; that a little to be spent out of so much, is not worth minding; 'a child and a fool,' as poor Richard says, 'imagine twenty shillings and twenty years can never be spent' but, always taking out of the meal-tub, and never putting in, soon comes to the 'bottom;' then, as poor Dick says, 'When the well is dry, they know the worth of water.' But this they might have known before, if they had taken his advice: 'If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some; for, he that goes a borrowing goes a forrowing;' and indeed so does he that lends to such people, when he goes to get it in again.--Poor Dick farther advises, and says,

'Fond pride of drefs, is sure a very curse;  
'E'er fancy you consult, consult your  
'purse.'

And again, 'Pride is as loud a beggar as  
'want, and a great deal more saucy.'  
When you have bought one fine thing you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but poor Dick says, 'Tis easier to suppress the first desire, than  
'to satisfy all that follows it.' And 'tis as

truly folly for the poor to ape the rich, as the frog to swell, in order to equal the Ox.

'Great estates may venture more,

'But little boats should keep near shore.'

'Tis however a folly soon punished; for 'pride that dines on vanity sups on contempt,' as poor Richard says. And in another place, 'Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with 'infamy.' And after all, of what use is this Pride of Appearance, for which so much is risked, so much is suffered? It cannot promote health, or ease pain; it makes no increase of merit in the person, it creates envy, it hastens misfortune.

'What is a butterfly? At best

'He's but a caterpillar drest.

'The gaudy fop's his picture just,'

as poor Richard says.

But what madness must it be to run in Debt for these superfluities! We are offered, by the terms of this vendue, Six Months Credit; and that perhaps has induced some of us to attend it, because we cannot spare the ready money, and hope now to be fine without it. But ah, think what you do when you run in debt; you give to another power over your liberty. If you cannot pay at the time, you will be ashamed to see your creditor; you will be in fear when you speak to him; you will make poor pitiful sneaking excuses, and by degrees come to lose your veracity, and sink into the base downright lying; for as poor Richard says, 'The second vice is lying, 'the first is running in debt.' And again, to the same purpose, 'Lying rides upon 'debt's back.' Whereas a freeborn Englishman ought not to be ashamed or afraid to see or speak to any man living. But poverty often deprives a man of all spirit and virtue: 'Tis hard for an empty bag to stand upright,' as poor Richard truly says. What would you think of that prince, or that government, who should issue an edict forbidding you to dress like a gentleman or a gentlewoman, on pain of imprisonment or servitude? Would you not say, that you are free, have a right to dress as you please, and that such an edict would be a breach of your privileges, and such a government tyrannical? And yet you are about to put yourself under that tyranny when you run in debt for such dress! Your creditor has authority at his pleasure to deprive you of your liberty, by confining you in gaol for life, or by selling you for a servant, if you should not be able to pay him. When you have got your bargain, you may, perhaps, think little of payment; but 'Creditors,' poor Richard tells us, 'have better memories than 'debtors;' and in another place says,

'Cre-



'Creditors are a superstitious sect, great observers of set days and times.' The day comes round before you are aware, and the demand is made before you are prepared to satisfy it. Or if you bear your debt in mind, the term which at first seemed so long, will, as it lessens, appear extremely short. Time will seem to have added wings to his heels as well as shoulders. 'Those have a short Lent,' saith poor Richard, 'who owe money to be paid at Easter.' Then since, as he says, 'The borrower is a slave to the lender, and the debtor to the creditor,' disdain the chain, preserve your freedom; and maintain your independency: be industrious and free; be frugal and free. At present, perhaps, you may think yourself in thriving circumstances, and that you can bear a little extravagance without injury; but,

'For age and want, save while you may;

'No morning sun lasts a whole day,'

as poor Richard says.—Gain may be temporary and uncertain, but ever while you live, expence is constant and certain; and 'tis easier to build two chimneys than to keep one in fuel,' as poor Richard says. So rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt.

'Get what you can, and what you get hold;

'Tis the stone that will turn all your lead into gold,'

as poor Robin says. And when you have got the philosopher's stone, sure you will no longer complain of bad times, or the difficulty of paying taxes.

This doctrine, my friends, is Reason and Wisdom; but after all, do not depend too much upon your own Industry, and Frugality, and Prudence, though excellent things, for they may all be blasted without the blessing of heaven; and therefore ask that blessing humbly, and be not uncharitable to those that at present seem to want it, but comfort and help them. Remember Job suffered, and was afterwards prosperous.

And now to conclude, 'Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other, and scarce in that; for it is true, we may give advice but we cannot give conduct,' as poor Richard says: however remember this, 'They that won't be counselled, can't be helped,' as poor Richard says: and farther, 'That if you will not hear reason, she'll surely rap your knuckles.'

Thus the old gentleman ended his harangue. The people heard it, and approved the doctrine, and immediately practised the contrary, just as if it had been a common sermon; for the vendue opened, and they began to buy extravagantly, not-

withstanding all his cautions, and their own fear of taxes.—I found the good man had thoroughly studied my Almanacs, and digested all I had dropt on those topics during the course of five-and-twenty years. The frequent mention he made of me must have tired any one else, but my vanity was wonderfully delighted with it, though I was conscious that not a tenth part of the wisdom was my own which he ascribed to me, but rather the Gleanings I had made of the sense of all ages and nations. However, I resolved to be the better for the echo of it; and though I had at first determined to buy stuff for a new coat, I went away resolved to wear my old one a little longer. Reader, if thou wilt do the same, thy profit will be as great as mine.

I am, as ever,

Thine to serve thee,

RICHARD SAUNDERS.

541  
July 7, 1757.



23

The Revolutions of CAPE BRETON.



HOUGH neither the climate nor soil of Cape Breton is the most agreeable to the Europeans that reside on it, yet the many struggles for it betwixt Great Britain and France, shew that both nations ever deemed the possession of it to be of the utmost consequence. It appears, that since the first discovery of Nova Scotia (of which Cape Breton was always reckoned a part) by Sebastian Cabot, who landed here, and brought off some of the natives to our king Henry VII. this country has changed its masters at least seventeen times.

The French having settled on it in the years 1604 and 1606, were turned out of it in 1618, by sir Samuel Argall, then governor of Virginia, who took it for granted, that as the patent granted to the Virginia company, included all the north continent beyond Florida, it therefore belonged to his employers.

In 1625, king Charles I. created the order of baronets in Scotland, called the Knights of Nova Scotia, to whom his majesty granted lands there for them to cultivate. But after the Scots colony had kept possession of it about two years, that king, by his mar-

riage-treaty with Henrietta Maria of France, ordered it to be restored to the French.

In 1628, the said king being at war with Lewis XIII. granted a commission to sir William Alexander, afterwards earl of Stirling, who subdued this country; and we find that soon after this the French acknowledged Nova Scotia to be a British acquisition, by contracting to pay the money for the forts they had conquered here, but they never paid it; because, in March 1632, a peace was made between England and France, by which king Charles agreed to restore this country to the French.

In 1654, Oliver Cromwell reduced the forts of Nova Scotia to the possession of the English; and although upon the peace concluded next year with France, the French minister often demanded restitution of those forts, Oliver, who did not use to part with any thing he thought worth keeping, would not suffer his ambassador in France to give the least ear to their solicitations; and he insisted upon it by his treaty, that this country was the *ancient* inheritance of the crown of England; by which word *ancient* he no doubt referred to Cabot's landing and taking seisin of it in the reign of Henry VII. It was indeed stipulated by the treaty, that commissioners should meet for determining the controversy in three months; but the French commissioners were never sent, so that the title of the British crown to this country, remained firm and just. It appearing afterwards to the protector, that one Mr. de la Tour, a protestant of the house of Bouillon, had bought Nova Scotia fairly of the earl of Stirling, Cromwell consented that he should enjoy it. But he afterwards sold it to sir Thomas Temple, who at the restoration was both proprietor and governor. Nevertheless, soon after this, king Charles II. suffered the French to repossess themselves of this country by the treaty of Breda in 1667; which we are not to wonder at, considering that he was a pensioner of France. Very rare indeed were the attempts made by any of our monarchs, from the reign of queen Elizabeth to the glorious revolution, for recovering either the countries or commerce taken from the English; which is the more surprising, because this settlement of the French was so near ours in New-England, &c. that in all cases of a rupture it lay convenient for incommending them; and therefore it was the more shameful for us to give up Nova Scotia in complacency to the French, as was done in the reign just now mentioned of Charles II. a reign that was more favourable to their nation than we, or our posterity, I hope, shall ever find another.





The French remained here undisturbed till 1690, when it was taken by a fleet and forces from New-England, under sir William Phipps its governor, who placed an English governor here; and after having taken an oath of allegiance from the inhabitants to king William and queen Mary, and demolished the French forts on both sides of Funda Bay, he sent the garrison of Port-Royal to Canada, and then returned to his neighbouring government. — The English here, being about two thousand, most of them protestants, carried on a very beneficial trade with the natives for furs, in which for a while they under-sold the French, and took such measures as in time were likely to drive the latter out of that trade.

But this country was afterwards given up again to the French by the treaty of Ryswick; though it is not to be understood that either king Charles II. or king William III. gave up the claims of the English to it by their said treaties, nor did the French so understand it; but their possession was only permitted, because, as affairs were then circumstanced, the English were unwilling to contest it, and contented themselves with their old title to this country (which the French now call Acadia) without any endeavours to regain it.

In 1710, it was taken by the English under colonel Nicholson, who happily came hither before there was any rumour in America of a change in the English ministry in favour of France, and when the French garrison was in an ill state of defence, and the colonel, on his return home, was appointed governor of Nova Scotia and Annapolis Royal, which was now the name for Port Royal.

The French king having, by the treaty of Utrecht, yielded to the queen of England and her successors for ever all Nova Scotia, with all the ancient boundaries, and all other things in those parts, which depend on lands and islands; together with the dominion, property, and possession thereof, and all right whatsoever obtained by treaties or otherwise, it was not doubted but the restitution of the island of Cape Breton was implied in the terms of that article, as well as the restitution of Nova Scotia, in which

it was always included by the patents; but though queen Anne, in her instructions to the then duke of Shrewsbury, when he went ambassador to France, declared that she looked upon Cape Breton as a part of the ancient territory of Nova Scotia, yet by the thirteenth article of the said treaty the English were tricked out of this important place, which was treacherously given up to the French, who were suffered to keep it till 1745.

Then it was taken by the New-England forces under general Pepperel, assisted by the fleet of admiral Warren.

In 1748, the English surrendered Cape Breton again to the French, by the treaty of peace at Aix la Chapelle. And,

In July 1758, the English forces, commanded by general Amherst, recovered it from the French, with the assistance of the fleet under admiral Boscawen. — *May no future treaty ever oblige us to part again with this valuable part of our North-American possessions!*

By our keeping Cape Breton (as the Monitor † observes) “France is deprived of the key to her North American trade, and of the means to insult and encroach upon our settlements; and is disabled from ever carrying into execution the project of conquering or at least of confining our colonies within such narrow bounds as should cut them off from all commerce and traffic with the Indians. By this her fish trade, the nursery of the French navy, and a lucrative branch in their merchandize, is entirely knocked up, and all their expectations from the furs, &c. brought down the river St. Laurence, almost as far back as Hudson’s Bay, are made abortive. And by this, not only the peace of our plantations must be established, but the destruction it has made in the French navy, cannot fail of adding great influence towards forcing their ministry to accept of such terms, as may prevent those frequent effusions of blood and treasure, which has of late years been occasioned by diverting the natural strength and method of making war, from the sea and our fleets, to numerous and mercenary armies by land.

The conquest of Cape Breton (continues the Monitor) has not only defeated the grand designs of our enemies against our

† This paper has been carried on with very unequal spirit. Some essays have appeared in it worthy of a good writer and an able politician. But the author entrusted with the general conduct of it, seems to be vain and impetuous; obstinately wedded to his own prejudiced notions; and an enemy to all contradiction. He forms his plan of politics from the model in the days of our *Edwards* and *Henrys*; and is eternally quoting the transactions of their reigns, and recommending their measures, without considering or making any allowance for the changes which have since ensued in the system of *Europe*. In short, his sentiments in general are wild and enthusiastic, and his style turgid and incorrect. Nevertheless, what he has said, with regard to the importance of Cape Breton, to our trade, and to the safety of our American empire, is undoubtedly just, and ought not to be forgotten.





trade and plantations, but crushed them so effectually, that they never more will be able to make head in those parts against our interest. This will secure and extend our fish-trade, and improve our navigation to all the southern provinces of Europe, whose markets were hitherto served with bacalao by the French bankers. This will deter and prevent them from attempting their intended encroachments upon our north-west trade; and by confining the fur trade to British bottoms, it will restore to this island the valuable manufacture of hats, which has been, since the treaty of Utrecht, so industriously improved by the French, under the protection of their power upon Cape Breton, that they are already able to undersell us in all foreign markets. This will put an end to the disputes about the limits of the province of Nova Scotia, and deliver the other colonies, as far as Cape Florida, from the continual apprehensions of insults and hostilities from that Dunkirk of North America. And here the largest ships in the British navy may ride with safety, if required in those seas; and our merchants will always find a secure harbour in time of distress."



FORT - CUMBERLAND, (Chignecto) July  
27 4, 1758.

THE 28th of June at night, the enemy carried off from Mr. Allen, sutler, nine bullocks; and next morning, colonel James ordered out lieut. Meech of the ranging company, with fifty-five rangers, in five whale-boats, to sail up the river Pithpuajack, in order to intercept the enemy's crossing the river with the bullocks at low water that night. That night Mr. Meech parted with two of his boats in a gale of wind. On the 30th in the morning he went up the river with three boats, and landed with thirty-six men on the north-east shore, and marched along the river till he discovered a body of about forty of the enemy, and advanced to attack them, upon which they made off. Mr. Meech pursued, but not being able to come up with them, he returned in quest of the boats that parted with him the night before. As he was coming down the river, he met the boats, capt. Danks, lieut. Walker, of the ranging company, with a serjeant, corporal, and twelve men of the forty-third regiment, and forty rangers in an armed sloop, which col. James sent out that morning, in order to cover and support lieut. Meech. When captain Danks had joined his party, he sailed up the river, and came to an anchor that night. On the first of July in the morning capt. Danks, lieutenants Walker and Meech, with seventy-five men, landed and went into the woods, ordering the sloop to sail up the river, close to the north-east shore,

with some regulars and rangers, in order to decoy the enemy to attack them, which answered their expectations; for, about twelve o'clock, thirty of the enemy fired upon the sloop; capt. Danks, with the party, who were on the shore, hearing the fire, marched down, surrounded them, took nine prisoners, one scalp, drove fourteen into the river, ten of whom were drowned, four swam across the river; the rest made their escape under the cover of a large dike in the marsh. As soon as capt. Danks had secured his prisoners and nineteen stands of arms belonging to them, he returned with his men aboard the sloop, and lay at anchor that night; next day (July 2) he sailed up the river, and was fired upon from both sides. Lieuts. Walker and Meech about ten o'clock landed with sixty men; upon which the enemy ran off, and the party marched to a village, which they burnt, with several barrels of wheat and pork, destroyed the gardens, brought off their household furniture, forty sheep and lambs, twenty-two pigs, killed three bullocks and five horses; after which the party went aboard with their plunder. The afternoon of the same day capt. Danks and lieut. Meech with seventy men landed on the south-west shore, went up the river three miles, took a tour into the country, but could not discover any thing; upon which they returned on board the sloop, and got to Fort Cumberland on the 4th, with all his party and prisoners, and not one of the party even wounded.





WHITEHALL, August 18.

**T**HIS morning captain Edgecumbe and captain Amherst arrived express from admiral Boscawen and major-general Amherst, with the following account of the siege and surrender of Louisbourg on the 26th of July.

Journal of the Landing of his Majesty's Forces on the Island of Cape Breton, and of the Siege of Louisbourg. Extracted from Major-general Amherst's Letters to the right hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated June 11, and 23, and July 6, 23, and 27.

**O**N the 28th of May, I had the good fortune to meet admiral Boscawen, with

the fleet and the troops coming out of the harbour of Halifax. Lieutenant-general Bragg's regiment, from the Bay of Fundy, joined the fleet this day.

The 29th we had fine weather; the ships kept well together: the whole consisted of one hundred and fifty-seven sail. The Dublin [which carried over general Amherst] went very sickly into Halifax.

The 30th, the wind blew hard in the afternoon; the ships were greatly dispersed.

The 31st, the wind sometimes contrary, obliged us to tack, and it blew fresh.

The first of June, capt. Rous, in the *Sutherland*, came from off the harbour of Louisbourg,





bourg, and said, two ships had got in the 30th; and that there were thirteen sail in the harbour. We saw the entrance of Gabarus at night.

The 2d, it was foggy in the morning; about twelve saw Louisbourg and the ships in the harbour. The fleet, with about a third of the troops, anchored in Gabarus Bay: and this evening, with brigadier-generals Laurence and Wolfe, I reconnoitered the shore, as near as we could, and made a disposition for landing in three places the next morning, in case the troops arrived.

The enemy had a chain of posts from Cape Noir to the Flat Point, and irregulars from thence to the bottom of the bay; some works thrown up at the places which appeared practicable to land at, and some batteries.

On the 3d, most of the transports came in this morning, all was prepared for landing; but the surf on shore was so great, it was impossible to land. This day brigadier-general Whitmore arrived from Halifax, at which place I have left colonel Monckton to command. As one bay was found to have less surf than the others, a disposition was made to land the next morning in one place instead of three.

The 4th, the wind and surf were so very high, that admiral Boscawē told me it was impracticable to land.

The 5th, a great swell and fog in the morning, and the admiral declared it still impracticable to land.

The 6th, an appearance of change of weather, in the morning early: I was resolved to seize the first opportunity; the signal was made to prepare to land between five and six o'clock, and at eight all the men were in the boats: the fog came on again, and the swell increased during the time the men were getting into the boats, and the admiral again declared it impracticable to land. I ordered the troops on board their respective ships, first acquainting them with the reason for so doing.

The 7th, the weather bad in the morning; in the afternoon the swell rather decreased, and gave us great hopes of landing at day break the next morning, for which orders were given; and Bragg's regiment, who were in a number of sloops, to sail under convoy, by the mouth of the harbour, to Lorembec; sending, at the same time, a proportion of artillery destined for the Light-house Point, with orders to make all the shew they could of landing, but not to land till further orders, intending to draw the enemy's attention on that side.

From the 2d to this time, the enemy has been reinforcing their posts, adding to their works, cannonading and throwing shells at the ships, and making all the preparations they can to oppose our landing. Seven transports were now missing with troops on board, three of which came in at night. The admiral gave all necessary orders for the frigates to cover our landing.

On the 8th, the troops were assembled in the boats before break of day, in three divisions; and commodore Durell having viewed the coast

by order of the admiral, and given me his opinion the troops might land, without danger from the surf, in the bay on our left, the Kennington and Halifax snow began the fire on the left, supported by the Grammont, Diana, and Shannon frigates in the center, and the Sutherland and Squirrel upon the right. When the fire had continued about a quarter of an hour, the boats upon the left rowed in to the shore, under the command of brigadier-general Wolfe, whose detachment was composed of the four eldest companies of grenadiers, followed by the light infantry (a corps of five hundred and fifty men, chosen as marksmen from the different regiments; they serve as irregulars, and are commanded by major Scott, who was major of brigade), and the company of rangers, supported by the Highland regiment, and those by the eight remaining companies of grenadiers.

The division on the right, under the command of brigadier-general Whitmore, consisted of the Royal, LaCelles's, Monckton, Forbes's, Anstruther's, and Webb's, and rowed to our right by the White Point, as if intending to force a landing there.

The center division, under the command of brigadier-general Lawrence, was formed of Amherst's, Hopson's, Otway's, Whitmore's, Lawrence's, and Warburton's, and made, at the same time a shew of landing at the Fresh Water Cove. This drew the enemy's attention to every part, and prevented the troops, posted along the coast, from joining those on their right.

The enemy acted very wisely; they did not throw away a shot till the boats were near in shore; and then directed the whole fire of their cannon and musquetry upon them. The surf was so great, that a place could hardly be found to get a boat on shore. Notwithstanding the fire of the enemy, and the violence of the surf, brigadier Wolfe pursued his point, and landed just at their left of the cove, took post, attacked the enemy, and forced them to retreat. Many boats upset, several broke to pieces, and all the men jumped into the water to get on shore.

So soon as the left division was landed, the first detachments of the center rowed at a proper time to the left, and followed; then the remainder of the center division, as fast as the boats could fetch them from the ships; and the right division followed the center in like manner.

It took up a great deal of time to land the troops. The enemy's retreat, or rather flight, was through the roughest and worst ground I ever saw; and the pursuit ended with a cannonading from the town, which was so far of use, that it pointed out how near I could encamp to invest it: on which the regiments marched to their ground, and lay on their arms. The wind increased, and we could not get any thing on shore.

The loss of his majesty's troops at landing is, captain Baillie and lieutenant Cuthbert, of the Highland



Highland regiment; lieutenant Nicholson of mine; four sergeants, one corporal, and thirty-eight men killed; twenty-one were of my regiment (the grenadiers) of which eight were shot, and the rest drowned in trying to get on shore.

Five lieutenants, two sergeants, one corporal, and fifty-one men wounded; and of the five companies of rangers, one ensign and three private men killed, one wounded, and one missing.

On the enemy's side, two captains of grenadiers, and two lieutenants, are prisoners; one officer killed, and an Indian chief; several men likewise killed; and, I imagine, about seventy men taken prisoners: they were sent on board as fast as possible. By some of the prisoners I had intelligence, that M. St-Julien, colonel, commanded in the Cove: that there were five battalions in the town, namely, Bourgogne, Artois, Royal Marine, Cambise, and Volontaires Etrangers, with about seven hundred Canadians. The three first regiments wintered in Louisbourg; Volontaires Etrangers came there not long since, with part of the fleet, and Cambise the night before we landed.

We took from the enemy three twenty-four-pounders, seven nine-pounders, and seven six-pounders, two mortars, and fourteen swivels; all which were placed along the shore, to prevent our landing; with ammunition tools, and stores of all kinds.

The 9th, lieutenant-general Bragg's regiment returned in their sloops from Lorembec. The weather continued extremely bad; the surf so great that we could get only some of our tents on shore in the afternoon.

The 10th, the surf still continued, and it was with great difficulty that we got any thing on shore.

The 11th, the weather grew clear and better, and the light six-pounders, which I had ordered on shore immediately after the troops, were now only landed, and some artillery-stores with them.

On the 12th, from intelligence I had received, that the enemy had destroyed the Grand Battery, and called in their out posts, I detached brigadier Wolfe, with twelve hundred men, four companies of grenadiers, three companies of rangers, and some light infantry, round the N. E. Harbour to the Light-house Point, with an intention to silence the Island Battery, and at the same time to attempt to destroy the ships in the harbour; sending at the same time by sea the proportion of artillery, tools, &c. that had been ordered for this service.

I received this day a report from brigadier Wolfe, that he had taken possession of the Light-house Point, and all the posts on that side of the harbour, which the enemy had abandoned, leaving several cannon, which were rendered useless, tools, &c. and a great quantity of fish at Lorembec. The weather continued extremely bad; but we got some tools on shore this night, so that, on the 13th, we began to make a communication from the right to the left in front of the camp; and

I ordered three redoutes on the most advantageous ground in the front. A party of the enemy came out this day towards our camp, but were soon beat back by the light infantry, before two picquets could well get up to their assistance. We worked at three redoutes in front all night.

The 14th, the enemy cannonaded us a great part of the day. The surf still continued so great, that it was with the greatest difficulty we could land any thing. The fleet, under the command of sir Charles Hardy, which appeared yesterday for the first time, was in the night blown off to sea.

The 15th, I sent four more mortars in a sloop to the Light-house, but we could not get any artillery landed on this shore. At night two deserters from the Volontaires Etrangers came in: they said, they had five killed and forty wounded in the skirmish on the 13th.

The 16th, the first fine weather; we landed twelve days provision, and got many things on shore, but could not yet land any artillery.

On the 17th, I got col. Bastide [the chief engineer] on horseback, and, with colonel Williamson and major McKellar, we reconnoitred the whole ground as far as we could: and colonel Bastide was determined in his opinion of making approaches by the Green Hill, and confining the destruction of the ships in the harbour to the Light-house Point and the batteries on that side. I added two eight-inch mortars and three Royals to the Light-house batteries.

The 18th, we had fine weather. Some Indians took three of the transports men at the bottom of Gabarus Bay, who landed there contrary to orders. The road for the artillery was pushed on as fast as possible. We got three twenty-four-pounders on shore, though the surf was great the beginning of the day.

The 19th, the batteries of the Light-house were intended to have been opened this night, but could not be got ready so soon. L'Echo, a French frigate of thirty-two guns, was brought in to-day; she had got out of the harbour the 13th at night, and was bound to Quebec: by her we have intelligence, that the Bizane got out the day we landed; and the Comette since our arrival off the harbour.

The 20th, the Island Battery and ships fired at the batteries on the shore, who began their last fire this night. The enemy burnt an old ship at the bottom of the harbour.

The 21st, very bad weather, and the surf high. The enemy discovered us making the road for the artillery, and cannonaded us; threw some shot into the left of the camp, but did not oblige me to decamp any part. An advanced redoute towards the Green Hill was thrown up this night.

The 22d, the bad weather continued; we were employed on the roads, and getting up a block-house on the left, by the Miray Road, to secure the communication to the N. E. Harbour and Light-house, and to hinder any parties from going into the town.

The



The 23d, the admiral assured me there were above an hundred boats lost in landing the troops and provisions. This day fine weather; and we now have on shore twelve twenty-four pounders, and six twelve-pounders. The enemy fired a great deal from their shipping and Island Battery, and they threw some shot into the left of the camp. Colonel Messervey, and most of his carpenters, taken ill of the small-pox, which is a very great loss to the army. Gabions and fascines are landed, and carried forward as fast as possible, to make an epaulement to Green Hill. The batteries at the Light-house fire with success against the Island Battery, and I hope will soon silence it.

On the 24th, the enemy fired on the Light-house batteries from the town and shipping; and on our advanced redoute, which was finished, they fired from the town. Col. Bastide remained fixed in his opinion of advancing by Green Hill. We had this day in the park of artillery thirteen twenty-four-pounders, and seven twelve-pounders.

The 25th, the cannonading continued night and day: in the evening the Island Battery was silenced; their own fire had helped to break down part of their works. Fascines and gabions were forwarded to Green Hill as fast as possible. All the men employed at work, and making the necessary communications. The enemy fired a good deal at our advanced redoute.

The 26th, a small alarm on the left, of a party that had advanced from the town, had got up to the block-house, which was not quite finished. They had with them a barrel of pitch to set it on fire: the guard on it was not sufficient to oppose a large party; but a detachment was sent out so quick, that they were forced to retreat without effecting their design, though two of the men had been in the block-house, and they were drove back into the town very fast. Three hundred pioneers ordered to Green Hill. Admiral Boscawen landed two hundred marines, and took the post at Kennington Cove, which is a great ease to the army. I desired of the admiral four thirty-two-pounders and two twenty-four-pounders, to leave at the Light-house, to keep the Island Battery in ruin, that with a proper number of men entrenched there, brigadier Wolfe with his detachment, might be able to come round the harbour, bringing his artillery with him; and to try to destroy the shipping, and to advance towards the West gate.

The 27th, a brass twenty-four-pounder was lost in twelve fathom water, by slipping off the catamaran, as they were coming from the ship to land it. The cannon I asked of the admiral were landed this night at the Light-house.

The 28th, a great many popping shots and cannonading. As the post at Green Hill was covered, we began the road over the bog, and throwing up an epaulement. Col. Messervey and his son both died this day: and of his company of carpenters, of one hundred and

eight men, all but sixteen in the small pox, who are nurses to the sick. This is particularly unlucky at this time.

The 29th, cannonading continued; the frigate fired constantly at the epaulement; we pursued working at the road, which cost a great deal of labour: at night the enemy sunk four ships in the harbour's mouth; the Apollo, a two-decked one, la Fidelle, of thirty-six guns, la Chevre, and la Biche, of sixteen guns each, and they cut off most of their masts. Remained in the harbour five of the line of battle, and a frigate of thirty-six guns.

The 30th, at night, some firing at Kennington Cove: the marines thought they saw Indians: the frigate fired all night at the epaulement, as the men worked in the night time.

The 1st of July, the enemy crept out in the morning, to get some old pallisades and wood. Brigadier Wolfe and major Scott's light infantry pushed them in with a very brisk fire; and the brigadier took post on the hills, from whence it was intended to try to demolish the shipping: we marched forward on the right, forced the enemy back to Cape Noir with a smart fire.

The 2d, the epaulement and road went on heavily, from the extreme badness of the ground: the enemy continued their cannonading, and threw some shells; we skirmished all day with parties out of the town.

The 3d, a great cannonading from the town and shipping on the batteries. Brigadier Wolfe was making an advanced work on the right, thrown up at six hundred and fifty yards from the covered way, with intention of erecting a battery to destroy the defences of the place, it being pretty well on the capital of the citadel-bastion; and the falling of the ground from this place towards the works, would hinder discovering as much of the works as would be necessary to do them any considerable damage. In the evening the sea officers thought some of the ships would try to get out of the harbour. The batteries on the left immediately played on them, but it grew so dark they could not continue.

The 4th a great fog; when there were glares of light the cannonading began; 500 men kept continually making fascines.

The 5th very bad weather; the epaulement was hastened on as much as possible, it swallowed up an immense number of fascines, cost some men, as the frigate cannonaded on it without ceasing.

The 9th a sloop sailed out of the harbour with a flag of truce to Sir Charles Hardy, to carry some things to their wounded officers and prisoners.

The many difficulties of landing every thing in almost a continual surf, the making of roads, draining and passing of bogs, and putting ourselves under cover, render our approach to the place much longer than I could wish.

On the 7th we had very foggy weather; cannonading continued all day, and a good deal of popping shots from the advanced posts.

The



The 8th I intended an attack on some advanced posts at Cape Noir, but it did not take place. Col. Bastide got a contusion by a musket ball on his boot, which laid him up in the gout.

The 9th, in the night, the enemy made a sortie [fally] where brigadier Lawrence commanded; they came from Cape Noir, and tho' drunk, I am afraid rather surprised a company of grenadiers of Forbes's, commanded by Lord Dundonald, who were posted in a fleecke on the right. Major Murray, who commanded three companies of grenadiers, immediately detach'd one, and drove the enemy back very easily. Whitmore's and Bragg's grenadiers behaved very well on this occasion. Lord Dundonald was kill'd, Lieutenant Tew wounded and taken prisoner, Captain Bontein of the engineers taken prisoner, 1 corporal and 3 men killed, 1 serjeant and 11 men missing, 17 men wounded: The sortie was of 5 picquets, supported by 600 men; a captain, chevalier de Chauvelin, was killed, a lieutenant wounded and taken prisoner, 17 men killed, 4 wounded and brought off prisoners, besides what wounded they carried into the town, one of which, a captain, died immediately. The enemy sent out a flag of truce to bury their dead, which when over, the cannonading began again. The frigate was so hurt, she hauled close to the town; the ships fired very much against brigadier Wolfe's batteries.

The 10th the road at the epaulement went on a little better; the enemy fired a great deal, and threw many shells.

The 11th a waggoner was taken off by some Indians between the Block-House and the left of the north-east harbour.

The 12th it rained very hard all night; not a man in the detachment could have a dry thread on; we made an advanced work to Green-Hill; at night the waggoner who had been taken, luckily made his escape: he said, they were 250 Canadians. The citadel bastion fired very smartly.

The 13th the enemy threw a great many shells; we perfected our works as fast as we could; bad rainy weather; the enemy was at work at Cape Noir, to hinder us taking possession near that point, which is of no consequence; some deserters came in, said a sloop from Miray put in three days ago.

The 14th; the batteries were traced out last night, with an intention to place twenty 24 pounders, divided in four different batteries, to destroy the defences, and a battery of seven mortars, with some 12 pounders, to ricochet the works and the town.

The 15th the cannonading and firing continued; the enemy tried to throw some shells into camp, supposed to be intended against our powder magazine: at ten at night the Light-House battery fired some rockets as a signal of ships sailing out of the harbour; sir Charles Hardy answered it; the frigate got out, and sir Charles Hardy's fleet got under sail, and

went to sea. Before day-break capt. Sutherland posted at the end of the north-east harbour, was attacked, and there was a great deal of firing; the grenadiers of brigadier Wolfe's corps marched to sustain him, and all the light infantry; it was over before they could get up, and, by a deserter from the enemy, they were only 100 men come from Miray, where they left Monf. de Boisbare, who had, on the other side the water, 300 men with boats to pass. Major Scott, with the light infantry, pursued, but could not get up with them. I encamped a corps forward.

The 16th, towards night, brigadier Wolfe pushed on a corps, and took possession of the hills in the front of the Barafay, where we made a lodgement; the enemy fired very briskly from the town and shipping.

The 17th a great fire continued from the town and shipping; we resolved to extend the parallel from the right to the left. The fleet returned.

The 18th; all last night the enemy fired musketry from the covert way, and tried to throw shells into the camp.

The 19th I relieved the trenches by battalions, the 14 battalions forming three brigades; a smart fire from the covert way; the batteries on the left fired against the Bastion Dauphine with great success.

The 21st one of the ships in the harbour had some powder blown up in her, made a great explosion, and set the ship on fire, which soon caught the sails of two more; they burned very fast, and we kept firing on them the whole time, to try to hinder the boats and people from the town to get to their assistance; the Entreprenant, Capricieux, and Superb, were the three burned ships; the Prudent and Bienfaisant remained.

The 22d, two batteries on the right opened with thirteen 24 pounders, and another of seven mortars, and fired with great success; the enemy fired very well from the town for some time, and threw their shells into our works. Our shells put the citadel in flames. I ordered colonel Williamson to confine his fire as much as he could to the defences of the place, that we might not destroy the houses. A lieutenant of the Royal Americans, going his rounds on an advanced post, lost his way, and was taken prisoner near cape Noir. A battery was begun on the left for four 24 pounders.

The 23d, the cohetns were used at night, and the French mortars sent to throw stones from the trenches. The enemy fired all sorts of old iron, and any stuff they could pick up. Colonel Bastide was out to-day for the first time since he received the contusion. Our batteries fired with great success. This night the shells set fire to the barracks, and they burnt with great violence.

On the 24th, the fire was very brisk on our side, and the enemy's decreased. The Admiral gave me 100 seamen to help to work at the batteries, &c. and 200 miners added to a

corps of 100 already established, that we might make quick work of it; and they were immediately employed. The four gun battery opened, and another of five erecting. One of the men of war in the harbour, the Bienfaillant, fired at our trenches at high-water, and the Citadel and Bastion Dauphine fired against the four gun battery; but our men firing small arms into the embrasures, beat the enemy off their guns.

The 25th, the batteries fired with great success. The admiral sent me word, he intended to send in boats with 600 men, to take or destroy the Prudent and Bienfaillant in the harbour. I ordered all the batteries at night to fire into the works as much as possible, to keep the enemies attention to the land. The miners and workmen went on very well with their approaches to the covered way, though they had a continued and very smart fire from it, and grape shot, and all sorts of old iron from the guns of the ramparts. We continued our fire without ceasing, and à ricochet: The boats got to the ships at one in the morning, and took them both: They were obliged to burn the Prudent, as she was a-ground; and they towed off the Bienfaillant to the N. E. harbour.

The 26th, the admiral came ashore, and told me he proposed sending six ships into the harbour the next day. Just at this time I received a letter from the governor, offering to capitulate, and the following articles were agreed upon. The troops remained in the trenches this night as usual.

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies Admiral Boscawen and Major-general Amherst, and his Excellency the chevalier Drucour, Governor of the Island of Cape Breton, of Louisbourg, the Island of St. John, and their Apurtenances.

I. THE garrison of Louisbourg shall be prisoners of war, and shall be carried to England in the ships of his Britannic majesty.

II. All the artillery, ammunition, provisions, as well as the arms of any kind whatsoever, which are at present in the town of Louisbourg, the Islands of Cape Breton and St. John, and their apurtenances shall be delivered without the least damage, to such commissaries as shall be appointed to receive them, for the use of his Britannic majesty.

III. The governor shall give his orders, that the troops which are in the Island of St. John, and its apurtenances, shall go on board such ship of war as the admiral shall send to receive them.

IV. The gate called Port Dauphine, shall be given up to the troops of his Britannic majesty, to-morrow, at eight o' clock in the morning; and the garrison, including all those that carry arms, drawn up at noon, on the esplanade, where they shall lay down their arms, and their implements, and ornaments of war: and the garrison shall go on board, in order to be carried to England in a convenient time.

V. The same care shall be taken of the sick and wounded that are in the hospitals, as of those belonging to his Britannic majesty.

VI. The merchants and their clerks, that have not carried arms, shall be sent to France, in such manner as the admiral shall think proper.

Louisbourg, (Signed)  
26 July, 1758. Le Chevalier de Drucour.

The 27th, three companies of grenadiers, under the command of major Farquhar, took possession of the West gate; and I sent in brigadier-general Whitmore to see the garrison lay down their arms, and post the necessary guards in the town, on the stores, magazines, &c. And I had the arms brought out of the town, and eleven colours, which I send you under the care of capt. William Amherst. "As I have given in orders, that I desired every commanding officer of a corps would acquaint the officers and men, that I was greatly pleased with the brave and good behaviour of the troops, which has, and always must insure success; I am to acquaint you, sir, that I took the liberty to add to it, that I would report it to the king."

State of the Garrison of Louisbourg, the 26th of July, 1758, when it capitulated.

Names of Regiments.	Officers.	Soldiers fit for duty.	Sick and wounded.	Total.
Twenty-four companies of marines of the usual garrison, and two of the artillery - - - -	76	746	195	1017
Second battalion of Voltontaires Etrangers - -	48	402	86	526
Second battal. Cambise	38	466	104	608
Second battal. of Artois	32	407	27	466
Second battal. of Bourgogne - - - - -	30	353	31	414
Total of the garrison	214	2374	443	3031
Sea officers, private men, and marines fit for duty, with the sick and wounded, belonging to the ships	135	1124	1347	2606
Total prisoners				5637

An Account of the Guns, Mortars, Shot, Shells, &c. found in the Town of Louisbourg, upon the Surrender.

Iron ordnance, mounted on standing carriages, with beds and coins,	36 pounders	38
	24 — — —	97
	18 — — —	23
	12 — — —	16
	8 — — —	10
Mortars, brass, with beds,	6 — — —	28
	4 — — —	6
	12½ inches	3
	9 — — —	1
Mortars		6½ — — — 3



Mortars, iron, with beds,	{ 12½ inches — 6	
	{ 11 — — — 4	
	{ 9 — — — 1	
Musquets with accoutrements,	—	7500
Powder, whole barrels,	—	600
Musquet cartridges,	—	80000
Ditto balls,	—	Tons 13
Round shot	{ 36 lb. — 1670	
	{ 24 — — 1658	
	{ 12 — — 4000	
	{ 6 — — 2336	
	{ 36 — — 139	
Grape shot	{ 24 — — 134	
	{ 12 — — 330	
	{ 6 — — 130	
Cafe shot	—	24 — 53
Double-headed shot	{ 24 — — 245	
	{ 12 — — 13	
	{ 13 inches — 850	
Shells	{ 10 — — 38	
	{ 8 — — 118	
	{ 6 — — 27	
Lead pig,	—	Tons 12
Ditto sheet,	—	Tons 6
Iron of all sorts	—	600
Wheelbarrows	—	760
Shovels, wood,	—	900
Ditto, iron,	—	822
Pick-axes	—	22
Iron crows,	{ Large, — — 12	
	{ Small, — — 12	
Iron Wedges,	—	42
Hand mauls,	—	18
Pin mauls,	—	12
Mafons trowels,	—	36
Hammers,	—	36
Axes	—	18

This is all that the Commissaries have as yet found ; but there is undoubtedly more not yet accounted for.

Lift of the French Men of War taken or destroyed in the Harbour.

Prudent, of 74 guns, burnt.  
 Entreprenant, of 74 guns, blown up.  
 Capricieux and Celebre, both of 64 guns, burnt.  
 Bienfaissant, of 64 guns, taken.  
 Apollo, of 50 guns, Chevre, Biche, and Fidele, frigates, sunk by the enemy.  
 Diana, of 36 guns taken.  
 Echo, of 26 guns, taken.

Of his Majesty's Forces were killed and wounded as follows :

#### KILLED.

Royal. Lieutenants Fenton and Howe.  
 Amherst's. Lieuts. Nicholson and Campbell.  
 Forbes's. Captain Earl of Dundonald.  
 Webb's. Ensign Godfrey Rowe.  
 Monckton's. Lieutenant Hart.  
 Frazer's. Capt. Bailey, Lieutenants Cuthbert, Frazer, and Mercer.  
 Rogers' Rang. Ensign Francis Caruthers.  
 10 Non-commission officers. 146 Private men.  
 Artillery. One gunner, and three matrosses.

#### WOUNDED.

Royal. Col. Balford, engineer in chief.  
 Lieutenants Fitz-Simmons, Bail-

ley, and Ashe; Ensign Waterfon.  
 Amherst's. Lieut. Hamilton, Lieut. and Adj. Mukins, Ensign Money Penny.  
 Forbes's. Capt. Rycout, Lt. Francis Tew.  
 Whitmore's. Lieutenants Pierce Butler, John Jermyn, William Hamilton.  
 Bragg's. Captain Browne.  
 Otway's. Lieutenants Allan and Brown; Lt. and Adj. Cockburn; Ensign Armstrong.  
 Hopson's. Lieutenant Lilly.  
 Webb's. Lieutenant Hopkins.  
 Anstruther's. Captain Smith.  
 Frazer's. Capt. Donald M'Donald; Lieutenants Alexander Campbell and John M'Donald.  
 7 Non-commission Officers.  
 2 Drummers.  
 315 Private Men.  
 Artillery. 1 Corporal, 1 Gunner, 3 Matrosses.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Boscawen to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Namur, Gabreufe Bay, 26th of July, 1758.

I will not trouble you with a particular detail of the landing and siege, but cannot help mentioning a particular gallant action in the night between the 25th and 26th instant: The boats of the squadron were in two divisions detached under the commands of captains Laforey and Balfour, to endeavour either to take or burn the Prudent of 74 guns, and the Bienfaissant of 64, the only remaining French ships in the harbour; in which they succeeded so well, as to burn the former, she being aground, and take the latter, and tow her into the N. E. harbour, notwithstanding they were exposed to the fire of the cannon and musketry of the Island battery, Point Rochfort, and the town, being favoured with a dark night. Our loss was inconsiderable, seven men killed, and nine wounded.

Whitehall, August 22.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Abercromby to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated at camp at Lake George, July 12, 1758.

The embarkation of the artillery, stores, and provisions being completed on the evening of the 4th instant, next morning at break of day the tents were struck, and all the troops, amounting to 6367 regulars, officers, light infantry, and rangers included, and 6024 provincials, including officers and batteau men, embarked in about 900 batteaux and 135 whale boats, the artillery, to cover our landing, being mounted on rafts.

At five in the evening, reached Sabbath Day Point (35 miles down the lake) where we halted till ten, then got under way again, and proceeded to the landing-place (a cove leading to the French advanced guard) which we reached early next morning, the 6th.

On our arrival, sent out a reconnoitring party; and having met with no opposition, landed the troops, formed them in four columns, 1112 regulars





regulars, in the center, and provincials on the flanks, and marched towards the enemy's advanced guard, composed of one battalion, posted in a logged camp, which, on our approach, they deserted, first setting fire to their tents, and destroying every thing they could: but as their retreat was very precipitate, they left several things behind, which they had not time either to burn or carry off. In this camp we likewise found one prisoner and a dead man.

The army in the foregoing order continued their march through the wood, on the west side, with a design to invest Ticonderoga; but the wood being very thick, impossible with any regularity to such a body of men, and the guides unskilful, the troops were bewildered, and the columns broke, falling in one upon another.

Lord Howe, at the head of the right center column, supported by the light infantry, being advanced, fell in with a French party, supposed to consist of about 400 regulars, and a few Indians, who had likewise lost themselves in their retreat from the advanced guard; of these our flankers killed a great many, and took 148 prisoners, among whom were five officers and three cadets.

But this small success cost us very dear, not as to the loss of numbers; for we had only two officers killed, but as to consequence, his Lordship being the first man that fell in this skirmish; and as he was, very deservedly, universally beloved and respected throughout the whole army, it is easy to conceive the grief and consternation his untimely fall occasioned: for my part, I cannot help owning that I felt it most heavily, and lament him as sincerely.

The 7th, the troops being greatly fatigued, by having been one whole night on the water, the following day constantly on foot, and the next night under arms, added to their being in want of provision, having dropped what they had brought with them, in order to lighten themselves, it was thought most advisable to return to the landing-place, which we accordingly did about eight that morning.

About eleven in the forenoon, sent off Lieutenant Colonel Bradstreet, with the 44th regiment, six companies of the 1st battalion of royal Americans, the batteau men, and a body of rangers and provincials, to take possession of the Saw-mill, within two miles of Ticonderoga, which he soon effected, as the enemy who were posted there, after destroying the mill, and breaking down their bridge, had retired some time before.

Lieutenant-colonel Bradstreet having laid another bridge across, and having sent me notice of his being in possession of that ground, I accordingly marched thither with the troops, and we took up our quarters there that night.

The prisoners we had taken being unanimous in their reports, that the French had eight battalions, some Canadians and colony troops, in all about 6000, encamped before their fort, who were intrenching themselves, and throw-

ing up a breast-work, and that they expected a reinforcement of 3000 Canadians, besides Indians, who had been detached under the command of mons. de Levy, to make a diversion on the side of the Mohawk river, but upon intelligence of our preparations, and near approach, had been repeatedly recalled, and was hourly expected; it was thought most advisable to lose no time in making the attack; wherefore early in the morning of the 8th, I sent Mr. Clerk, the engineer, across the river on the opposite side of the fort, in order to reconnoitre the enemy's intrenchments.

Upon his return, and favourable report of the practicability of carrying those works, if attacked before they were finished, it was agreed to storm them that very day: accordingly the rangers, light infantry, and the right wing of provincials were ordered immediately to march, and post themselves in a line out of cannon-shot of the intrenchments; the right extending to Lake George, and their left to Lake Champlain, in order that the regular troops, destined for the attack of the intrenchments, might form on the rear.

The picquets were to begin the attack, sustained by the grenadiers, and they by the battalions: the whole were ordered to march up briskly, rush upon the enemy's fire, and not to give theirs, till they were within the enemy's breast-work.

After these orders issued, the whole army, except what had been left at the landing-place to cover and guard the batteaux and whale-boats, and a provincial regiment at the Saw-mill, were put into motion, and advanced to Ticonderoga, where unfortunately they found the intrenchments, not only much stronger, than had been represented, and the breast-work at least eight or nine feet high; but likewise the ground before it covered with felled trees, the branches pointing outwards, which so fatigued and retarded the advancing of the troops, that notwithstanding all their intrepidity and bravery, which I cannot sufficiently commend, we sustained so considerable a loss, without any prospect of better success, that it was no longer prudent to remain before it; and it was therefore judged necessary, for the preservation of the remainder of so many brave men, and to prevent a total defeat, that we should make the best retreat possible: accordingly, after several repeated attacks, which lasted upwards of four hours, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and with the loss of 464 regulars killed, 29 missing, 1117 wounded; and 87 provincials killed, 8 missing, and 239 wounded, officers of both included, I retired to the camp we occupied the night before, with the broken remains of several corps, sending away all the wounded to the batteaux, about 3 miles distance; and early the next morning we arrived there ourselves, embarked and reached this in the evening of the ninth. Immediately after my return here, I sent the wounded officers and men, that could be moved, to fort Edward and Albany.

Return



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Return of the Names of the Officers of the several Regiments, who were killed and wounded near Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758.

27th, Lord Blakeney's Regiment.  
Killed. Matthew Clerk, Engineer.  
Wounded. Captains Gordon, Holmes, Wrightson, Skene, Lieutenant Cook, Ensign Elliot.

42d Ld. J. Murray's Reg. [Highlanders]  
Killed. Capt lieutenant, John Campbell. Lieutenants Farquharson, Hugh Macpherson, Baillie, John Sutherland. Ensigns Pet. Stewart, George Rattray.

Wounded. Major Duncan Campbell. Captains Gordon Graham, Tho. Græme, John Campbell, James Stewart, James Murray. Lieut. William Grant, Robert Gray, John Campbell, James Grant, John Graham, Alex. Campbell, Alex. Macintosh, Arch. Campbell, David Mill, Patrick Balnevis. Ensigns John Smith, Peter Grant.

44th, General Abercrombie's Regiment.  
Killed. Ensign Frazer.  
Wounded. Major Eyre. Captains Falconer, Lee, Bartman, Bailey. Lieutenants Treby, Simpson, Drummond, Pennington, Gamble, Dagworthy, Greenfield.

46th, Lt. Gen. Tho. Murray's Regiment.  
Killed. Col. Beaver. Captains Needham, Wynne. Lieutenants Laulke, Lloyd. Ensign Grafton. Ensign and Quarter-master Carboncle.

Wounded. Major Browning. Captains Forbes, and Marsh. Ensign Gordon.

55th, late Lord Howe's Regiment.  
Killed. Brigadier-gen. lord Howe. Col. Donaldson. Major Proby. Captain-lieut. Murray. Lieut. Stewart.

Wounded. Captains Bredin, and Wilkins Lt. Le Hunt. Ensign Lloyd. Quarter-master French.

1st Battalion Royal Americans.  
Killed. Captain-lt. Forbes. Lieut. Davis.  
Wounded. Major Tullikins. Captains Munster, Mather, Cockran. Lieut. Barnsley, Ridge, Wilton, Guy. Ensign Baillie, Gordon, Macintosh.

4th Battalion Royal Americans.  
Killed. Maj. Rutherford. Lt. Haselwood.  
Wounded. Captains Prevost, Depheze. Captain-lieut. Sloffer. Lt. McLean, Allaz, Turnbull, McIntosh.

Light Infantry, Colonel Gage's.  
Killed. Lieutenant Cumberland.  
Wounded. Capt. Gladwin. Ensign Paterfon.

## PROVINCIALS,

Colonel Preble's.  
Wounded. Captains Winslow, Goodwin. Lt. Macomber, Dorman, Adam. Colonel De Lancey's.

Killed. Lieutenant and Adjutant Muncey. Lieutenant Gatehouse.

Wounded. Lieut. col. Leroux. Lieutenants Duncan, Degraw, Yates, Smith. Colonel Babcock's.

Wounded. Col. Babcock. Capt. John Whiting. Lieutenant Russell. Colonel Fitch's.

Killed. Lieutenant Howland.  
Wounded. Ensign Robins.

Colonel Bagley's.  
Killed. Lieutenants Burman, Low.

Wounded. Captain Whiple. Colonel Johnston's.

Killed. Lieutenant-colonel Shaw.  
Wounded. Captain Douglas.

Colonel Worster's.  
Wounded. Lieutenant-colonel Smedley.

Colonel Partridge's.

Killed. Capt. Johnson. Lieut. Braggs.  
Wounded. Captain A. Willard.





General Amherst, in order to procure a timely supply of battoemen, for his service, the ensuing campaign, published at New York the following proposals for the encouragement of such persons as are inclined to enter into his majesty's service, viz. "That they be formed into companies of 50 men each, with a captain and one lieutenant; the captain 10s. per day, the lieutenant 6s. per day, and each private man 3s. per day, New-York currency, with twenty days advance pay, to be paid the 10th day of March next, at Boston, Rhode-Island, Hartford, New-York, Elizabeth-Town, and Philadelphia, and to be found in provisions agreeable to the practice of the army. Every fit man for a captain that raises thirty men, shall have the commission; likewise every fit man for a lieutenant, that raises twenty men, shall have the commission; and every man is to be well-clothed, and be furnished with a good firelock, powder-horn, shot-bag, and cover for the lock of his gun, and a good blanket. The whole to be at Albany the 20th of March next, without fail, there to be reviewed by proper officers; and no man will be accepted in this service, but young, strong, active men, accustomed to hardships, and the use of a gun, and to remain in the service during the campaign, and no longer. All persons who intend to engage in the above service, as captains, are to send their names and places of abode, to Col. Bradstreet, at Albany, as soon as possible." 1759-1

According to letters from Philadelphia, General Forbes hath left at Fort Duquesne two hundred of the Pennsylvania troops, and a proportionable number of Virginians and Marylanders to protect the country. He hath also built a blockhouse and a saw-mill upon the Kiskemonitas near Loyal-hanning; which will be of the utmost consequence to Pennsylvania.

Extract of a letter from ALBANY, March 12.

38 BY an express from Fort Edward, last Saturday night, we have an account, that major Rogers was on his return from a grand scout, with upwards of three hundred men; that he has taken five prisoners and six scalps, and killed about thirty of the enemy; our loss, it is said, is three men killed, one Mohawk wounded, and about fourteen men frost-bitten. The prisoners give an account, that seventy French Indians were sent out from Ticonderoga to cut off our convoys between Stillwater and Saraghtoga. All the posts above Albany are put upon their guard; so that it is to be hoped no mischief will ensue from these savages." 1759-2

39. ALBANY, March 20. 1759-3  
Major Rogers marched from fort Edward the 10th instant, with about 180 men, and on the 13th following, about three o'clock in the afternoon, five miles west of Ticonderoga, was attacked by about 300 of the enemy, mostly savages. Our people soon killed 40 of them, the greatest part Indians, and obliged them to retire, and imagining they were only a scouting party, began to try their dexterity at scalping, expecting their business was done; but the French being reinforced from their fort, attacked the major a second time, and were bravely repulsed; but numbers increasing against our people, they were obliged at last, being overpowered, to give way, lest they should be surrounded by the enemy, who were 700 strong; leaving behind them capt. Bulkley, lieutenants Moore and Pottinger, ensigns Ross, M<sup>r</sup> Daniel, Campbell, and White, all of the rangers, killed: Ensign Belford, and three volunteers; of the regulars, killed; lieut. Phillips, capt. Pringle, lieut. Roach, and one volunteer, taken prisoners, besides many others; in the whole about 137 men. Major Rogers, lieut. Crofton, and ensign Waits are returned. The engagement lasted from three o'clock P. M. till half an hour after four; and it is agreed by all those that escaped, that our people behaved with the greatest calmness and bravery during the whole action; and that the enemy could not have lost less than 150 men.





40 NEW-YORK, March 26. 1759-4

The general court of the Massachusetts Bay have, in their late session, made provision for the raising forthwith five thousand men for the general service of the year 1759, with a bounty of 6 l. to such as have not served before, and of 8 l. 2 s. to such as have served in any of the former campaigns this present war; the said number to be completed by a draught from the militia on the 6th of April next, if the whole number should not enlist before.

The general assembly of the province of New Jersey, came to a resolution to raise a thousand men, to act in conjunction with his majesty's regular forces the ensuing campaign; that the said number of men shall consist of volunteers only; and that, for an encouragement to the said volunteers to enter, there be allowed a bounty of 12 l. to each.

We are assured from good authority, that the province of Pennsylvania have voted an hundred thousand pounds for his majesty's service the ensuing campaign; and that it was generally thought there would be two thousand seven hundred men raised in that province, being the same number as was raised last year.

So good a look-out has lately been kept off St. Eustatia, as to have prevented any provisions going from thence to the French for a long while, whereby upwards of four thousand barrels of beef, that were to have been transported from thence at all events to Martinico, had putrified and become useless.

ANNAPOLIS in MARYLAND, March 23.

42 Last night, at two minutes before ten, when the air was very clear and serene, we had here a very considerable shock of an earthquake; but, through God's mercy, it has done no damage that we have yet heard of. For about three quarters of a minute before the shock, there was a rumbling noise, not unlike that of carriage wheels on pavements or frozen ground, at a distance, which increased till the shaking, and that lasted about half a minute. It was likewise very sensibly felt in most, if not all, of the counties in this province; and as far southward as the county next to Williamsburg in Virginia, which is the farthest place we have since heard from. 1759-5

61 " Sir, ~~43~~ New-York, April 16, 1759.

" I had the favour of receiving your very obliging letter of the 6th of December, inclosing a resolution the house of commons came to that day, in a packet from Mr. Wood, on the 3d of April.

" It is with the deepest sense of gratitude I receive that highest mark of honour, the thanks of the house; and I hope my future conduct in the service of my country will best acknowledge it, and render me more deserving of so great an honour.

" I must beg leave to return you, sir, my most sincere thanks for the gracious manner in which you have been pleased to signify to me the resolution of the house.

" I am, with the utmost respect, sir, your most humble, and most obedient servant,

JEFFREY AMHERST.

They write from Dunkirk of the 19th instant, that on the 17th orders came from court to work extraordinary hours on the flat-bottomed boats, pontoons, &c. to get them ready with all speed; and that the Bellisle frigate of 40 guns, le Begon of 36, and la Terpsichore of 24 guns, and a seventy gun ship lately arrived from Brest, are ordered to be equipped with all diligence in order to take the said boats on board.

44 CHARLES-TOWN, April 10. 1759-7

The little Carpenter is come to town, and had his first audience this day: He has brought both scalps and prisoners, and seems well disposed: Many of his retinue joined col. Bird and lieut. col. Howarth, whom they met in the path to the Cherokee country, and are to accompany these gentlemen with others of their own nation to war. Several considerable parties of Catawaba and Cherokee Indians, set out about a month ago for the northward, to join the English in their operations against the French and their Indians.

45 BOSTON, April 17. 1759-8

We have advice from Halifax, that Sir Charles Hardy, in the Captain of 64 guns, with the Terrible of 74; Northumberland, 64; Orford, 64; Somerset, 64; Kingston, 60; Defiance, 60; Sutherland, 50; and Boreas frigate; sail'd from thence twelve days ago, and were cruising off Louisbourg, expecting the squadron from England under admiral Boscawen.



The Prince Frederick arrived at Halifax the 1st instant, having lost all her masts in very hard gales of wind; and they were taking out the masts of the Arc-en-ciel, in order to refit the Prince Frederick.

WINCHESTER, in VIRGINIA, April 18.

An unlucky accident lately happened in this neighbourhood. On Sunday the 9th instant, a countryman was fired at from behind some rocks near the house of Aaron Jenkins, about 18 miles from Winchester; some of the country people going out afterwards, saw two men, painted and dressed like Indians, who on perceiving them, ran off with great precipitation. The neighbours being greatly alarmed at this, went to Pattison's fort, to inform the commanding officer therewith; on which ensign Chew was ordered out with a party of men; he soon fell upon their tracks, and continued on them till he had crossed the North Mountain, where he found a beef, with part of the hind quarters taken off, and the tongue cut out in the Indian manner: About a mile from thence he saw two men at a fire; he advanced within a few yards of them, and intended to have made them prisoners, but one of his soldiers firing, discovered him to the men, who immediately endeavoured to lay hold of their guns; Mr. Chew then, fearing that some of his party might lose their lives, fired upon them, and his men followed his example so effectually, that scarce one bullet missed the object it was aimed at. The persons proved to be the famous Jacob Lane, killed on the spot, and James Cox, who tho' mortally wounded, lived long enough to tell the soldiers they had done their duty, and that Lane and himself deserved what they had met with. They were both painted and dressed so like Indians, even to the cut of their hair, that their most intimate acquaintances could not distinguish them. It is not easy to assign the reasons that induced those unhappy persons, who had acquired great reputation by their signal services, to act in the manner they did.

47 NEW-YORK, April 16. 1759-9

Sir William Johnson is gone up to the Upper Mohawk castle at Canajohary, to hold a congress with the Five Nations of Indians, where, a great number of them are expected to meet, and there is a prospect of Sir William's carrying a large body of them into the field next campaign.

Our accounts from Philadelphia are, that about twenty-five days since, col. Mercer, of

the Virginian Provincials, with an hundred Highlanders, two hundred Royal Americans and Virginians, and about fifty Indians, were marched with two mortars and one haubitzer, to attack a French fort called Wenango, distant about eighty miles north from Pittsburgh, formerly Fort Du Quesne, on the river Ohio; and from the intelligence of a French prisoner, lately taken near that fort by one of our scouting parties, we have reason to believe col. Mercer will succeed. 48

49 NEW-YORK, April 30. 1759-10

They write from Albany, that Sir William Johnson has had a meeting at Bonnojahary, with between 4 or 600 Indians, amongst whom were deputies from four other nations besides those of the Six Nations. They have all declared their intentions of joining with the English against the French; appear to be sincerely disposed to assist us in the approaching campaign; and are very earnest that we should go against Niagara: and it is confidently said here, that in such case Sir William would be able to muster and march with near 1000 Indians. They brought down, and delivered at this meeting, several English prisoners; and have promised to deliver the rest they have amongst them, to the governor of Pennsylvania. We hear also, that a considerable body of the most remote Seneca Indians are coming down to Sir William's house from the meeting, in order to go out against the enemy immediately.

50 BOSTON, April 24. 1759-11

By a letter from Halifax we learn, that on the 8th instant the Juno frigate, with several of the transports which came out under convoy of the Prince Frederick and Juno, arrived there that day: that one of the transports founder'd at sea; the people were taken on board the Juno.

We also hear from Halifax that capt. Rous had taken a large French vessel of 16 guns, bound to Cape-Breton from Brest, with ordnance stores; which gave him an account, that a large French store-ship was confined in the ice, which he went in quest of: That the Boreas frigate had taken a French Brig of 14 guns, together with a prize she retook bound to New-York, upwards of 500 tons, said to be loaded with provisions; the brig was coming from Martinico to be fitted out at Louisburg, in order to cruise upon our coasts. It was rumoured that captain Rous in the Summer, went to the mouth of the harbour,





hoisted French colours, and fired for a pilot, when two came out, which he took, and they gave an account that the spotted fever rages violently among the troops, and that provisions were so scarce, that they had begun to kill their horses for want thereof: And that the prisoners taken on board the vessel from Brest, reported that a large fleet of men of war were to sail for Louisburg in a few days after them. It is also rumoured that there were but three frigates in the harbour.

51 His excellency general Lawrance with his battalion of Royal Americans, and col. Fra-zier with his regiment of Highlanders, sail'd from Nantasket yesterday morning; the troops had been embark'd some days waiting a wind.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27. 1759.

On Saturday last a law was passed here, granting One hundred thousand pounds to his majesty's service.

By letters from Sir Charles Hardy, dated off Louisburg, May 9, we are informed, that no man of war had then got in; and that thirteen ships, bound to that place, are taken, and sent into Halifax.

NEW-YORK, April 27.

Three thousand troops are sailed from Philadelphia, 3000 from Boston, and 2000 from hence, with all the implements of war, who are to meet the fleet with about 9000 troops more from Halifax, at Chaspereaux bay in Cape Breton. Twenty thousand provincials, and 8000 regulars, march against Ticonderoga; about 1500 regulars, and 6000 provincials, march against Fort du Quesne. We want the tents, arms, &c. for the provincials, from England, which were promised.

By the New-York mail we are informed, that admiral Boscawen was well off Louisburg the 24th of April.

252 CHARLES-TOWN May 16. 1759-12

On Wednesday last the Young Lieutenant, a principal warrior of the Lower Creeks, with his son, and four other Creek Indians, arrived in town; and, with the others, received handsome presents, both from the public and a private hand. This headsmen was formerly in the French interest, when he had, and still has, great influence and power among his countrymen. The reason of his journey hither was to attach himself to the British interest, of which he has given the strongest assurances. He had been paying a friendly visit to the Cherokees and Catawbias, and informs us that the Cherokees had solicited him to join a party of them who were going out against the white men, to revenge the deaths

of some of their friends killed on the frontiers of North-Carolina and Virginia about 18 months or two years ago, which he refused, and endeavoured to persuade them to drop their resentment; but they informed him the quality and rank of these killed was such as rendered it impossible: And on Friday advices were received from Salisbury, in the Yadkin settlement, in Rowan county, North-Carolina, that a party of Indians had come into the settlements about the Waxfaws, and committed several murders: The militia were raised, and on searching the houses where the Indians had been, eighteen white people were found killed, and eight more are missing.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated the 5th, 13th of May. 1759 - 13

"About twelve o'clock on Monday the 30th of April last, an Oneida Indian acquainted captain Herchamer, that a party of eighty Indians and four Frenchmen, were near his fort, and would certainly come down and attack the settlements. About three o'clock, most part of the inhabitants having notice from capt. Herchamer, assembled at the fort; four families, that had fled from Henderson's purchase in the spring, for fear of the enemy, could not get in, and had in their houses two Indian traders, of the name of Clock, and six waggoners, that were carrying capt. Gage's baggage to the fort. At four o'clock the houses were attacked: and the waggoners being surprised, ran up stairs, the better to defend themselves. The Indians immediately rushed into the house, and killed and scalped all that were below; some of them attempted the stairs, but were knocked down by the waggoners; they then fired up thro' the loft, and soon were joined by more Indians, who fired many shot quite thro' the house, and proposed to set it on fire; which so intimidated John Ehel, a waggoner, that he leaped out at a window, thinking to make his escape, but was soon killed; the other five defended themselves with great intrepidity, having killed one Indian, until they were relieved by a party of rangers, who came to their assistance; and after exchanging a few shot, the Indians fled. Capt. Herchamer says he saw four or five of the Indians drop, but were carried off. In the above affair thirty-three of the Indians were killed, and lieut. Hair, of the rangers, received a slight wound in the breast. Next day some Oneidas came down to trade, and met the enemy going off, who told them they had six of their company killed, and nine wounded."



54 BOSTON, May 21. 1759

We have accounts from Bridgewater, about 30 miles S. S. E. from this town, that on Thursday the 10th instant, about ten o'clock in the evening, there was heard a very unusual noise in the air; it began in the S. W. first two explosions resembling nine-pounders well-loaded and regularly discharged; then followed three reports like to granado shells, but rather quicker than the former. From the beginning there was a rumbling like distant thunder, which continued after the explosions about four minutes, and seemed to move through the air to the S. E. where it ended.

Immediately after the rumbling ceased, there came a breeze of air very much like a whirlwind, which carried the leaves aloft in a surprising manner.

We also learn that the like noise was heard at Providence, Taunton, and Scituate, at the two former places much louder than at Bridgewater.

At Rayham in Bristol County, it seemed like the report of a cannon in the air, followed with a noise like a great number of drums beat together; it came from the N. W. and passed to the S. E. and was heard five minutes.

It was also heard in the counties of Worcester, Plymouth and Barnstable.

From one of the farthest towns on Cape Cod, this wonderful phenomenon was seen to pass over the ocean, resembling a large ball of fire, which, when it went off, the explosion made a noise like the discharge of a great number of cannon at once.

#### JUNE 11.

On Thursday began, and continued till the next day towards the evening, the severest N. E. storm of wind and rain, that has been known for many years at this season: The damage done by it that we have already heard of is, that almost all the shipping at Salem and Marblehead are drove ashore. As the wind was at N. E. little or no damage was done to the shipping in this harbour, but we are in pain to hear from the fleet which sailed from hence for Louisburgh four days before the storm: several gardens in this town are almost ruined, and a great many fences, &c. blown down; and in the country a great number of trees were torn up by the roots, and some of 18 inches or two feet thick, broke off four feet above the ground.

55 PHILADELPHIA, May 25. 1759

Monday last arrived here captain Titcomb from Halifax, by whom we have advice that Sir Charles Hardy had taken a French frigate, after an obstinate engagement, it blowing so fresh that he could not open his lower ports: that two French line of battle ships, and four frigates, had got into Louisbourg; which vessels captain Rous saw lying in the harbour, and so near it, that the shot from the forts flew over him.

A List of the Troops employed or to be employed this Summer against the French in America.

Against Louisbourg.

Admiral Boscawen, brigadiers-general Wolf, Laurence, and Whitmore. [Major-general Amhurst was not arrived June 3.]

Reg.	Men.	Reg.	Men.
1st Royal Scots	900	48th Webb's	900
15th Amhurst's	900	52d Anstruther's	700
17th Forbes's	600	R. Amer. 2d bat.	900
22d Whitmore's	900	Ditto, 3d battal.	900
28th Bragg's	600	Frazer's Highl.	1200
35th Otway's	900	Draughts from	
40th Hopson's	900	Ireland	800
45th Warburton's	900		
47th Lascelles'	900	Total	11900

Against Ticonderago and Crown-Point.

Major-gen. Abercrombie, Brig. gen. lord Howe,	
27th reg. Blakeney's	600
42d Murray's Highlanders	1200
44th Abercrombie's	600
46th Thomas Murray's	600
55th Lord Howe's	600
Royal Americans, first battalion	500
Ditto, fourth battalion,	900
Col. Gage's foot (raised last winter)	400
Rangers, under major Rogers	500
New-York provincials, without arms,	2500
New-Jersey provincials, without arms,	1000
Massachusetts-bay, Connecticut, Rhode-	
Island, and New-Hampshire, without	
arms	8600
Artillery, royal reg. without heavy cannon	150

18500

To command at New-York.

Brigadier-general Stanwix, without troops.

Against Fort Du Quesne.

Brigadier-general Forbes.

Royal American Regiment	400
Col. Montgomery's Highlanders	1000
Pennsylvania provincials, without arms,	2000
Virginia and Maryland, without arms,	2000
Cherokee Indians	200

6100





Total of the forces in North America. /  
 Against Louisbourg - - - - 12900  
 Against Crown Point - - - - 18000  
 Against Fort Du Quesne - - - - 6100  
 43d reg. Kennedy's, in garrison at An-  
 napolis Royal, Fort Cumberland,  
 &c. in Nova Scotia - - - - 700

57 38200

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 11.

"The Comet frigate arrived on the 27th at Port Louis from Cape Breton, with advice, that on the 1st of June admiral Boscawen appeared in the Bay of Gabaras, near Louisbourg; upon which the governor reinforced all the posts, along the coast. On the 8th, at four in the morning, the English began the attack in flat-bottomed boats, supported by frigates, on the side of the Cormorandiere, where they met with a warm reception, and lost near 1200 men. Mean while a part of the enemy's barges took shelter at the foot of some steep rocks on the right of the Cormorandiere, in a place which was thought inaccessible, and got to the top of them in great numbers before they were observed. Our troops retired to Louisbourg, where every thing was prepared for a vigorous defence, the place being well supplied with all necessaries."

58 WINCHESTER, May 23. 1759. 16

This morning an express arrived here from Rays-Town, and brings advice, that as 30 of our waggons were coming up with provisions, under an escort of 100 men, they were attacked by 150 French and Indians, who killed and wounded 30 of our people, destroyed all the waggons, and carried off most of the provisions on their horses.

59 BOSTON, June 4. 1759. 17

Tuesday arrived here Captain Caloe in nine days from Halifax, and with him came passengers a number of gentlemen belonging to Connecticut, who have been to view the lands, &c. on St. John's river in the bay of Fundy, in order to make a settlement on the vacated lands there, agreeable to the encouragement given by his Excellency Governor Lawrence in his proclamation.

These gentlemen inform us, that the above lands proved agreeable to their expectations, and have brought a very satisfactory account thereof.

Extract of a letter from LOUISBOURG,  
 60 June 6. X X

"This day Admiral's Saunders and Holmes failed from this place with the men of war, and about 120 sail of transports, some artillery, provisions, horses, &c. from Boston;

the rest, with near 3000 troops on board, the major part Highlanders, and the other Provincials, all for Quebec.

"Admiral Duell failed from Halifax with 8 sail of the line and 2 frigates, and we hear has got safe up the river St. Laurence. In their passage they took and sent into this place a French frigate bound to Quebec with ammunition, &c. Gen. Wolfe is on board Admiral Saunders, and Gen. Amhurst is going from New-York cross the land to meet the aforesaid at the place appointed. There are now upon this island, in the back parts, many French and Indian families, who make frequent incursions upon the people working in the coal-mines, of which there are great plenty, sufficient to serve all North-America."

Extract of a letter from Louisbourg, June 9.

"Admiral Saunders, with the Squadron under his command, arrived in good condition the 21st of April off Louisbourg, but was obliged to bear away the 26th for Halifax, where he got safe the 1st of May.

On the 3d of May, Admiral Durell was dispatched with eight ships of the line and some troops, as far as the island of Coudrie, to prevent supplies getting to Quebec. On Admiral Saunders's arrival the 14th in Louisbourg (whose harbour had been but a few days open) the Alcide and Sterling Castle were sent to join Admiral Durell, and in their passage took two storeships for Quebec, who came out in company with twelve sail more of the like vessels laden with ammunition, &c. under the convoy of four ships of the line and two frigates, all which had separated but three days before in a fog, from the two prizes sent to Louisbourg, so that there is a great probability of these ships falling into the hands of Admiral Durell. There were also fourteen Spanish vessels with stores for Canada, one of which is sent into Halifax by the Richmond frigate. The troops which are to act with Wolf are the ten following regiments:

28th Bragg's	58th Anstruther's
35 Otway's	60 Amherst's
43 Kennedy's	78 Fraser's
47 Laforce's	Laurence's
48 Webb's	Monckton's.

Gen. Amherst is on his march with 25,000 men, against Ticonderoga; and both armies hope to meet at Montreal. The enemy are said to have built 2000 battoes, and filled them with combustibles, to set them on fire, and let them run down the stream as soon as our ships appear.

"There are accounts in town of the enemy having deserted Crown Point, in order to strengthen Quebec, where they are retreated. This information was given by a vessel taken in the river St. Laurence, by the Prince of Orange."



Extract of a letter from Boston, dated July 23.

**L**AST Saturday a Courier arrived from Albany, with Advice, That Brigadier General Prideaux with his army of Regulars, and the New-York Provincials, in conjunction with 700 Indians, under the command of Sir William Johnson, set off from Oswego in order to attack Niagara, the 1st inst. after leaving 1000 men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Haverland of the Iniskilling regiment, to garrison that place; and that they were to be joined at a certain point in Lake Ontario, by 300 Indians more: — That in a few hours after the Brigadier had marched, a Swiss, a deserter from the French, came to Col. Haverland, and gave an account that a large body of French and Indians (which he supposed to be 1800 at least) were coming in order to take possession of that ground; when he immediately put them in as good a posture of defence as the time and circumstances would admit of: — That on the 2d instant, at five o'clock, the enemy appeared, and engaged them in a formidable manner, in order to force their lines, which lasted till one o'clock, when they were repulsed; and about three o'clock the same day (after refreshing themselves, or as was suspected, burying their dead) they renewed the attack, which lasted till eight at night, when they were again repulsed: — That on the 3d instant they again renewed their attacks, came on briskly, and were engaged from nine o'clock in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, when they were beat off the field and fled: — That in the engagement we had but one man killed and nine wounded; but the loss of the enemy was uncertain, tho' it is thought a great many, as we recovered a number of the dead, and discovered many graves. There are several letters in town corresponding nearly with the above advice; from one of which we have this alteration, "That it is supposed the enemy were at least 1500 strong at the beginning of the engagement, but we believe they were reduced to 1200: our loss does not exceed seven killed and eleven wounded." — That an express arrived at Albany on Thursday, the 12th instant, from Lake George, and reported, that the army continued in high spirits; and every thing was preparing for a speedy crossing of the Lake; — And that 50 men under the command of Capt. Jacobs, had been out upon a scout from our camp, and had returned with the loss of 6 or 7 of them, but in what manner we have not yet heard.





## 66 AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

**T**HE following agreeable advices have been received by the government from America, where the French appear to be reduced to the greatest straits, by the vigorous measures taken to distress them in that quarter of the globe.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Copy of a letter from James De Lancey, Esq; lieutenant governor of New York, to Mr. secretary Pitt. New York, Aug. 5, 1759.

SIR,

AS I would not slip an opportunity of conveying agreeable news, I take this, by a merchant ship, ready to sail for Bristol, with pleasure to congratulate you on the success of his majesty's arms, in defeating the French army, coming to the relief of Niagara, which brought on the early surrender of the fort, whereby the most important pass in all the Indian countries is brought under his majesty's subjection.

The army defeated was made up by troops drawn from Venango, Beeve River, and Presq' isle, so that those parts must in a manner lie open to brigadier general Stan-

wix; and therefore I cannot doubt of his success.

I received the account yesterday afternoon by express: for the particulars I refer to the inclosed relation sent me by lieut. Coventry, assistant deputy quarter master general at Albany, which contains the substance of the intelligence I have received.

Copy of lieut. Coventry's letter to lieutenant governor De Lancey.

SIR,

Albany, Aug. 2, 1759.

I have this moment received the agreeable news of Niagara's surrendering to our army on the 25th ult. Six hundred and seven prisoners are on their way from Niagara for this place. Lieut. Moncrieff brought the dispatches, and sets out to-morrow morning for Ticonderoga. If col. Amherst be not failed, let him have the inclosed.

Copy of the account of the defeat of the French near Niagara, and the reduction of the fort, inclosed in lieut. Coventry's letter.

THIS day lieut. Moncrieff, aid de camp to the late gen. Prideaux, arrived here from Niagara, which he left the 26th inst, in his way



to gen. Amherst. From the said gentleman we have the following particulars; viz. That, after the melancholy accident of the 20th (brigadier gen. Prideaux being killed by the bursting of a cohorn) the command of the army devolving on sir William Johnson, he continued to pursue the late general's vigorous measures, and erected his third battery within 100 yards of the flag bastion. Having intelligence from his Indians of a large party on their march from the falls, to relieve the fort, sir William made a disposition to prevent them. The 23d, in the evening, he ordered the light infantry, and picquets of the line, to lie near the road on our left, leading from the falls to the fort. These he reinforced, in the morning of the 24th, with the grenadiers, and part of the 46th regiment, all under the command of lieut. col. Massey. Lieut. col. Farquhar, with the 4th battalion, was ordered to the tail of the trenches, to support the guard of the trenches commanded by major Beckwith. About eight in the morning, our Indians advanced to speak to the French Indians, which the enemy declined. The action began soon after, with the scream, as usual, from the enemy; but our troops were so well disposed to receive them in front, and our Indians on their flanks, that, in less than an hour's time, the whole army was ruined. The number of the slain was not ascertained, as the pursuit continued for five miles. 17 officers were made prisoners, among whom are M. d'Aubry, chief in command, wounded; M. de Lignery, second in command, and wounded; also M. Marin, leader of the Indians; M. de Villie, Repentini, Martini, Bassone, all captains; and several others. After this defeat, which was in sight of the garrison, sir William sent major Harvey into the fort, with a list of the officers taken, recommending it to the commanding officer to surrender, before more blood was shed, and while he had it in his power to restrain the Indians. The commanding officer, to be certain of such a defeat, sent an officer of his to see the prisoners: they were shown to him; and, in short, the capitulation was finished about ten at night of the 24th, by which the garrison surrendered with the honours of war; which lieut. Moncrieff saw embarked the morning he came away, to the number of 607 private men, exclusive of the officers and their ladies, and those taken in the action. We expect them here to-morrow on their way to New-York.

Niagara, July 25, 1759.

List of ordnance and stores at Niagara at the time of its surrendering to the English, viz.

Iron Ordnance, —	14 Pounds	2
	12	19
	11	1
	8	7
	6	7
	4	2
	2	5

Travelling Carriages, —	14 Pounds	2
	12	12
	8	8
Garrison Carriages, —	6	5
	12 Pounds	2
	8	4
Ladles with Staves, —	6	3
	4	2
	14 Pounds	3
Spunges with Rammer Heads, —	12	12
	8	9
	6	7
Wadhooks with Staves, —	4	2
	12 Pounds	16
	8	9
Gradox Deficu, — —	6	10
	4	4
	12 Pounds	12
Round Shot loose, — —	8	6
	6	7
	4	3
Cohorn Mortars on Beds, —	12 Pounds	150
	8	200
	6	260
Hand Grenades, —	4	100
		2
		500
Entrenching Tools, —	Axes large,	100
	Handbills,	300
	Hand Hatchets,	500
	Shovels, Iron,	300
	Mattocks,	250
	Pick-Axes,	40
	Spades,	50
Corn'd Powder ———	Whipfaws	12
		lb. 15000
		lb. 40000
Small Lead-shot and Balls		Cwt. 2
Match, ———		

(Sign'd) Geo. Wray, Clerk of Stores.

Provisions of all kinds enough.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 10.

On Saturday the 8th instant, at two of the clock in the afternoon, capt. Prescott arrived with the following letter from major gen. Amherst to Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Crown-Point, Aug. 5, 1759.

SIR,

I did myself the honour of writing to you a very short letter on the 27th of July, as I would not retard lieut. col. Amherst from setting out, that he might acquaint you of his majesty's troops being in possession of the fort and lines of Ticonderoga; and I now send capt. Prescott with this, to inform you of the great event of the reduction of Niagara; and at the same time to give you an account of my arrival here with a part of the army under my immediate command.

The 27th of July, I encamped within the lines, and began to level the trenches and batteries, filled up the road I had made from lake Champlain to the Saw-Mill river for the carrying on the siege, encamped four battalions of provincials near the fort for repairing the works,





works, sent 500 men to fort George for provisions, &c. ordered all the French boats to be fished up, and the brig and boats I had ordered to be built for carrying guns, to be finished in all haste, that I may be superior to the enemy's sloops on the lake.

28th. The fire was not totally extinguished. I forwarded every thing as fast as possible, that I might get possession of Crown Point without loss of time. In the afternoon I received an account of a most unlucky accident, the death of brigadier-general Prideaux, who was walking in the trenches on the evening of the 19th; the gunner carelessly fired a cohorn and shot him, when the approaches were within 140 yards of the covered way. I immediately ordered brigadier-general Gage to set out for Oswego, to take on him the command of that army.

29th. Five companies of provincials arrived this day from the provinces. Intelligence that the enemy's troops, which were encamped on the eastern side of the lake, were now moved to Crown Point: I kept small parties constantly looking from the mountains into Crown Point, their two sloops, and a schooner there: They depend on my not getting boats over, and that I shall be obliged to build some of force.

30th. It rained hard last night, and this day, which put a great stop to getting the bateaus over the carrying-place.

31st. I ordered the fort by the water-side to be put in thorough good order, and to be completed, as the enemy had not quite finished it: Ordered the fort of Ticonderoga to be repaired upon the same plan as the enemy had built it, which will save great time and expences, as it is but a small part of the whole that is ruined: The costs the enemy has been at in rebuilding the fort and houses are very great. The glacis and covered way quite good: the counterscarp of the glacis, masonry: the counterscarp of the ditch, masonry. Two ravelins of masonry that cover the only front to which approaches can be carried on. The fort, a square with four bastions, built with logs on the rocks, which are covered with some masonry to level the foundation. The wood part of it is the worst finished. One bastion, and a part of two courtins, demolished, but not in the front that can be easiest attacked. The casemates are good; the walls of the burnt barracks are not damaged. Eleven good ovens have helped us greatly. As the situation of the fort is very advantageous for the protection of his majesty's dominions, and the approaches may be rendered as difficult to the enemy, as they have been to the king's troops, and that there is no fault in it but its being small, I have thought proper to have it repaired, which I hope will meet with your approbation.

1st of August. At noon a scouting party came in, said the enemy had abandoned Crown Point; this makes no alteration in my motions, as I am already trying all I can to get forward; but on this, I sent away major Gra-

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ham with all expedition to command the 2d battalion of the royal highland regiment, and to march them to Oswego, that in case, from the unfortunate death of brigadier-general Prideaux, the reduction should not have taken place, brigadier-general Gage may return to the attack, with the utmost vigour and dispatch, and to pursue the ulterior operations of the campaign.

2d. Very rainy weather put a stop entirely to getting boats over the carrying-place this day.

3. A party I had sent to Crown-Point, brought in a deserter from late Forbes's in a French coat, one that I had pardoned for desertion when I was at Fort George. I thought it so necessary to make an immediate example, that I had him hanged directly. Sent 200 rangers thro' the woods to Crown-Point.

4th. The General at two in the morning, Assembly half an hour after, and the rangers, light infantry, grenadiers, and two brigades of regulars, were soon embarked, except the royal highland regiment that waited for boats, which detained me some time. I, however, arrived at Crown-Point before the evening, landed and posted all the corps; some encamped and some lay on their arms. At night, lieutenant-moncrieff, whom I had sent with brigadier-general Prideaux, arrived with a letter from sir William Johnson, enclosing the capitulation of Niagara, both which I have the satisfaction to send to you.

5th. I ordered lieutenant-colonel Eyre to trace out the ground for a fort, which I will set about with all possible expedition. This post secures entirely all his majesty's dominions that are behind it, from the inroads of the enemy, and the scalping parties that have infested the whole country, and it will give great peace and quiet to the king's subjects; who will now settle in their habitations from this to New-York. I shall take fast hold of it, and not neglect, at the same time, to forward every measure I can, to enable me to pass lake Champlain; and you may be assured, sir, I shall, to the best of my capacity, try to pursue every thing for the success and honour of his majesty's arms. I am, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken at Ticonderoga and Crown-Point.

Species	Nature	No.			
	Pound.		Ladl. with	18	2
			staves.	12	2
	18	2		6	1
	16	1		4	2
	12	7		13	9
Iron Ord-	9	4	Spunges	12	2
nance.	6	4	with ram-	6	2
	4	2	merheads.	4	2
	Swiv.	7	Ramm. spare	4	1
Dit. mor-	13 inch	2	Wadhooks	13	1
tars.	6½	1	with ram-	12	1
Dit. Howitz.		1	mers.	6	1
Dit. pate-				4	1
rar. mont.				13 inch	27
on swi. wt		8	Shells	1	3
chambers				0	6
					Shot-

# 512 MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

Shotround loose.	24	35	Muskets	42-5ths	1
	18	327		Granado.	6
	12	196		—	56
	9	140		Barrels	50
Shot Grap loose.	6	425	Fire-balls	—	30
	4	463		—	—
	1½	12		Carriages	18 pound.
	18	4		spare	—
	9	8	In-tren.	Axes	Fell. 110
	6	2		Pick	8
	4	5		Hoes	232
				Sledges	2

THOMAS ORD,  
Major R. R. Artillery.

*Copy of a Letter from Sir William Johnson, Bart. to Major-General Amherst, dated Niagara, 25th of July, 1759.*  
“SIR.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you by lieutenant Moncrieff, Niagara surrendered to his majesty's arms the 25th instant. A detachment of 1200 men, with a number of Indians, under the command of messrs. Aubry and De Lignery, collected from Detroit, Venango, and Presqu' isle, made an attempt to reinforce the garrison the 24th in the morning; but, as I had intelligence of them, I made a disposition to intercept them. The evening before, I ordered the light infantry, and picquets to take post on the road upon our left, leading from Niagara Falls to the fort: In the morning, I reinforced these with two companies of grenadiers, and part of the 46th regiment. The action began about half an hour after nine; but they were so well received by the troops in front, and the Indians on their flank, that, in an hour's time, the whole was completely ruined, and all their officers made prisoners, among whom are messrs. Aubry, De Lignery, Marin, Repentini, to the number of 17. I cannot ascertain the number of killed, they are so dispersed among the woods, but their loss is great.

As this happened under the eyes of the garrison, I thought proper to send my last summons to the commanding officer for his surrendering, which he listened to. I enclose you the capitulation; Mr. Moncrieff will inform you of the state of our ammunition and provisions: I hope care will be taken to forward an immediate supply of both to Oswego. As the troops that were defeated yesterday were drawn from those posts, which lie in general Stanwix's rout, I am in hopes it will be of the utmost consequence to the success of his expedition. The publick stores of the garrison, that can be saved from the Indians, I shall order the assistant quarter-master-general and the clerk of stores to take an account of, as soon as possible.

As all my attention at present is taken up with the Indians, that the capitulation I have agreed to may be observed, your excellency will excuse my not being more particular.

Permit me to assure you, in the whole progress of the siege, which was severe and painful, the officers and men behaved with the

utmost cheerfulness and bravery. I have only to regret the loss of general Prideaux and colonel Johnson. I endeavour to pursue the late general's vigorous measures, the good effects of which he deserved to enjoy.

With earnest good wishes for your success, I have the honour to be, &c. WM. JOHNSON. Articles of Capitulation granted to the Garrison of Niagara, inclosed in Sir William Johnson's Letter to Major General Amherst of the 25th of July, 1759.

Art. I. The garrison shall march out with their arms and baggage, drum beating, and match lighted at both ends, and a small piece of cannon, to embark upon such vessels as the commander of his Britannick majesty's forces shall furnish to convey them to New York, by the shortest road, and in the shortest manner. *Granted.*

Art. II. The garrison shall lay down their arms when they embark, but shall keep their baggage. *Granted.*

Art. III. The officers shall keep both their arms and their baggage. *Granted.*

Art. IV. The French ladies, with their children, and other women, as well as the chaplain, shall be sent to Montreal, and the commander of his Britannick majesty's troops shall furnish them with vessels and subsistence necessary for their voyage to the first French post, and this is to be executed as soon as possible; those women who chuse to follow their husbands are at liberty to do it. *Granted, except with regard to those women who are his Britannick majesty's subjects.*

Art. V. The sick and wounded, who are obliged to remain in the fort, shall have liberty to depart with every thing that belongs to them, and shall be conducted in safety, as soon as they are able to support the fatigues of a voyage to the place destined for the rest of the garrison; in the mean time they are to be allowed a guard for their security. *Granted.*

Art. VI. The commanding officer, all the other officers and private men, who are in the service of his most christian majesty, shall quit the fort without being subject to any act of reprisals whatsoever. *Granted.*

Art. VII. An inventory shall be made of all the military stores in the magazine, which, with the artillery, shall be delivered up, *bona fide*, as well as all other effects, which are the property of his most christian majesty, and which are found in the magazine at the time of the capitulation. *The vessels and boats are included in this article.*

Art. VIII. The soldiers shall not be plundered nor separated from their officers. *Granted.*

Art. IX. The garrison shall be conducted under a proper escort to the place destined for their reception: The general shall expressly recommend to this escort to hinder the savages from approaching and insulting any persons belonging to the garrison, and shall prevent their being pillaged by them, when they quit their arms for embarkation; and the same care



is to be taken on every part of the route, where savages may be met with. *Granted.*

Art. X. An exact list shall be made of the names and surnames of the different troops, as well regulars as militia, and of all others who are employed in his most christian majesty's service; and all those who are so employed, shall be treated in the same manner as the rest of the garrison. *Granted in the first article.*

Art. XI. All the savages; of whatsoever nation they be, who are found in the garrison, shall be protected from insult, and be allowed to go where they please. *Granted, but it will be advisable for them to depart as privately as possible.*

These articles being accepted, the general of his Britannick majesty's forces shall be put in possession of a gate of the fort, but this cannot be done until to-morrow. *To-morrow at seven o'clock in the morning.*

Signed by,

Pouchot, capt. in the reg. of Bearn, commanding officer.

Vitar, capt. in the reg. of la Sarre.

Servier, capt. in the reg. of royal Roussillon.

Olivier de la Roche Verney, capt. of the marine.

Bounnaffous, officer in the royal artillery.

Coufnoyer, lieutenant of the marine.

Solignac, officer in the reg. of Bearn.

Le Chevalier de L'Arminac, lieut. of the marine.

Joncaire, capt. of the marine.

Morambert, lieut.

Chabert Joucain, in the reg. of Guienne.

Copy of a Letter from a gentleman in the expedition against Canada, to his friend in Boston, dated Isle-Coudre, in the river St. Lawrence, July 10.

"I am just now come down from within a little better than 2 miles of Quebec, city, where I have had a full prospect of it. Our army has been landed some days, to the amount of about 8000, in two divisions, viz. one on the western extremity of Orleans Isle, the other on Point Levi [within cannon shot of the city] on the south shore. The day before yesterday 4000 decamped from Orleans, and landed on the north shore (whereon stands the city) and without opposition, as I am informed, tho' the French have two large camps on the same ground. The same day much firing was made by our frigates, some shells thrown from our ketches, tho' with little success, saving two, which I saw fall in their camp, and put them in great confusion; the rest, being about seven, burst in my sight in the air, and the pieces fell in the water. The French fired smartly from the city on Point Levi, where we were erecting a battery to play on the city; as we know we are within the range, the French shot going half a mile beyond our battery. Admiral Holmes and Capt. Rous hauled into the north shore as near as their keels would let them, and began

firing smartly; but, I believe, the whole has been to little purpose as yet on both sides, as the French fired from floating batteries of 20 guns on a quadrangular, five on each line. Their camps lie on high ground; and it is my opinion our ships guns cannot touch them: they are said to be 14,000 strong, 4 or 5000 of regulars.

"On the 27th of June we had a violent storm for about fourteen hours, which put many transports adrift, dashed others, tore away their heads, even down to the water, by running foul of others, losing their bowsprits, many anchors lost; five or six vessels, as ships, snows, brigs, and schooners put on shore on Orleans, several of them condemned, though I know none save on Nickerfon, who lives in Hicklings-ally. Much devastation was made among the boats, and some people drowned in them that could not reach their ships; the sea was mighty great; I never saw so much distress among shipping in my whole life, nevertheless we met with no great damage.—The night succeeding the storm, the French, thinking we were distressed, sent down the river, with a fair wind and rapid ebb, seven fire-ships completely in flames; but they were, by the vigilance of our seamen, towed clear of every ship in the fleet, and grounded on the shore, where they finished; our seamen went to the windward of the flames, and threw grapplings, with long chains to them, into the fire-ships, and thereby towed them with ropes to the end of the chains.

Where I am now is about 18 leagues from Quebec city. I expect some push has been made since the firing began that I mentioned above, as I was then near under sail for this place; so I hope, on my return up the river, to be capable of making some judgment how matters may terminate."

BOSTON, July 23.

The following is a particular account of a surprising whirlwind which happened at Leicester, on Tuesday, July 10. It is supposed to have begun in Spencer, not exceeding two miles near S. W. from Mr. David Lynde's, at the last house in Leicester, next to Spencer. The main force of the wind seems to have been confined to about the breadth of 40 rods; but little effects of its violence were discovered out of that extent, during its course which continued with the utmost violence from S. W. to N. E. near about six miles. The greatest damage done by it was at David Lynde's house, which stood open to the S. W. directly in the wind's course. Immediately upon the wind's striking the house, and before the people (12 in number) had time to shut the doors, it was in an instant taken up, and carried off, leaving nothing behind but the sills and part of the lower floor, and the people in it mostly hurried away. Two or three were found lying on that part of the lower floor that was left behind, and in the cellar-way: those that were carried off with the building were scattered and dropt at different distances round where the house stood. A





young girl was found at the distance of 30 or 40 rods in the woods, with her collar bone broke, and some grown persons at 6 or 8 rods distance. The strongest timbers of the house are rent and split to pieces as tho' by lightning. Some parts of the house, and some of the cloathing, were carried 5 miles distance, and some papers taken up at 8 miles. For near half a mile from where the house stood, in the course of the wind, the ground is strewed with the shivered pieces of the house; and multitudes are sticking in the ground, till you come to a pond that is covered with the ruins of the house and furniture (a few small articles only of the latter have as yet been found) full half a mile distant from the place it stood on. We could not find one piece of timber whole, or one board but what was split to pieces of the whole building; besides 500 of new boards taken out of the yard, all which were stove into shivers unfit for any use. The pewter, iron pots and kettles cannot be found at all, except one plate, one dish, and one iron pot. Some of the beds that were found, were hanging on high trees at a distance. Nails that were in a cask in the house, were driven with such force into distant trees, as not easily to be drawn by the strength of men's fingers. Thousands of large trees taken up by the roots. Apple trees in the orchard adjoining, taken up and brought nigh the place where the house stood. A heavy log, more than two feet diameter, in which hung a large grindstone, taken and carried over the wall into the garden. One of the spars of the house carried into a neighbour's house about 50 rods, and struck off the cap of his door, and beat a hole into the house. The timbers of the house were carried with such force into the air, that when they fell, some were found sticking 2 feet, or 2 and a half into the ground. Not only the house, but the barn and all the out-houses are entirely demolished: and tho' the manner of their demolition is very extraordinary, yet it is very remarkable, that out of 12 persons flying among the

wrecks of all these buildings, but one should be yet dead; a Negro was taken up after it was all over, his thighs, back and arm all broken, who presently expired in extreme misery; it is thought he was in the chamber when the gale took the house, and was hurled in an almost contrary direction from the course of the wind, near 8 rods. The man of the house dangerously hurt. A child was taken out of the ruins alive; and the stones and rubbish with which it was surrounded and covered, were situated in such a manner as if done by art. Divers of persons in the house escaped with little or no hurt, tho' it is hardly possible to conceive how they should escape an immediate destruction; such was the sudden and amazing ruin of the house where they were. Two horses, were killed, one standing at the door, another in the pasture at some distance from the house. Old logs of two or three feet diameter, lying in moist land and considerably sunk in the ground, so large and heavy that 6 or 8 men could hardly have rolled them over with leavers, were rolled out of their beds, and carried some rods before the wind. There was a most amazing noise attending this tempest, which lasted not more than 2 or 3 minutes in all. The neighbours say the earth seemed to tremble, and such an unusual motion in the clouds and heavens, as tho' they were falling on the earth; attended with rain and an Egyptian darkness. Limbs of trees, mud, dirt and pieces of fences were flying in the air, and clashing together; which those at a little distance and out of the wind could perfectly observe. There is no other building that fell so directly in the center of the force of that gale, that has been heard of; so that it is possible it began to abate as soon as it passed this house. It is evident, from the twisting of the trees, and the shattered pieces of the building which lay all round every way, that it was a whirlwind, or that it ran in a sort of eddy, tho' keeping nigh a straight course.



ON Sunday the 14th of Oct. Lieut. Percival arrived with letters from Major-general Wolfe, (and dated from the head Quarters at Montmorenci, in the River St. Lawrence) Vice Admiral Saunders, to Mr. secretary Pitt; the contents of which was communicated to the public in a Gazette Extraordinary the substance of which was: That the obstacles which retarded their operations were greater than were expected, more especially from the natural strength of the country, of which the French commander had wisely availed himself. That Quebec had been provided with succours of every kind; and five battalions of regulars, some of the colony troops, all the Canadians able to bear arms, and several nations of Savages, were advantageously posted and entrenched in every accessible place along the shore at Beaufort, from the river St. Charles to the falls of Montmorenci; which rendered the success of any attempt extremely hazardous, without first beating and dispersing their army. In order to which on the 27th of June our troops landed on the isle of Orleans; from whence, on the 29th Brigadier Monckton, was detached to dislodge the enemy from a post on the point Levi, which he effected the next day, with little loss on either side: and colonel Carleton, with a detachment marched to the westernmost point of the Isle of Orleans; it being absolutely necessary to secure and fortify those two posts, to prevent the enemy annoying the shipping in the basin of Quebec. Batteries of mortars and cannon were erected on point Levi, to play on the works of the town, and destroy the magazines; which the enemy perceiving passed the river with 1600 men; who fell into confusion and went back again: those batteries entirely





destroyed the Lower Town and considerably damaged the Upper. In the night of July 19, our troops passed the North Channel, and encamped near the enemy's left with the river Montmorenci between them. The next morning Capt. Danks's company of rangers were attacked and defeated in an adjacent wood, by a body of Indians; however they were in their turn repulsed by the nearest troops.—The general having reconnoitred the river Montmorenci discovered a ford about three miles up, but the opposite shore was too steep and woody to be attempted, being also fortified with entrenchments: The Indians twice attacked the escort, but were repulsed each time: On our part were 40 (officers and men) killed and wounded.—July 18. Two men of war, two sloops, and two transports with troops passed by the town, into the upper river: upon which the General again reconnoitred the country, but found no convenient place to debark the troops, except at St. Michael's, three miles above the town; and even that too hazardous to venture upon, the enemy having brought artillery and a mortar to defend it, and which they could encrease at pleasure from Quebec: which determind him to desist. However colonel Carleton landed at point de Tempe, though opposed by a body of Indians, whom he soon drove into the woods; and having searched for magazines, though to no purpose, brought off some prisoners, with little loss on his side.—General Wolfe then returned to Montmorenci, where brigadier Townshend had, by a superior fire, prevented the enemy from erecting batteries on the banks of that river, as they had intended, to cannonade our camp.—The general then proposed to attack a detached redoubt, near the water's edge, under the protection of two light transports which were to be run a-ground, to favour the descent; which redoubt was supposed to be out of musquet shot of the intrenchments on the hill: by which means he hoped to bring the enemy to an engagement; or at least be enabled to examine their situation more exactly.—July 31. in the morning, the boats of the fleet took on board the grenadiers and a part of Monckton's brigade, from point Levi; and the two brigades of Townshend and Murray were ordered to be in readiness to pass the ford, when necessary: the Centurion was placed in the channel, to check the fire of the lower battery, commanding the ford; and was of great use. From the vessel run a-ground nearest in, gen. Wolfe perceived the redoubt was too much commanded to be carried without great loss: but the enemy appearing in confusion, he thought proper to attempt their intrenchment. On the signal being made, the boats rowed towards shore, but many of them grounded on a ledge at a considerable distance from it; which accident lost some time: while the boats were recovering their disorder, the General, assisted by some naval officers discovered a proper place

for landing, where the troops were ordered to disembark. Thirteen companies of Grenadiers and two hundred of the Royal American regiment got first on shore; the former of whom were ordered to form in four distinct bodies, and begin the attack, supported by Monckton's corps, as soon as the troops had passed the ford, and were at hand: instead of which they ran on in confusion towards the entrenchments before brigadier Monckton was landed, or brigadier Townshend could come up, who was however upon his march in good order: the grenadiers were checked by the enemy's first fire, and forced to take shelter in the redoubt, which had been abandoned by the French on their approach. By this time it was near night, a storm coming on, and the tide beginning to make, induced general Wolfe to desist from his enterprize.—Immediately after this check brigadier Murray was detached with 1200 men above the town, with a view of assisting admiral Holmes in destroying the French ships, if practicable, in order to open a communication with general Amherst. After two unsuccessful attempts to land on the north shore, he unexpectedly landed at de Chambaud, and burnt a magazine there, of provisions, ammunition, stores, cloathing, arms, and baggage belonging to the French army. But not being able to get at the ships, he was ordered to rejoin the army.—The general then acquaints Mr. Pitt, of his having in conjunction with Admiral Saunders examined the town, and consulted the chief engineer, in regard to a general assault; which he had reason to fear would be too hazardous to be attempted, as the army could receive no assistance from the shipping against the batteries of the upper town.—He then recapitulates the obstacles arising from the uncommon strength of the country; the great number of floating batteries; the vigilance of the Indian parties, round our different posts; and the weakness of his own forces, occasioned by the number of officers (many of rank) being disabled, which had almost the whole force of Canada to oppose. And concludes, "In this situation, there is such a choice of difficulties, that I own myself at a loss how to determine. The affairs of Great Britain, require the most vigorous measures; but then the courage of a handful of brave men should be exerted only where there is some hope of a favourable event. However, you may be assured, Sir, that the small part of the campaign which remains, shall be employed, as far as I am able, for the honour of his Majesty and the interest of the nation, in which I am sure of being well seconded by the Admiral and by the Generals, &c.

JAMES WOLFE.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing.  
Major Gen. Amherst's.

Killed. Wounded.

Surgeon's mate, Maj. Irving,  
2 Serjeants, Capt. Loftus,  
9 Rank and File. Lieut. Rutherford,

Lieut.

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Lt. and Adj. Mukias, 4 Serjeants,  
Lieut. Leslie, 1 Drummer,  
Ensign Worth, 45 Rank and File.  
—Barker,

Lieut. Gen. Bragg's.  
Killed. 1 Serjeant,  
1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer,  
13 Rank and File. 54 Rank and file.  
Wounded. Missing.

Capt. Mitchelson, 2 Rank and File.  
Lieut. Gen. Otway's.  
Killed. Lieut. Blakeney,

Capt. Fletcher, —Field,  
Lieut. Hamilton, 1 Serjeant,  
1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer,  
22 Rank and File. 38 Rank and File.  
Wounded. Missing.

Capt. Ince, 1 Serjeant,  
Lieut. Gore, 2 Rank and File.  
Major Gen. Kennedy's.

Killed. Lieut. Clements,  
9 Rank and File. 13 Rank and File.  
Wounded. Missing.

Capt. Maitland, 1 Rank and File.  
Lieut. Gen. Lafcelles's.  
Killed. Lieut. Mountain,

Lieut. Mathison, 2 Serjeants,  
2 Serjeants. 1 Drummer,  
14 Rank and File. 44 Rank and File.  
Wounded. Missing.

Capt. Smelt, 1 Rank and File.  
Lieut. Elphinstone,  
Colonel Webb's.

Killed. Lt. and adj. Hathorn.  
Lieut. Percival, Lt. and qr. mr. Webb,  
13 Rank and File. 2 Serjeants.

Wounded. 45 Rank and File.  
Col. Burton, Missing.  
Capt. Edmiston, 2 Rank and File.

Colonel Anstruther's.  
Killed. Lt. and qr. mr. Grant,  
9 Rank and File. 2 Serjeants.

Wounded. 1 Drummer,  
Capt. Leland, 42 Rank and File.  
Lieut. Hayes,

Brig. Gen. Monckton's.  
Killed. Lieut. Grandidier,  
Capt. Ochterlony, —Archbold,

Lieut. Kennedy, —Howorth,  
—De Witt, Ensign Peyton,  
Ensign Johnson, 4 Serjeants,  
17 Rank and File. 89 Rank and File.

Wounded. Missing.  
Capt. Lt. Brigstock, 1 Serjeant,  
Lieut. Escuyer, 4 Rank and File.

Brig. Gen. Laurence's.  
Wounded. Killed.  
Major Prevost, 1 Serjeant,

3 Serjeants, 1 Rank and File.  
25 Rank and File.  
Colonel Fraser's.

Killed. Lieut. M'Donald,  
18 Rank and File. —H. M'Donald,  
Wounded. 1 Drummer,

Col. Fraser, 85 Rank and File.  
Capt. M'Pheron, Missing.  
—Simon Fraser, 2 Rank and File.  
Lieut. Cameron,

Grenadiers of Louisbourg.  
Killed. Lieut. Bradstreet,

1 Serjeant, —Jones,  
9 Rank and File. 2 Serjeants,  
Wounded. 1 Drummer,

Capt. Hamilton, 62 Rank and File.  
Lieut. Collingwood,  
Rangers.

Killed. Wounded.  
Capt. Lt. Armstrong, Capt. Danks,  
Lieut. Meech, Lieut. Stephens,

1 Serjeant, 4 Serjeants,  
20 Rank and File. 24 Rank and File.  
Missing.

1 Rank and File.  
Artillery.  
Wounded, 4 Rank and File.

Engineers, wounded.  
Capt. Williamson, Capt. Green.  
Marines.

Killed. Wounded.  
8 Rank and File. 2 Rank and File.  
Wounded.

Capt. Bell, aid du camp to the commander  
in chief.  
Killed. Wounded. Missing

Officers	11	46	0
Serjeants	9	26	0
Drummers	0	7	0
Rank and File	162	571	17

Total 182 650 17  
The letter from admiral Saunders, brought  
by the same express, contained much the same  
account with the preceding, and to which he  
refers where his is less particular. The fol-  
lowing extracts relating to the fleet under his  
command, are not mentioned in general  
Wolfe's.

On the 28th of June, at midnight, the  
enemy sent down from Quebec seven fireships;  
and though our ships and transports were so  
numerous, and necessarily spread so great a  
part of the channel, we towed them all clear  
and a-ground, without receiving the least da-  
mage from them.

On the 17th of July, I ordered captain  
Rous of the Sutherland, to proceed, with the  
first fair wind and night tide, above the town  
of Quebec, and to take with him his majesty's  
ships Diana and Squirrel, with two armed  
sloops, and two catts armed and loaded with  
provisions. On the 18th at night they all  
got up, except the Diana. On the 28th, at  
midnight, the enemy sent down a raft of fire  
stages, of near a hundred radeaux, which  
succeeded no better than the fire-ships.

I enclose you the present disposition of the  
ships under my command: twenty of the vic-  
tuallers that sailed from England with the  
Echo, are arrived here, one unloaded at Lou-  
isburgh, having received damage in her pas-  
sage out, and another I have heard nothing  
of. No ships of the enemy have come this  
way, that I have had any intelligence of,  
since my arrival in the river, except one, laden  
with flour and brandy, which was taken by  
capt. Drake of the Lizard,

Before



Before admiral Durell got into the river, three frigates, and seventeen sail, with provisions, stores, and a few recruits, got up, and are those we are so anxious, if possible, to destroy.

Yesterday I received a letter from general Amherst (to whom I have had no opportunity of writing since I have been in the river) dated, camp of Crown-Point, August the 7th; wherein he desires I would only send transports and a convoy to New-York, to carry to England 607 prisoners taken at the surrender of Niagara.

I should have wrote to you sooner from hence, but while my dispatches were preparing, Gen. Wolfe was taken very ill; he has been better since, but is still greatly out of order.

I shall very soon send home the great ships. and have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant.

CHARLES SAUNDERS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, October 17.

*Copy of a letter from the Hon. General Monckton to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated River St. Lawrence, Camp at Point Levi, Sept 15, 1759.*

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, that, on the 13th instant, his Majesty's troops gained a very signal victory over the French, a little above the town of Quebec. General Wolfe, exerting himself on the right of our line, received a wound pretty early, of which he died soon after, and I had myself the great misfortune of receiving one in my right breast by a ball, that went thro' part of my lungs, (and which has been cut out under the blade bone of my shoulder) just as the French were giving way, which obliged me to quit the field. I have therefore Sir, desired General Townshend, who now commands the troops before the town, (and of which I am in hopes he will be soon in possession) to acquaint you with the particulars of that day, and of the operations carrying on.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. MONCKTON.

P. S. His Majesty's troops behaved with the greatest steadiness and bravery.

As the Surgeons tell me that there is no danger in my wound, I am in hopes that I shall be soon able to join the army before the town.

*Copy of a letter from the Hon. Brigadier General Townshend to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, Camp before Quebec, Sept. 20, 1759.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you with the success of his Majesty's arms, on the 13th inst. in an action with the French, on the heights to the Westward of this town.

It being determined to carry the operations above the town, the posts at Point Levi, and

Isle d'Orleans being secured, the General marched, with the remainder of the force, from Point Levi, the 5th and 6th, and embarked them in transports, which had passed the town for that purpose. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th, a movement of the ships was made up, by Admiral Holmes, in order to amuse the enemy, now posted along the North shore; but the transports being extremely crowded, and the weather very bad, the General thought proper to cantoon half his troops on the South shore; where they refreshed, and reembarked upon the 12th at one in the morning. The light infantry, commanded by Col. How, the regiments of Bragg, Kennedy, Lascelles, and Anstruther, with a detachment of highlanders, and the American grenadiers, the whole being under the command of Brigadiers Monckton and Murray, were put into the flat-bottomed boats, and after some movement of the ships, made by Admiral Holmes, to draw the attention of the enemy above, the boats fell down with the tide, and landed on the North shore, within a league of Cape Diamond, an hour before day-break. The rapidity of the tide of ebb carried them a little below the intended place of attack, which obliged the light infantry to scramble up a woody precipice, in order to secure the landing the troops by dislodging a Captain's post, which defended the small intrenched paths the troops were to ascend. After a little firing, the Light Infantry gained the top of the precipice, and dispersed the Captain's post; by which means, the troops, with a very little loss from a few Canadians and Indians in the wood, got up, and were immediately formed. The boats as they emptied were sent back for the second embarkation, which I immediately made. Brigadier Murray, who had been detached with Anstruther's Battalion to attack the four gun battery upon the left, was recalled by the General, who now saw the French army crossing the river St. Charles. General Wolfe thereupon begun to form his line, having his right covered by the Louisbourg Grenadiers; on the right of these again he afterwards brought Otway's; to the left of the Grenadier's were Bragg's, Kennedy's, Lascelles's, Highlanders, and Anstruther's; the right of this body was commanded by Brig. Monckton, and the left by Brig. Murray; his rear and left were protected by Col. Howe's light Infantry, who was returned from the four gun battery before mentioned, which was soon abandoned to him. Gen. Montcalm having collected the whole of his force from the Beauport side, and advancing, shewed his intention to flank our left, where I was immediately ordered with Gen. Amherst's Battalion, which I formed *en potence*. My numbers were soon after increased by the two Battalions of Royal Americans; and Webb's was drawn up by the General, as a reserve in eight subdivisions with large intervals. The enemy lined the bushes in their front with 1500 Indians and Canadians, and I dare say had

had placed most of their best marksmen there, who kept up a very galling, though irregular, fire upon our whole line, who bore it with the greatest patience and good order, reserving their fire for the main body, now advancing. This fire of the enemy was however checked by our posts in our front, which protected the forming our own line. The right of the enemy was composed of half of the troops of the colony, the battalions of La Sarre, Languedoc, and the remainder of their Canadians and Indians. Their center was a column, and formed by the battalions of Bearn and Guienne. Their left was composed of the remainder of the troops of the colony, and the battalion of Royal Roussillon. This was, as near as I can guess, their line of battle. They brought up two pieces of small artillery against us, and we had been able to bring up but one gun; which being admirably well served, galled their column exceedingly. My attention to the left will not permit me to be very exact with regard to every circumstance which passed in the center, much less to the right; but it is most certain, that the enemy formed in good order, and that their attack was very brisk and animated on that side. Our troops reserved their fire, till within forty yards, which was so well continued, that the enemy every where gave way. It was then our General fell at the head of Bragg's, and the Louisburg grenadiers, advancing with their bayonets: about the same time Brigadier General Monkton received his wound at the head of Lafcelles's. In the front of the opposite battalions fell also M. Montcalm, and his second in command is since dead of his wounds on board our fleet. Part of the enemy made a second faint attack. Part took to some thick copse wood, and seemed to make a stand. It was at this moment, that each corps seemed in a manner to exert itself, with a view to its own peculiar character. The grenadiers, Bragg's, and Lafcelles's, pressed on with their bayonets. Brig. Murray, advancing with the troops under his command briskly, completed the route on this side; when the Highlanders, supported by Anstruther's, took their broad swords, and drove part into the town, part to the works at their bridge on the river St. Charles.

The action, on our left and rear, was not so severe. The houses, into which the light infantry were thrown, were well defended, being supported by Col. Howe, who taking post with two companies behind a small copse, and frequently falling upon the flanks of the enemy during their attack, drove them often into heaps, against the front of which body I advanced platoons of Amherst's regiment, which totally prevented the right wing from executing their first intention. Before this, one of the Royal American battalions had been detached to preserve our communication with our boats, and the other being sent to occupy the ground which Brig. Mur-

ray's movement had left open, I remained with Amherst's to support this disposition, and to keep the enemy's right, and a body of their Savages, which waited still more towards our rear, opposite the posts of our light infantry, waiting for an opportunity to fall upon our rear.

This, Sir, was the situation of things, when I was told, in the action, that I commanded: I immediately repaired to the center, and finding the pursuit had put part of the troops into disorder, I formed them as soon as possible. Scarce was this effected, when M. de Bougainville, with his corps from Cape Rouge, of 2000 men, appeared in our rear. I advanced two pieces of artillery, and two battalions, towards him: upon which he retired. You will not, I flatter myself, blame me for not quitting such advantageous ground, and risking the fate of so decisive a day by seeking a fresh enemy, posted perhaps in the very kind of ground he could wish for, viz. woods and swamps. We took a great number of French officers upon the field of battle, and one piece of cannon. Their loss is computed to be about 1500 men, which fell chiefly upon their regulars. I have been employed from the day of action, to that of the capitulation, in redoubting our camp beyond insult, in making a road up the precipice for our cannon, in getting up the artillery, preparing the batteries, and cutting off their communication with their country. The 17th at noon, before we had any battery erected, or could have any for two or three days, a flag of truce came out with proposals of capitulation, which, I sent back again to the town, allowing them four hours to capitulate, or no further treaty. The Admiral had, at this time, brought up his large ships, as intending to attack the town. The French officer returned at night with terms of capitulation, which, with the Admiral, were considered, agreed to, and signed at eight in the morning, the 18th instant. The terms we granted, will, I flatter myself, be approved of by his Majesty, considering the enemy assembling in our rear, and, what is far more formidable, the very wet and cold season, which threatened our troops with sickness, and the fleet with some accident; it had made our road so bad, we could not bring up a gun for some time; add to this, the advantage of entering the town, with the walls in a defensible state, and the being able to put a garrison there strong enough to prevent all surprise. These, I hope, will be deemed sufficient considerations for granting them the terms I have the honour to transmit to you. The inhabitants of the country come in to us fast, bringing in their arms, and taking the oaths of fidelity, until a general peace determines their situation.

I have the honour to inclose herewith a list of the killed and wounded; a list of the prisoners as perfect as I have yet been able



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to get it; and a list of the artillery and stores in town, as well as of those fallen into our hands at Beauport in consequence of the victory. By deserters we learn, that the enemy are reassembling what troops they can, behind the Cape Rouge; that M. de Levy is come down from the Montreal side to command them; some say, he has brought two battalions with him; if so, this blow has already assisted Gen. Amherst. By other deserters we learn, that M. de Bougainville, with 800 men, and provisions, was on his march to fling himself into the town the 18th, the very morning it capitulated, on which day we had not completed the investiture of the place, as they had broke their bridge of boats, and had detachments in very strong works on the other side the river St. Charles.

I should not do justice to the Admirals, and the naval service, if I neglected this occasion of acknowledging how much we are indebted for our success to the constant assistance and support received from them, and the perfect harmony and correspondence, which has prevailed throughout all our operations, in the uncommon difficulties, which the nature of this country, in particular, presents military operations of a great extent, and which no army can itself solely supply; the immense labour in artillery, stores, and provisions; the long watchings and attendance in boats; the drawing up our artillery by the seamen, even in the heat of action; it is my duty, short as my command has been, to acknowledge, for that time, how great a share the navy has had in this successful campaign.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. TOWNSHEND.

Articles of Capitulation demanded by M. de Ramzay, Comniander for his Most Christian Majesty in the Higher and Lower Town of Quebec, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, from his Excellency the General commanding his Britannick Majesty's forces.

*Article I.* M. de Ramzay demands the honours of war for his garrison, and that it shall be conducted back to the army in safety by the shortest road, with their arms, baggage, six pieces of brass cannon, two mortars or howitzers, and twelve rounds.

*The garrison of the town, composed of land forces, marines, and sailors, shall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating, lighted matches, with two pieces of cannon, and twelve rounds, and shall be embarked as conveniently as possible, in order to be landed at the first port in France.*

*Art. II.* That the inhabitants shall be maintained in the possession of their houses, goods, effects and privileges.

*Granted, provided they lay down their arms.*

*Art. III.* That the said inhabitants shall

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not be molested on account of their having borne arms for the defence of the town, as they were forced to it, and as it is customary for the inhabitants of the colonies of both crowns to serve as militia. *Granted.*

*Art. IV.* That the effects belonging to the absent officers or inhabitants, shall not be touched. *Granted.*

*Art. V.* That the said inhabitants shall not be removed nor obliged to quit their houses until their condition shall be settled by a definitive treaty between their most Christian and Britannick Majesties. *Granted.*

*Art. VI.* That the exercise of the catholic religion shall be preserved, and that safe-guards shall be granted to the houses of the clergy, and to the monasteries, particularly to the Bishop of Quebec, who, animated with zeal for religion, and charity for the people of his diocese, desires to reside constantly in it, to exercise freely and with that decency which his character and the sacred mysteries of the catholic religion require, his episcopal authority in the town of Quebec, wherever he shall think it proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided by a treaty between their most Christian and Britannick Majesties.

*The free exercise of the Catholic religion. Safe-guards granted to all religious persons, as well as to the Bishop, who shall be at liberty to come and exercise freely and with decency the functions of his office whenever he shall think proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided between their Britannick and most Christian Majesties.*

*Art. VII.* That the artillery and warlike stores shall be delivered up *bona fide*, and an inventory taken thereof. *Granted.*

*Art. VIII.* That the sick, wounded, commissaries, chaplains, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and other persons employed in the hospitals, shall be treated agreeable to the cartel settled between their most Christian and Britannick Majesties on the 6th of February, 1759. *Granted.*

*Art. IX.* That before delivering up the gate, and the entrance of the town, to the English forces, their General will be pleased to send some soldiers to be placed as safeguards at the churches, convents, and chief habitations. *Granted.*

*Art. X.* That the Commander of the city of Quebec shall be permitted to send advice to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor General, of the reduction of the town; as also that this General shall be allowed to write to the French Ministry to inform them thereof. *Granted.*

*Art. XI.* That the present capitulation shall be executed according to its form and tenor, without being liable to non-execution under pretence of reprisals, or the non-execution of any preceding capitulation. *Granted.*

The present treaty has been made and settled between us, and duplicates signed at the

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camp before Quebec the 18th of Septem.  
1759.

CHARLES SAUNDERS.  
GEORGE TOWNSHEND.  
DE RAMESAY.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing,  
at the battle of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759.

General and Staff Officers.  
Killed.

Major General James Wolfe.  
Wounded.

Brigadier Gen. Monckton,  
Quarter Master Gen. Col. Carleton,  
Major of Brigade, Capt. Spital,  
Adj de Camp, Capt. Smyth,  
Adjutant Gen. Major Barrié.

Major Gen. Amherst's Regiment.

Killed. Lieut. William Skeen,  
2 Rank and File. Robert Rofs,  
Wounded. 5 Serjeants,  
Lieut. J. Maxwell, sen. 52 Rank and File.  
J. Maxwell, jun.

Lieut. Gen. Bragg's.

Killed. Capt. Tho. Spann,  
Lieut. W. Cooper, Lieut. William Evans,  
1 Serjeant, — Buxton,  
3 Rank and File. Enf. W. Hen. Fairfax,  
Wounded. 4 Serjeants,  
Capt. Ralph Corry, 1 Drummer,  
Aclomb Milbank, 39 Rank and File.

Lieut. Gen. Otway's.

Killed. Lieut. Charles Gore,  
Lieut. W. Mason, Richard Allen,  
6 Rank and File. Gabriel Maturin,  
Wounded. James Cockburn,  
Capt. John Maunsell, 1 Serjeant,  
Luke Gardiner, 28 Rank and File.

Major Gen. Kennedy's.

Wounded. 18 Rank and File.  
Ensign, — Jones, Killed.  
2 Serjeants, 3 Rank and File.

Lieut. Gen. Lascelles's.

Killed. Lieut. Ewer,  
Lieut. — Seymour, Henning,  
1 Rank and File. Ensign Dunlop,  
Wounded. Fannce,  
Capt. — Gardiner, 1 Serjeant,  
Lieut. Peach, 2 Drummers,  
Gwynett, 26 Rank and File.

Col. Daniel Webb's.

Wounded, 3 Rank and File.

Col. Robert Anstruther's.

Killed. Lieut. Kemptie,  
Ensign Tottenham, Grant,  
8 Rank and File. Ensign Dainty,  
Wounded. 4 Serjeants,  
Capt. Nuttal, 80 Rank and File.  
Bird,

Brig. Gen. Robert Monckton's.

Killed. Capt. Sam. Holland,  
5 Rank and File. Lieut. James Calder,  
Wounded. — James Jeffery,

3

— Alexander Shaw, Ensign William Snow,  
Ensign Ch. Cameron, — Steel,  
1 Drummer, 2 Serjeants,  
80 Rank and File. Missing.  
1 Rank and File.

Col. Charles Lawrence's.

Wounded, 2 Rank and File.

Col. Simon Frazier's.

Killed. Lt. Alex. Campbell,  
Capt. Rofs, John Douglas,  
Lieut. Rory M'Neil, Alex. Frazer, sen.  
Alex. M'Donell, Ensi. James M'Kenzie,  
1 Serjeant, Alex. Gregorson,  
14 Rank and File. Malc. Frazer, sen.  
Wounded. 7 Serjeants,  
Capt. J. M'Donnell, 131 Rank and File.  
Simon Frazer, Missing.  
Lt. Ron. M'Donnel, 2 Rank and File.  
Arch. Campbell,

Louisbourg Grenadiers.

Wounded. 47 Rank and File.  
Capt. Cosnan, Killed.  
Lieut. Pinhorne, Lieut. Jones,  
Nevin, 3 Rank and File.

Royal Train of Artillery.

Killed. 1 Bombardier,  
1 Gunner. 1 Gunner,  
Wounded. 5 Matrosses.  
Lt. Benzell, Engineer,

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Generals	1	1	0
Staff-Officers	0	4	0
Captains	1	12	0
Lieutenants	6	26	0
Ensigns	1	10	0
Serjeants	3	25	0
Drummers	0	4	0
Rank and File	45	506	3
Train	1	8	0
	58	596	3

GEO. TOWNSHEND, *Brigadier.*

An account of the Guns, Mortars, Ammunition and Arms, &c. found in the city of Quebec, upon its surrender to his Majesty's troops, Sept. 18, 1759.

	Pounders.	No.
Brafs Ordnance	6	1
	4	3
	2	2
	56	10
	24	45
	18	13
	12	13
Iron Ordnance	8	43
	6	66
	4	30
	3	7
	2	3
		241
Brafs Mortar	13 Inch	1
		Ditto



Ditto Howitzers	8	3
Iron Mortars	13	9
	10	1
	8	3
	2	7
		24

## Brass Petards

	13 Inch	770
	10	150
Shells	8 and 6	90
		1010

With a considerable quantity of powder, ball, small arms, and entrenching tools, &c. the number of which cannot at present be ascertained. WILLIAM SANTONSTALL, Commissary of Artillery.

An account given on the 18th of Sept. 1759, of the artillery and stores found between the river St. Charles and Beauport.

	Guns.	Balls	Grape.
Redoubt on the head of the bridge	3	no num. taken	
Royal battery	4	ditto.	
La Rouffette battery	3	ditto.	
St. Charles battery	3	ditto.	
Le Piêtre battery	2	some tools and 4 cannon	
Bomb battery	1	mortar and 2 shells.	
Parens battery	3		
La Chaîse battery	3	balls, grape,	
Floating batteries	12	ditto.	
Beauport battery	4	ditto.	

37 guns 1 mortar.

GEO. TOWNSHEND, Brigadier.

## The French line.

Right.	La Colonie	300
	La Sarre	340
	Languedoc	320
	Bearn	200
	La Guienne	200
Left.	Ro. Rouffillon	230
	One 12 pounder intended to be here, but was not placed.	
	La Colonie	300
	Militia in the bushes along the face of the bank.	1500

## Principal Officers.

Marquis de Montcalm	dead.
Brigadier Senzergues	dead.

M. Beau Chatel, Major de la Sarre.

Monsieur Bougainville's command.

5 companies grenadiers, 150 Canadian volunteers, 230 cavalry, militia 870; the whole being 1500.

## List of prisoners.

Names of Officers.	Regiments.	Rank.
M. de Jourdenau	De Bearn	Captains.
Chev. de St. Louis	De Languedoc	
M. de Matiffar	La Sarre	
M. de Vours	Guienne	Lieut. Captains.
M. de Tozon	Languedoc	
M. de Castes	La Sarre	
M. Lanbany		
Prisoners	144	204

## Marines.

M. de la Combiere	}	Capt.	
Chev. de St. Louis			
M. Montareille		Lieut.	
M. de Carville		Cadet,	
M. Darling, Chev. de St. Louis	Guienne	}	Captains.
M. Chambeau	Guienne		
M. Dartigue	Guienne		
M. de Grave	Guienne		
M. de St. Blanbaire	Rouffillon		
180 Soldiers			

N. B. The above are all on board ships.

The battery of 4 pieces of cannon, 18 pounders, was destroyed the morning of our landing.

Two pieces of cannon were taken on the field.

Admiral Saunders's letter to Mr. Pitt, which was brought by the same officers, as the dispatches from the land officers, contains only a brief account of the battle near Quebec, and of the surrender of that city to his majesty's forces.

## PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.

By a letter from Niagara, of the 21st ult. we learn, that by the assiduity and influence of Sir William Johnson, there were upwards of eleven hundred Indians convened there, who, by their good behaviour, have justly gained the esteem of the whole army: That Sir William being informed the enemy had buried a quantity of goods on an island, about 20 miles from the fort, sent a number of Indians to search for them, who found to the value of eight thousand pounds, and were in hopes of finding more: And that a French vessel, entirely laden with beaver, had foundered on the Lake, when her crew, consisting of 41 men, were all lost.





80 AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

BARBADOES, August 23.

A Hurricane happened at seven in the morning, and lasted till three in the afternoon, from N. N. W. to S. S. W. during which time eight sail were driven on shore, two of which, his majesty's sloop Barbadoes, capt. Middleton, and the schooner Betsey, belonging to the island, were got off again; the Frankland privateer, capt. Roan; the Aurora, Campbell; the Jenny and Sally, Bolton, were all to pieces; the Rose, Elsmores, of Bristol, with thirty hogheads of sugar; the David and Susannah, Bartlett; and the Good Intent, Tucker, both of Piscataqua, were bulged; and also all the small craft on the South-side, except two small shallops. They had some seasonable rains afterwards, and the planters were planting again, and it was hoped that the ensuing crop would not be very bad.

The same hurricane extended to the other islands in a different degree; it was said at Barbadoes, that it did very little damage at St. Kitt's; none at Antigua; but a great deal at Guadaloupe, Martinico, and St. Eustacia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 28. 1759.

Yesterday we received advice from the westward, that on the 14th inst. there was a smart action near fort Du Quesne, between some of our troops and the French and their Indians. The best account we have received is as follows:

Major Grant, with eight hundred and thirty-eight men, marched from Loyal Hannon on the 11th inst. towards fort Du Quesne, and continued his march till he arrived within eight miles of the fort. He marched with the greatest caution and best disposition imaginable so far. Then he made a halt of thirty hours, and sent an officer and some Indians to reconnoitre the enemy. The officer lay on a hill nigh the fort, and saw a number of the Indians cross the Ohio in canoes. Before he returned major Grant began his march again. The officer met him, and informed what he had discovered: notwithstanding which the major proceeded within two miles of the fort, where he halted, and left his baggage under a guard; and prepared to attack an encampment in the

G g g 2

night



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night, that was supposed to be near the outside of the fort. They all put on white shirts over their cloaths, and were to attack sword in hand; but when they came to the fort, found none out of it. The out-houses they set fire to, and burnt. Major Lewis, with part of the provincials, went back one mile and a half, and posted themselves as if they intended an ambuscade. Major Grant, with the highlanders and part of the provincials, continued about the fort till morning, then shewed themselves, and beat their drums about three hundred yards from the fort. The French shewed no appearance of coming out till the sun was an hour high, when they opened the gates, on which a thousand Indians, with some French, rushed out; part of them went to surround, and the main body attacked the highlanders in front. Major Lewis hearing the fire, and no retreat as he expected, left captain Bullet, with one hundred men, to guard the baggage, and posted forward to the action, where he found our people almost defeated. This party engaged with great resolution, but the officers soon fell, and the men retreated till they passed captain Bullet, who drew up his men upon an advantageous piece of ground, and fought bravely till he was surrounded and drove into the river. He escaped, but most of his men were drowned. The enemy pursued about six miles and killed the wounded and wearied of our men. The soldiers that came in brought their arms with them, and left major Grant alive in the field.

## A List of Officers and Soldiers missing after the Action near Fort Du Quesne.

### Royal Americans.

Lieutenants, Billings and Ryder; Ensigns Rohr and Jenkins; Privates, 35.

### Highlanders.

Major Grant; Captains, Monroe, Hugh M'Kenzie, and M'Donald; Lieutenants, A. M'Kenzie, Colin Campbell, W. M'Kenzie, Roderick M'Kenzie, M'Donald, jun. Ensign John M'Donald; Privates, 131.

### Virginians.

Major Lewis; Lieutenants, Baker and Campbell; Ensigns, Allen, Chew, and Guest; Privates, 61.

### North-Carolinians.

Privates, 4.

### Marylanders.

Lieutenant M'Crea; Privates, 22.

### Pennsylvanians.

Ensign Haller; Privates, 18.

### Lower Counties.

Privates, 2.

Total missing, 295;  
returned, 543

### WHITEHALL, October 31.

Yesterday a mail arrived from New-York, with letters from major-general Abercromby, to the right honourable Mr. secretary Pitt, dated from the camp at Lake George, the 8th and 10th past, giving an account, that lieutenant-colonel Bradstreet, having proposed a plan against Cadaraqui, or Fort Frontenac, had been detached to make an attempt on that place, with a body of men consisting of one hundred and fifty-four regulars, two thousand four hundred and ninety-one provincials, twenty-seven of the royal regiment of artillery, sixty-one rangers, three hundred bateau-men, and seventy Indians, in all three thousand, one hundred, and three men, including officers: and the following copy of a letter from colonel Bradstreet to major-general Abercromby, dated Oswego, August 31, contains the account of his success in that very difficult and most important enterprize.

"I landed with the troops within a mile of Fort Frontenac, without opposition, the 25th: the garrison surrendered: prisoners of war the 27th; between seven and eight in the morning. — It was a square fort of one hundred yards the exterior side, and had in it one hundred and ten men, some women, children, and Indians; sixty pieces of cannon (half of which was mounted); sixteen small mortars; with an immense quantity of provisions and goods, to be sent to the troops gone to oppose brigadier-general Forbes, their western garrisons, Indians, and to support the army under the command of M. Levy, on his intended enterprize against the Mohawk River, valued by the French at eight hundred thousand livres. — We have likewise taken nine vessels, from eight to eighteen guns, which is all they have upon the Lake, two of which I have brought here; one richly laden; and the rest and the provisions I have burnt and destroyed, together with the fort, artillery, stores, &c. agreeable to your excellency's instructions, should I succeed. The garrison made no scruple of saying, that their troops to the southward and western garrisons will suffer greatly, if not entirely starve, for want of the provisions and vessels we have destroyed, as they had not any thing left to bring them home from Niagara.

"The terms on which the garrison surrendered were prisoners of war until exchanged for equal numbers and rank."





1759 I will not dissemble, Sir,<sup>82</sup> that in answer to all these reasons and motives for restoring Canada, I have heard one that appears to have some weight on the other side of the question. It is said, that nations, as well as private persons, should, for their honour's sake, take care to preserve a *consistence of character*: that it has always been the character of the English to fight strongly, and negotiate weakly; generally agreeing to restore, at a peace, what they ought to have kept, and to keep what they had better have restored: then, if it would really, according to the preceding reasons, be prudent and right to restore Canada, we ought, say these objectors, to keep it; otherwise *we shall be inconsistent with ourselves*. I shall not take upon myself to weigh these different reasons, but offer the whole to the consideration of the public. Only permit me to suggest, that there is one method of avoiding fairly all future dispute about the propriety of *keeping or restoring* Canada; and that is, *let us never take it*. The French still hold out at Montreal and Trois Rivières, in hopes of succour from France. Let us be but *a little too late* with our ships in the river St. Laurence, so that the enemy may get their supplies up next spring, as they did the last, with reinforcements sufficient to enable them to recover Quebec, and there is an end of the question. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.



SIR,



E. Britons are a nation of statesmen and politicians; we are privy councillors by birthright; and therefore take it much amiss when we are told by some of your correspondents, 'that it is not proper to expose to public view the many good reasons there are for restoring Canada,' (*if we reduce it.*)

I have, with great industry, been able to procure a full account of those reasons, and shall make no secret of them among ourselves. Here they are.

1. We should restore Canada; because an uninterrupted trade with the Indians throughout a vast country, where the communication by water is so easy, would encrease our commerce, *already too great*, and occasion a large additional demand for our manufactures, \* *already too dear*.

2. We should restore Canada, that we may soon have a new war, and another opportunity of spending two or three millions a year in America; there being great danger of our growing too rich, our European expences not being sufficient to drain our immense treasures.

3. We should restore it, that we may have occasion constantly to employ, in time of war, a fleet and army in those parts; for otherwise we might be too strong at home.

4. We should restore it, that the French may, by means of their Indians, carry on, (as they have done for these 100 years past even in times of peace between the two crowns) a constant scalping war against our colonies, and thereby stint their growth; for, otherwise, the children might in time be as tall as their mother.

5. What tho' the blood of thousands of unarmed English farmers, surprized and assassinated in their fields; of harmless women and children murdered in their beds; doth at length call for vengeance;—what tho' the Canadian measure of iniquity be full, and if ever any country did, that country now certainly does, deserve the judgment of *extirpation*;—yet let not us be the executioners of Divine justice;—it will look as if Englishmen were revengeful.

6. Our colonies, 'tis true, have exerted themselves beyond their strength, on the expectations we gave them of driving the French from Canada; but tho' we ought to keep faith with our Allies, it is not necessary with our children. That might teach them (against Scripture) to put their trust in

Princes: Let 'em learn to trust in God.

7. Should we not restore Canada, it would look as if our statesmen had *courage* as well as our soldiers; but what have statesmen to do with *courage*? Their proper character is *wisdom*. 84

8. What can be *braver*, than to show all Europe we can afford to lavish our best blood as well as our treasure, in conquests we do not intend to keep? Have we not plenty of *Hoves*, and *Wolfs*, &c. &c. in every regiment?

9. The French have long since openly declar'd, '*que les Anglois & les François sont incompatible dans cette partie de l'Amerique*;' 'that our people and theirs were incompatible in that part of the continent of America:' '*que rien n'etoit plus important à l'etat, que de delivrer leur colonie du facheux voisinage des Anglois*;' 'that nothing was of more importance to France, than delivering its colony from the troublesome neighbourhood of the English;' to which end, there was an avowed project on foot '*pour chasser premierement les Anglois de la Nouvelle York*;' 'to drive the English in the first place out of the province of New York;' '*& apres la prise de la capitale, il falloit (says the scheme) la BRULER & RUINER le pays jusqu'à Orange*;' 'and after taking the capital, to burn it, and ruin (that is, *make a desert of*) the whole country, quite up to Albany.' Now, if we do not fairly leave the French in Canada, till they have a favourable opportunity of putting their *burning* and *ruining* schemes in execution, will it not look as if we were afraid of them?

10. Their historian, Charlevoix, in his IVth book, also tells us, that when Canada was formerly taken by the English, it was a question at the court of France, whether they should endeavour to recover it; for, says he, '*bien de gens douteroient si l'on avoit fait une veritable perte*;' 'many thought it was not really a loss.' But tho' various reasons were given why it was scarce worth recovering, '*le seul motive (says he) d'empêcher les Anglois de se rendre trop puissans—étoit plus que suffisant pour nous engager a reconquer Quebec, a quelque prix que ce fût*;' 'the single motive of preventing the increase of English power, was more than sufficient to engage us in recovering Quebec, *what price soever it might cost us*.' Here we see the high value they put on that country, and the reason of their valuing it so highly. Let us then, oblige them in this (to them) so important an article, and be assured they will never prove ungrateful. 86





NEW-YORK, Oct. 28. 87

**G**ENERAL Amherst's army having set out from Crown Point on an expedition against the Isle of Aux Noix in Lake Champlain, was prevented from proceeding farther than 60 miles by contrary winds, and returned to Crown Point the 21st inst. having obliged the enemy to sink two of their vessels, and run a third on shore; a fourth made her escape.

CHARLES TOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA,  
Oct. 3.

Sunday evening an express arrived from the Cherokees, with dispatches from the commanding officers at Forts Loudoun and Pr. George. We hear that the Upper Cherokees have absolutely stopped the communication to Fort Loudoun, and have killed and scalped two of the soldiers of that garrison, and another white man. The passes are strongly guarded by different parties of Indians. All the Traders in the nation, (except one, who it is feared is killed) are arrived at Fort Pr. George, conducted in the night thro' the woods by some friendly Indians; but have been obliged to leave most of their goods behind them. The Little Carpenter has been out with a party some time, said to be gone against the French. The Judge's Friend, another headman, it is said is at the bottom of the present disturbance; he came down to Keowee and demanded the ammunition that was so prudently ordered to be stopped there, but received a flat denial.

Last night we received the following letter from Saludy, dated Sept. 29.

"I am too well warranted to assure you, that the whole frontier inhabitants between Savannah and Saludy Rivers, have betaken

themselves to forts of their own construction, containing 30 or 40 men together; Capt. John Stuart having informed them, on the 25th ult. that the Cherokee Indians were out to cut off the inhabitants of Saludy, &c. that they might assemble in bodies, without spreading the panic."

"Dispatches have been sent to Gen. Stanwix, the Governors of Virginia, N. Carolina, and Georgia, our allies the Catawba and Chichewa Indians, &c. and every vigorous measure will be pursued to crush the alarming evil before it gathers more strength. Fort Pr. George and Fort Loudoun are stocked with provisions of all kinds, sufficient for many months; a convoy of 70 bullocks, &c. happily arrived at Fort Loudoun, just before the two soldiers were scalped."

Letters from Augusta of the 23d ult. say, "A few days ago passed by this place, in their way to visit Governor Ellis and Mrs. Bosomworth, several headmen, and others, to the number of 50, from the Coweta town (in the Creeks.) They deny having any connection with the Cherokees. Capt. Stuart is gone up to the Cherokee country; we have great hopes from his abilities, and knowledge of Indian affairs."

A list of the towns, &c. of the Cherokee Indians, makes the number of gunmen in the whole nation, not to exceed 2000; some say they are 2500, others more. The nine upper towns where Fort Loudoun is situated, are said to have 500 gunmen.

The independent and provincial companies have orders to hold themselves in readiness to march on an hour's warning, and similar orders have been sent to the militia in the back settlements.



## AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.

AS to any thing being again attempted against Ticonderoga this fall, it is wholly laid aside; but there has been a great press for waggons within these few days, which are now gone up to the lake to bring away the artillery, stores, whale-boats, baggage, &c. to fort Edward.

By an officer who has lately been out on a scout we learn, that the French have filled the lake so full of trees, logs, &c. that it would not be practicable for any body of men to land; and he says it could not be cleared in a month by 2000 men; and they have left only a small channel for a single battoe to pass and repass to and from the shore: he further says, that if ever Ticonderoga is taken, it must be by the way of South Bay. He saw upwards of 1000 camps and huts on the outside of the fort; they have greatly added to the strength of the fort, having made three trenches one within another, which extend from lake to lake (as the fort stands on a point of land) so convenient, that if they should be drove out of one

trench they can retreat to the next, and so to the third; and each of them, to all appearance, very strong.

It is said some of the provincials will be discharged next week, or as soon as they have got their stores, &c. in fort Edward.

Annapolis, in MARYLAND, Oct. 5.

We hear from fort Cumberland, that on Wednesday the 27th ult. as capt. Sprigg and Mr. Lukett were searching the inward magazine for tent cloaths, to make better provision for the sick, it blew up, and set the fort on fire in several places, particularly in two very near the grand magazine, the doors of which were burst open; but by the activity and resolution of the garrison, the fire was happily extinguished, and the place saved, with the loss of the two unfortunate gentlemen, and the stores that were in the magazine.

The French gave quarter to all that would accept it, at the late defeat which major Grant and his party met with near fort du Quesne, on the fourteenth of September past.





PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

Our accounts from the westward say, that major Grant and major Lewis, and ten other officers with about forty soldiers, were taken prisoners in the action of Duquaine.

Newport, RHODE-ISLAND, Oct. 16.

On Saturday last came into this port, from the gold coast of Africa, the snow Fox. Capt. Wanton, who came in her, gave us the following account, that the count St. Florentine, designed for a man of war, but purchased by some merchants in Bourdeaux, commissioned for a privateer, mounted with 60 guns, manned with 500 men, and commanded by Mons. Montvit, took capt. Earle of Providence on the 23d of June, and soon after drove on shore at Cape Mount, a ship of 200 tons, which immediately went to pieces. She proceeded down the coast to Annamaboa, where she arrived the 23d of June, and took capt. Wanton, in the sloop King of Prussia; capt. Bufum, in the snow Annamaboa of this port; and capt. Taylor, of New London. On the 28th the Harwich of fifty guns, commanded by commodore Marth, in company with the Rye, of twenty guns, came down when the privateer was at an anchor; upon which she cut her cables, and endeavoured to make her escape; but finding it impossible, she stood for the men of war, and an engagement immediately ensued, which began at twelve o'clock, and continued three hours in fight. The first of August an account was received from the Leeward forts that several pieces of doors, gun carriages, sponges, rammers, &c. having Fleurs de Lis on them, were found, which made it conjectured the privateer was either taken or sunk.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE, Nov. 16.

Extract of a Letter from RAY'S TOWN, October 16.

Yesterday the troops fired on account of our success over the enemy, who attacked our advanced post at Loyal Hanning, the 12th inst. Their number, by the information of a prisoner taken, was about 1100 men. The engagement began at eleven in the forenoon, and lasted till two. They renewed the attack thrice; but our troops stood their ground, and behaved with the greatest bravery and firmness at their different posts, repulsing the enemy each time. Notwithstanding which they did not quit the investment, but continued firing random shots.

This success has put our troops in good spirits. The accounts are hitherto imperfect, which obliged the general to send an officer yesterday to Loyal Hanning, to learn a true account of the affair. By the information sent to the general the enemy took only one wounded soldier. Nothing is said of the number of their killed, though it is imagined to be very considerable, if they attacked in the open manner it is reported they did. Colonel Bouquet was at Stonycreek, with 700 men, and a detachment of artillery. He could get no

further, on account of the roads, which indeed has impeded every thing greatly. This night or to-morrow a sufficient number of waggons will be up with provisions.

List of the killed, wounded, and missing.

	killed.	wound.	missing.
Highlanders,	3	1	0
First Virginia regiment	4	6	0
North Carolina companies	0	0	3
Maryland companies,	2	6	11
First Pennsylvania regiment,	4	5	12
Second ditto,	1	0	4
Lower County companies,	0	0	1
	12	18	31

Officers among the killed and wounded.

Of the Virginia regiment, lieutenant James Duncanfon, wounded.

Of the Marylanders, lieuts. Prather and Matthews, killed; and ensign Bell, wounded.

Of the artillery, lieutenant Wright wounded slightly in the head.

Twenty-nine of the missing were upon guards when the enemy attacked.

Extract of a Letter from Loyal Hanning, October 14.

"We were attacked by 1200 French, and 200 Indians, commanded by M. de Vetri, on Thursday the 12th current, at eleven in the forenoon, with great fury, until three in the afternoon, when I had the pleasure of seeing victory attend the British arms. The enemy attempted in the night to attack us a second time; but, in return for their most melodious Indian music, we gave them a number of shells from our mortars, which soon made them retreat. Our loss on this occasion is only 62 men, and five officers, killed, wounded, and missing. The French were employed all night in carrying off their dead and wounded; and, I believe, carried off some of our dead through mistake."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Fort Cumberland, dated Oct. 17.

"On Sunday last an express arrived at Ray's Town from Loyal Hanning, with an account of a body of the enemy, to the number of 1200, who came down and first fell upon the cattle guard, with an intention, I suppose, to carry them off; but they were beat off, and the cattle preserved. They next marched up and attacked the breast-works, which they did three different times, and were as often beat back with great loss; the true state of which is not yet known, there being different reports made of it, but all agree it was considerable."

On Monday a second express came to the general, on receipt of which there was a Feu de Joye ordered; from which it was generally believed we had given them a hearty drubbing."



NEW YORK, December 18. 1759.

On Tuesday last an express arrived here from general Forbes, which brings the following most agreeable intelligence.

FORT DU QUESNE, November 26, 1758.

I have now the pleasure to write to you from the ruins of the fort. On the 24th at night, we were informed by one of our Indian scouts, that he had discovered a cloud of smoke about the place: and soon after another came in with certain intelligence that it was burnt and abandoned by the enemy. We were then about fifteen miles from it. A troop of horse was sent forward immediately, to extinguish the fire; and the whole army followed. We arrived at six o'clock last night, and found it in a great measure destroyed.

There are two forts, about twenty yards distant, the one built with immense labour; small, but with many very strong works collected into little room, and standing on the point of a narrow neck of land at the conflux of two rivers: it is a square, and has two ravelins, gabions at each corner, &c.—The other fort stands on the bank of the Allegany, in the form of a parallelogram; but nothing so strong as the other: several of the outworks were lately begun, and are still unfinished.

There are, I think, thirty stacks of chimneys standing, but the houses are all destroyed. The French sprung a mine, which ruined one of their magazines; in the other we found sixteen barrels of ammunition, a prodigious quantity of old carriage iron, barrels of guns, about a cart-load of scalping knives, &c. The French went off in so much haste, that they could not make quite the havock of their work they intended. We are told by the Indians that the French lay the night before last at Beaver-creek, about forty miles down the Ohio from here. Whether they buried their cannon in the river, or carried them down in their battoes, we have not yet learnt. A boy about twelve years old, who has been their prisoner about two years, and made his escape the 2d instant, tells us, they had carried a prodigious quantity of wood into the fort; that they had burnt five of the prisoners they took with major Grant, on the parade, and had delivered others to the Indians, by whom they were tomahawked on the spot. We found numbers of dead bodies within a quarter of a mile of the fort, unburied; so many monuments of French humanity.—A great many Indians, mostly Delawares, gathered together on the island last night and this morning, to treat with the general; and we are making rafts to bring them over. Whether the general will think of repairing the ruins, and leaving some of the troops here, I have not yet learnt. Mr. Batie is appointed to preach a thanksgiving sermon for the remarkable superiority of his majesty's arms.—We left all our tents at Loyal-Hanning, and every convenience, except a blanket and a knapsack.

Another letter mentions, that about two thousand five hundred picked men only marched from Loyal Hanning; that the garrison con-

sisted of about four-hundred men, some of whom went down the Ohio, one hundred by land, supposed to Presque-Isle, and two hundred with the governor, Monsieur Delignier, to Venango, to stay there till the spring, and then return, and dispossess our people; and that two hundred of our people are to be left at Fort du Quesne, now Pittsburgh, to keep possession of the ground, a hundred of the oldest Virginians, the other of our oldest Pennsylvanians; and that the new raised evies are all discharged.

FORT DU QUESNE, November 30.

After much fatigue and labour, we have at last brought the artillery to this place, and found the French had left us nothing to do, having on the 24th instant blown up their magazines, and burnt their fort to the ground. Their Indians had, either through fear, or to atone for their many barbarities, deserted them; and as they depended on them to attack us in the woods (the only chance they had of beating us) the French judged rightly in abandoning a fort, the front of whose polygon is only one hundred and fifty feet, and which our shells would have destroyed in three days; we have fired some hawitzer shells into the face of the work, which is made of nine inch plank, and rammed between with earth; and found, that in firing but a few hours, we must have destroyed the intire face.

Other letters agree, that the general marched two thousand five hundred picked men from Loyal-Hanning, without tents or baggage, and a light train of artillery, in expectation of meeting the enemy, and determining, by a battle, who should possess the country: that their rout to Fort du Quesne was of about fifty miles; that they performed it in five days, which was reckoned to be an extraordinary march, considering the season of the year, the uncertainty of the roads, entirely unknown, and the difficulty of making them practicable for the artillery: that the enemy, among other things, destroyed a very considerable quantity of Indian goods: that the garrison consisted of about four hundred men, part of which went down the Ohio, one hundred by land, supposed to Presque Isle, and two hundred to Venango, with the governor, M. de Lignery: that this successful expedition will be of great service to the colonies, if they improve it, and take vigorous methods to support the conquest: that the French, by being obliged to abandon Fort du Quesne, have lost a vast tract of country, and the various tribes of Indians inhabiting it, seem, in a certain manner, reconciled to his majesty's protection and government: that the Indians who attacked, with the French, our people at Loyal Hanning, on October 12 last, were to join us; and that only four of the whole stuck to and went off with the enemy: that a bastion of one of the forts, which mounts three guns, was found entire, with about fifty rounds of twelve pound shot, some grape shot, and plenty of musquet ball.

C 2

These





## 52 91 MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

These letters say, that from the situation of the place, if our troops had besieged it, they must have lost a great many men as their small arms would have been of very little service to them: that the general was to make a secure peace with all the Indians on the Ohio (who seemed very desirous to renew their antient friendship with us) to leave a strong garrison there, and immediately to begin works sufficient both for conveniency and safety: that our men were prodigiously shocked at the sight of the bodies of their slaughter'd friends who fell in major Grant's attack, lying unburied at the gates of Du Quesne, many of whom, they were well informed, were cruelly murdered in cold blood by the French: and that the neighbouring country is most delightful, as the beauties of nature are continually to be seen; and that it is capable of great improvements.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.

Colonel Stanwix returned to Albany last week from the Great Carrying Place up Mohawk river, at which place the fort is finished; and, it is said, is as well planned and built as any in North America: part of colonel Frazer's regiment, and two companies of rangers, are stationed there this winter, as also

several companies of Highlanders at other places between Schenectady and the above fort.

We learn by persons from the westward, that the French were rebuilding the fort at Cadaraqui (Frontenac) which was lately destroyed by the brave col. Bradstreet, and that they had also got two new vessels on the stocks there.

Saturday last capt. Edwards, in a large transport of 700 tons, arrived here in eight days from St. John's river, having on board the remainder of the artillery, and about forty matrosses.

Yesterday capt. Loring, in a transport, arrived here from St. John's river, and informs us, that a number of our forces had been a great distance up that river, and had come upon another French settlement, consisting of about forty houses, before the inhabitants had time to carry off their goods, which our people destroyed, together with their houses, &c. killed a great number of cattle, and took some of the inhabitants prisoners, and also brought off a sloop and a schooner which the neutral French had taken from us some time since.



92 BOSTON, October 30. 1759

Wednesday last Captain Miller arrived here in six days with dispatches from our forces at St. John's River, in Nova-Scotia, by which we learn, that Brigadier-general Monkton had almost finished a strong fort, just above the entrance of that river, on the same spot where the French, some time ago, erected a fort, which they afterwards demolished. That the French and Indians continue to retire farther up as our rangers advance in their scouting, in which they have discovered several of their huts and fields, &c. which they had deserted. That a number of vessels lay ready to carry a body of our troops as far up the river as they possibly could, where, it is said, the French have a small fort, and where they have got up two vessels that were taken from the English some time ago in the Bay of Fundy, and afterwards improved as cruisers. That these troops were to proceed as soon as major Morris had joined them from Cape Sable; from which place they had an express the 17th instant, with an account that major Morris and captain Gorham, with a number of our forces, had taken a French place called Cappeffe, with seventy prisoners, and about a hundred head of cattle; among the prisoners was a French priest, who has engaged, upon granting them indemnity, to bring in two hundred more to submit themselves; and it is said he is accordingly gone with a party of our troops, with a flag of truce for that purpose.

Extract of a letter from the Oneida Carrying-Place, October 13, 1758. 1759

"The grand Sachem of the Oneida Indians was with us at the taking of Frontenac; he was one of the most christian Indians I ever saw in my life, constantly at prayer, talking of heaven and a future state; and said, if we go on praying the land would be ours, and he would help us all that he could. Friday last he took his leave of us, and said, if he heard of anything he would let us know it: at one o'clock he, with three others, bid us farewell, but before he got half a mile from our encampment, he was shot dead, one taken, and the other two got in: the captains, alarmed, went out, and found the poor king scalped, and brought him into the fort, but could not come up with the enemy: the general ordered a coffin to be made for him, and gave his wife white linnen to lay him out in; and on Saturday in the afternoon he was decently buried in the North West Bastion, three cannons fired

over him, and the Indians performed their ceremonies by drinking of wine; the Oneidas are determined to have satisfaction for so great a loss: the same afternoon an Indian, who belonged to major Ingersol, and who was taken at Lake George, 1757, came in, having made his escape from the party who had killed the king; he says he was carried to Canada, and has lived with the Indians ever since; that the party consisted of one hundred, and only five Frenchmen: that they could have killed several white men, but did not want to do it, as they had got the person they wanted." 90

PERTH-AMBOY IN NEW-JERSEY, Oct. 28.

This day his excellency the governor returned from the treaty at Easton, where he had been attending with the governor of Pennsylvania, near three weeks. There were present at the treaty five hundred Indians, about two hundred of which were chiefs and warriors, and of thirteen different nations, namely, the eight confederate nations, viz. the Mohawks, Onondagoes, Senecas, Oneidoes, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes, and Conoys, now united into one; and the Tuteloes; and five nations dependent on the confederates, viz. the Delawares, Unamies, Minisinks, Wapings, and Mohiccons. There were also present two Indian messengers from the Indians settled on the Ohio, who brought a message in writing signed by fifteen chiefs of the Ohio Indians, expressing their desire to have peace with the English, and their intention to accede to this treaty.

The conferences were carried on with great harmony. The Indians solemnly promised to return all the English prisoners. A message was sent to the Ohio Indians, accompanied by two English officers, a chief of the confederates, and several other Indians, informing them what had been done at this treaty, and inviting them to accede thereto. And peace was solemnly ratified by a large peace belt, which was delivered by the two governors to the confederate chiefs, and by them handed round to all the Indians present.

In the course of this treaty, his excellency our governor satisfied all the Indians that had, or pretended to have, any claim of lands in the province of New-Jersey, except English or private rights; and releases thereof were executed and acknowledged in the presence of several of the chiefs of the confederate nations, who attested the same, and were afterwards published in open council: and his excellency, governor Bernard, gave a large belt to the confederate chiefs, to be a perpetual memorial, that the province of New-Jersey was now wholly discharged from all Indian claims: 91





*The humble Address of the City of London to his Majesty, on Account of the important Conquests in A M E R I C A.* 1759

*May it please your Majesty*

✠✠✠ O accept the most humble but warmest congratulations of your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, upon the rapid and uninterrupted series of victories and successes, which, under the Divine Blessing, have attended your Majesty's arms by sea and land, within the compass of this distinguished and ever-memorable year.

The reduction of Fort Du Quesne, on the Ohio; of the Island of Goree in Africa; and of Guadaloupe, with its dependances in the West-Indies;—the repulse and defeat of the whole French army by a handful of infantry, in the plains of Minden;—the taking of Niagara, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point;—the naval victory off Cape Lagos;—the advantages gained over the French nation in the East Indies;—and, above all, the conquest of Quebec (the capital

of the French Empire in North America) in a manner so glorious to your Majesty's arms, against every advantage of situation and superior numbers, are such events, as will for ever render your Majesty's auspicious reign the favourite æra in the history of Great Britain.

But whilst we reflect with surprise and gratitude upon this last and most important conquest, permit us, gracious sovereign, to express our great regret for the immense (tho' almost only) loss which has attended it, in the death of that gallant general, whose abilities formed, whose courage attempted, and whose conduct happily effected the glorious enterprize in which he fell, leaving to future times an heroic example of military skill, discipline, and fortitude.

Measures of such national concern, so invariably pursued, and acquisitions of so much consequence to the power and trade of Great Britain, are the noblest proofs of your Majesty's paternal affec-



tion, and regard for the true interest of your kingdoms, and reflect honour upon those whom your Majesty has been pleased to admit into your council, or to intrust with the conduct of your fleets and armies.

These will ever command the lives and fortunes of a free and grateful people, in defence of your Majesty's sacred person, and Royal Family, against the attempts of all your enemies. And we humbly trust, that Almighty God will bless your Majesty's salutary intentions with a continuance of success, and thereby in time lead us to a safe and honourable peace.

Signed by order of Court,

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*James Hodges.*

*To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.*

✻ ✻ ✻ Receive, with particular satisfaction, this most dutiful and  
✻ I ✻ loyal Address, as an additional  
✻ ✻ ✻ mark of your affection to my person, and of your signal zeal for the honour of my government, in this just and necessary war. Our successes are, under the blessing of God, the natural and happy fruit of union amongst my people, and of ability and valour in my fleets and armies. I have an entire confidence in this truly national spirit; and the city of London may depend on my tender care for the rights, trade, colonies and navigation of my faithful subjects.





48 PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 18. 1759

On Saturday morning at seven o'clock the Royal William fired two signal guns for the removal of the remains of General Wolfe. At eight, the body was lowered out of the ship into a twelve-oar'd barge, towed by two twelve-oar'd barges, and attended by 12 twelve-oar'd barges to the bottom of the Point, in a train of gloomy, silent pomp, suitable to the melancholy occasion, minute guns were fired from the ships at Spithead from the time of the body's leaving the ship, to its being landed, which was one hour: the regiment of invalids, and a company of the train in this garrison, marched to the bottom of the Point to receive the remains. At nine the body was landed, and put into a travelling hearse, attended by a mourning coach, and proceeded through the garrison: the colours on our fort were struck half flag-staff; our bells were muffled and rung in solemn concert with the march; minute guns were fired on our platform at the entrance of the corpse to the end of the procession; the company of the train led the van with their arms reversed; the corpse followed, and the Invalid regiment followed the hearse, their arms reversed; they conducted it to the Landport gates, where the train opened to the Right and Left, the hearse proceeded through them on their way to London.

#### EPITAPH on General WOLFE.

17 By a YOUNG LADY. 1759

**H**ERE rests in peace, beneath this marble stone,  
A glorious youth, in whom each virtue shone:  
His spotless soul, with every grace endu'd,  
Own'd all was noble, valiant, wise and good;  
Danger and death, taught early to despise;  
Like Mars intrepid, and as Cæsar wise;  
When Albion's safety call'd her chief to arms,  
He slighted pleasure, and her peaceful charms,  
Then with a hero's firmness met the foe,  
Till death, untimely dealt the fatal blow.  
How great he fell, shall Albion's sons relate,  
When future annals shall record his fate:  
And when this pile, to time's despotic sway,  
Returns like all things to it's pristine clay,  
Yet Wolfe shall live, nor need the sculpter'd  
bust,  
But shine distinguish'd, 'midst the brave and just.



## 100 AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 27. 1759

**M**AJOR General Amherst, in a letter to Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated camp at Crown-Point, Oct. 22, gives an account, that the General had learnt, on the 16th of August, that the enemy had retired to Isle au Noix at the other end of Lake Champlain, and five leagues on this side St. John's: That M. Bourlemaque was encamped at Isle au Noix with three battalions and five pickets of regulars, with Canadians and La Marine, making 3500 men, and that he had 100 cannon: that the enemy had four vessels, viz. a schooner of 10 guns, 6 and 4 pounders; a sloop of 2 brass 12 pounders, and 6 iron 6 pounders; La Brochette of 8 guns, 6 and 4 pounders; and L'Esturgeon of 8 guns, 6 and 4 pounders, besides swivels mounted in all; that M. de le Bras commanded them, with M. Rigal, and other sea officers, and that part of the pickets of Languedoc, Bearn, and La Sarre, were on board. On this intelligence, the General sent for capt. Loring, who was building a brig at Ticonderoga, who came the next day, and having acquainted him with the enemy's force, the captain thought the brig would not be of sufficient strength, and concluded on building a Radeau, to use its guns on the Lake, as well as to transport them over the same. That on Sept. 1, the General having learnt, that the enemy had launched a new vessel pierced for 16 guns, he sent for capt. Loring, that a second vessel might be built, if it could be done without retarding the other, as it appeared the enemy was trying all they could to have a superior force by water; and they concluded on building a sloop for 16 guns: that the utmost diligence was used in building all the above vessels: that on Sept. 29, the Radeau, 84 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, to carry six 24 pounders, was launch-

ed; that on Oct. 10, the brigantine arrived at Crown-Point; she has six 6 pounders, twelve 4 pounders, and 20 swivels, 70 seamen, and 60 marines detached from the troops: That on the 11th, the sloop also arrived; she has four 6 pounders, twelve 4 pounders, and 22 swivels, 60 seamen, and 50 marines, and is commanded by lieut. Grant of Montgomery's: That in the course of that very day, the General, with the troops under his command, embarked in batteaux; the sloop and brig got out about four o'clock, sailed with a fair wind, and the troops followed in four columns, with a light hoisted in the night on board the Radeau. The 12th at day break, the General heard some guns; Major Gladuin of Gage's sent him word he saw the vessels engaged, but soon after found his mistake; and major Reid, returning with some batteaux of the Royal Highland regiment, reported, the sloops had fired on him; he had lost the columns in the night, followed the light of the brig for the Radeau, and at day break found himself amongst the enemy's sloops at les Isles au quatre Vent: they fired several guns, and it is supposed struck one batteaux, as they took one with lieutenant M'Koy, one serjeant, one corporal, and eighteen men: soon after the General saw the enemy's sloops make all the sail they could: towards night bad weather came on, and the General ordered the troops into a bay on the western shore to be covered from the wind, which begun to blow hard, sent the men on shore to boil the pots, and relieve themselves by walking about; ordered the rangers on an island, and Gage's advanced on the shore. The 13th it blew a storm, and quite contrary wind; continued so all day. On the 14th the General had letters from capt. Loring, and capt. Abercrombie (whom he had put on board) that, on the 12th at day break





break, when they judged they were forty-five miles down the lake, they saw the schooner, gave chase, and unfortunately ran the brig and sloop a-ground, but got both off again, and then saw the enemy's sloops, which they had passed in the night, between them and the army, and chaced to bring them to action; drove them into a bay on the western shore, and anchored so as to prevent their getting away. The next day they sent into the bay in search of them, and found they had sunk two of them in five fathom water, and ran the third on ground, and that the crews were escaped; that capt. Loring had ordered capt. Grant with the sloop, to try to save the vessel with the stores, guns, and rigging; and that he would go to his station, and hoped to get between the schooner and Isle au Noix. The men, who brought the letter, said capt. Loring was about thirty miles off, and that it was impossible for a boat to get back while the wind continued. The 15th it blew a storm all night; and the continuance of it that day made the lake impassable for boats, the waves running like the sea in a gale of wind. The 16th it froze in the night; and in the morning no change of weather: the General remained in the same place, where the batteaux were very luckily covered from the wind. The 17th the same contrary wind continued: in the afternoon, two whale-boats, which the General had dispatched to capt. Loring on the 13th, came back; the crew said they had been trying, since that day, all they could to get down, but could not, and were forced to return. The 18th the wind came to the fourthward: the General proceeded immediately down the lake, as far as the place where the French sloops were; one was so far repaired, that she sailed that day with the brig and sloops. The General detached 200 men in whale-boats to assist captain Loring in looking for the schooner. The 19th the wind being northerly, and contrary; and an appearance of winter being set in, the General determined not to lose time on the lake by striving to get to the Isle au Noix, where he should arrive too late in the season to force the enemy from their fixed post, but to return to Crown-Point to complete the works there as much as possible, before the troops go into their winter quarters. The General returned with the troops to the same bay he came from, and, on the 20th, pursued his route, and got within 12 miles of Crown-Point; sent the light infantry and grenadiers, in whale-boats, on to that place, and left the rangers, with the radeau and boats with guns, which could not come on so fast. On the 21st the General arrived at Crown-Point. The General observes, that building vessels had been a tedious business: that they have now, tho' late, the entire dominion of Lake Champlain, and he imagines that capt. Loring will be able to weigh up the two sloops which are sunk, and that he has directed him to do as he judges best. Gen. Amherst says, that the repairs at Ticonderoga are finished; that the ground, on which he is

building a fort at Crown-Point, is the best situation he has seen in America; that it is no where commanded, and has all the advantages of the lake, and strength of ground, that can be desired; that for the better defence of Crown-Point, and to make the fortress as formidable as he can, he has ordered three forts to be erected, which he has named the Grenadier Fort, Light Infantry Fort, and Gage's Light Infantry Fort, ordering those corps to build each their own as fast as possible; and tho' the fortresses and dependant forts will not be so completely finished as he intended they should be, yet he thinks he may assure, that they will be so respectable, that the enemy can do nothing against them, should they attempt it: that he shall continue the works at Crown-Point so long as he possibly can, and shall then try to dispose of his Majesty's troops in such quarters, that they may effectually protect the country from any inroads of the enemy, not neglecting to have a due regard to the care and preservation of the health of the men: that a road had been cut from the village to join one he had directed to be made from Ticonderoga for driving cattle, &c. and that another road had also been cut 77 miles to No. 4, to open a communication from the Massachusetts and New Hampshire governments to Crown-Point: that the works he has been carrying on have been frequently interrupted by the wet weather, there having been, by all accounts, more rain this summer than any people remember in the country. Gen. Amherst adds, that the Provincials begin to grow sick, and lose some men; that they are excellent ax-men; that the works could not be carried on without them; and that the zeal and activity of their colonels is of the greatest assistance in forwarding the works.

General Amherst further mentions, that, on Aug. 4, he sent major Christi to serve as deputy quarter-master general with brigadier-general Gage, and wrote to the brigadier, repeating what he had before ordered, and recommending the taking post at La Galette, as of the utmost consequence, whereby we should be entire masters of Lake Ontario, and his Majesty's subjects on the Mohawk river would be thereby as effectually freed from all inroads and scalping parties of the enemy, as the whole country from Crown-Point to New York is, by the reduction of Ticonderoga, and of that important post. That on Sept. 19, the General received a letter from brigadier-general Gage, dated the 11th, that he had been obliged to give over the thoughts of taking post at La Galette, from the many difficulties and impossibilities he found there would be in erecting a post there before winter, to which the General, on the 22d of September, wrote an answer in the following terms, viz. "That it is now indeed too late in the season, or will be, before this can reach you, to make any alterations, and I must give over the thoughts of that very advantageous post La Galette."





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## On the Glorious Conquest of QUEBEC. An Original Essay.

THE uncommon success of the British arms in every quarter of the globe, is a circumstance, which, while it elates our spirits, ought at the same time to inspire us with gratitude towards those able patriots who planned, and those intrepid warriors who executed, such schemes of greatness.

The glorious and unexpected reduction of *Quebec*, has not only, in effect, utterly destroyed the French interest in America, but has advanced the British standard to the zenith of power and reputation.

We are now happily in a capacity to prescribe terms of peace, and we may at our pleasure not only support our claim to the American colonies, according to our own construction, but we may repay ourselves for the loss and injury we have sustained in defending our title.

We are happy likewise in a minister of sense and spirit, who will not basely or ignorantly resign with the pen, what we have nobly purchased with the sword. We need now be in no fear of seeing the counterpart of the shameful treaty of *Utrecht*.---A treaty which has laid the foundation of this bloody contest, in which we have gloriously and fortunately proved victors.

France, at the time of making that treaty, was not more humbled than she is at present. The ministers of those days are inexcusable for not having availed themselves of her distress, by insisting on terms for the honour and interest of their country, instead of concluding an ignominious peace, at the expence of both.

We may trust that the statesman now at the helm, will make a better use of the advantage which good councils and valiant achievements have procured the nation. Though the fire and activity of his genius enable him to shine amidst the tumult of war, yet there is room to conclude that his talents are equal to the more calm business of negotiation.

The most sanguine desires could not with a campaign to close more glori-

ously than with the acquisition of *Quebec*. The critical conjuncture in which it fell into our hands, makes it doubly acceptable; as it saves the nation many millions, which must have been expended in another campaign.

But as it is not the lot of human nature to enjoy good fortune, without an alloy of bad, to the conquest of *Quebec* is attended with a loss truly deplorable---That of the death of the brave General *Wolfe*.

The shot which killed that gallant commander, may be truly said to have wounded his country. His fall was a national misfortune; and, though he expired with every circumstance of glory, which could grace a soldier's exit, yet we cannot forbear weeping, that he did not survive to enjoy those honours, which his great merit claimed.

It is not only in the character of a warrior, that he claims our admiration. In his last letter to Mr. Pitt, we may discover the scholar, the philosopher, and the politician. The following paragraph, with which he closes his letter, ought, to his eternal honour, to be engraven on his monument.

By the list of disabled officers (many of whom are of rank) you may perceive, sir, that the army is much weakened. By the nature of the river, the most formidable part of this armament is deprived of the power of acting, yet we have almost the whole force of Canada to oppose. In this situation, there is such a choice of difficulties, that I own myself at a loss how to determine. The affairs of Great Britain, I know, require the most vigorous measures; but then the courage of a handful of brave men should be exerted only where there is some hope of a favourable event. However, you may be assured, sir, that the small part of the campaign which remains, shall be employed (as far as I am able) for the honour of his majesty and the interest of the nation, in which I am sure of being well seconded by the admirals and the generals. Happy if our efforts here, can contribute to the success





cess of his majesty's arms in any other parts of America.' <sup>103</sup>

What moderation! what modesty! what composure! what calm fortitude! what determined bravery! we may perceive in these well penned lines! How prudently he expresses his knowledge of the various difficulties which opposed him, without discovering on one hand, any presumption in his abilities to surmount them, or testifying any despair of conquering them, on the other.

What loyalty to his sovereign, what zeal to his country, what perseverance in his duty, what resignation to fortune, does this young hero display in his letter! and how nobly has his conduct answered, nay outstripped, his professions!

The last stroke he struck in the service of his country, closed the splendid triumph of the nation, and completed the downfall of the enemy. He died in the spring of life, but in the full bloom of honour.

This poor tribute to his memory, however, is not intended to diminish the fame of any of those gallant soldiers, who shared with him the glories of a dangerous, difficult, and tedious campaign.

There are still surviving, no doubt, those who are capable of supplying his place, though it is to be lamented that we should stand in need of a compensation for his loss. It is happy, however, that after being deprived of so brave and skilful a commander as *Wolfe*, we can yet boast of a *Monckton* and a *Townshend*.

Indeed, to the confusion of our enemies, we seem to have fully re-established our character for military skill and prowess. Our officers, both by sea and land, some very few excepted, have given most signal proofs of their valour and capacity.

A general ardour seems to inspire the whole kingdom. Every one is forward to testify his zeal, either in his person or by his purse: witness the numbers of fashion and fortune who rank in the militia, and the numerous subscriptions which have been raised for the public service.

As our power encreases at home, our reputation rises abroad. All Europe looks with astonishment on the happy change of our affairs. Our enemies, who derided us in the beginning of the war, are themselves become the objects of contempt and derision.

But let us be cautious, however, how

we despise them. Let us not forget that they may triumph in their turns. Though their power is depressed, it is not annihilated. They have still strength sufficient to alarm us, and the efforts of despair are always to be dreaded.

Though their menaces of invading this kingdom, need not fill us with any painful apprehensions, yet let us remember that our colonies are not impregnable. Something they meditate, and must attempt. In order to prevent a reverse of fortune on our side, let us suppose it at least possible, that their enterprize, wherever it is destined, may succeed.

In short, let us remember that the characters, as well as the fates of nations, are in a state of fluctuation: that the French, under the influence of more wise and just councils, may recover their lost reputation; and that under some future corrupt administration, we may fall into that abject and distressed condition, from whence we have been so lately rescued.

The spirit and virtue of a state depend entirely on the abilities and integrity of those who direct the helm. If ministers are able, active, and honest, soldiers will be brave and faithful, citizens will be loyal and virtuous.



104 A SKETCH of the CHARACTER of  
GENERAL WOLFE.

\* \* \* \* \* N the midst of our univer-  
\* \* \* \* \* sal, well-founded, joy for  
\* I \* the reduction of Quebec;  
\* \* \* \* \* let it ever be remembered,  
as an humbling consideration to humani-  
ty, that there fell the young, the brave,  
the virtuous Major Gen. Wolfe : cut off  
from the summit of Public glory, and all  
the most flattering prospects of domestic  
felicity.

To draw such characters, requires a  
Raphael's pencil : the present attempt  
is an outline only, but sketch'd by the  
hand of truth, unbiass'd and unask'd.

Gen. Wolfe seem'd by nature formed  
for military greatness ; his memory was  
retentive, his judgment deep, and his  
comprehension amazingly quick, and  
clear : his constitutional courage was not  
only uniform, and daring perhaps to an  
extreme ; but he possess'd that higher  
species of it (if I may be allowed the  
expression) that strength, steadiness, and  
activity of mind, which no difficulties  
could obstruct, nor dangers deter.  
With an unusual liveliness, almost to  
impetuosity of temper, he was not sub-  
ject to passion : with the greatest inde-  
pendence of spirit, free from pride :  
generous almost to profusion, he con-  
temned every little art for the acquisition  
of wealth, whilst he search'd after ob-  
jects for his charity and beneficence ; the  
deserv-





deserving soldier never went unrewarded, and even the needy inferior officer frequently tasted of his bounty. Constant and distinguishing in his attachments; manly and unreserved, yet gentle, kind, and conciliating in his manners; he enjoyed a large share of the friendship, and almost the universal good-will of mankind: and, to crown all, sincerity and candour; a true sense of honour, justice, and public liberty, seemed the inherent principles of his nature, and the uniform rules of his conduct.

He betook himself, when very young, to the profession of arms; and, with such talents, joined to the most unwearying assiduity, no wonder he was soon singled out as a most rising military genius: even so early as the battle of La-faldt, when scarce twenty years of age, he exerted himself in so manly a manner, at a very critical juncture, that it drew the highest encomiums from the great officer then at the head of our army.

During the whole war he went on, without interruption, forming the military character; was present at every engagement, and never passed undistinguished: even after the peace, whilst others lolled on pleasure's downy lap, he was cultivating the arts of war; he introduced (without one act of inhumanity) such regularity and exactness of discipline into his corps, that as long as the six British battalions on the plains of Minden are recorded in the annals of Europe, so long will Kingsley's stand amongst the foremost in the glory of that day.

Of that regiment he continued Lieutenant-Colonel, till the great minister, who roused the sleeping genius of his country, called him forth into higher spheres of action. He was early in the most secret consultations for the attack of Rochfort; and what he *would* have done there, and what he afterwards *did* do at Louisbourg, are fresh in every one's memory.

He was scarce returned from thence, when he was appointed to command the important expedition against Quebec. There his abilities shone out in their brightest lustre; in spite of many unforeseen difficulties, from the nature of the

situation, from great superiority of numbers, the strength of the place itself, and his own bad state of health, he persevered, with unwearying diligence, practising every stratagem of war to effect his purpose: at last, *singly and alone in opinion*, he formed and executed, that great, that dangerous, yet necessary plan, which drew out the French to their defeat, and will forever denominate him The Conqueror of Canada: but there — Tears stop my pen — There, when within the grasp of victory, he first received a ball through his wrist, which, immediately wrapping up, he went on, with the same alacrity, animating his troops by precept and example: but a few minutes after, a second ball thro' his body obliged him to be carried off to a small distance in the rear: where, roused from fainting in the last agonies, by the sound of, *They run*; he eagerly asked, 'Who run?' And being told the French, and that they were defeated, he said, 'Then I thank God; I die contented;' and almost instantly expired.

Thus to die, is to live an age! And though the surviving in command omitted (I hope it was no more) to raise one stone to his rivalled merit, his own actions have erected a lasting monument of gratitude in every patriot breast.

Britons, and fellow-soldiers, let not the Public suffer by such a loss! Warm-ed by his example, let us learn to imitate his virtues! — Then a Pitt will never be without a Wolfe, to fight the battles of his country, in support of its own independence, and of the rights and liberties of mankind. ✓

\* \* \* We intended to have gratified our readers with a print of the Brave General Wolfe this month. But being willing to excel in our exhibitions of this kind, we chose rather to defer satisfying their curiosity till we have an opportunity of copying an original painting not yet finished. When this can be done, they may depend upon our performance of this promise: all other prints of him published previous to this painting, being spurious, unlike the person, and an abuse of the public attention.



*A just Estimate of the Importance of  
having reduced CROWN POINT and  
NIAGARA.*



CROWN POINT, the first of the French encroachments, stands in the very middle between New-England and New-York, and most convenient to distress either. It was erected since the year 1730, on lands too that belonged to us, on purpose to annoy and attack us, whenever it should be found proper, as any one might have perceived at first sight, and as the consequences have but too fully proved. It is here that the French muster up their whole force in Canada to invade our colonies. From hence they marched out, in the beginning of the last war, sack'd and burnt the fort of Sarahtoga in New-York, and laid waste the whole frontiers of that province, which seem first to have made us think it of any consequence.

The great and only security of this, and other forts in the woods of America, is the difficulty of getting at them, and of transporting artillery to attack them; for which and other reasons the situation of those places is of more consequence to consider than their strength.

Crown Point stands on the head of lake Champlain, a large lake fourscore miles long, by which there is a navigation to it from all parts of Canada. A small point of land, surrounded by this lake on all sides, and secured by a mote on the side of the land, makes what is called by us *Crown Point*, and by the French *Fort Frederick*. This fort lies midway between Albany and Montreal, the two chief places on our frontiers, and those of the French. It

effectually covers all Canada, by blocking up our passage into that country, while it leads the French directly into New England and New York. At the same time this place secures the whole country about Lake Champlain, the original inheritance of the Five Nations of Indians, which they have made over to the English long ago. This is the most fruitful country in all those parts of America, and in that respect worth all Canada perhaps besides. The lands here are covered with sugar trees and ginseng, tokens of the richest lands in America.

This place then is both a nursery and a battery of the French against us, and at the same time a safeguard to them. If it had not been for this place alone, and the security it gives the French in Canada, it is plain they durst not have attacked us any where in America, nor have brought the nation into the charge and expence it has incurred on that account. Of what consequence then are those places in the woods and deserts of America, as some call them, when they fall into the hands of the French!

We come next to consider the passes to the Great Lakes, and the territories of the Six Nations, which are of such consequence and importance in all our concerns in North America; while we have little or no access to them, especially since the destruction of Oswego. We have many populous colonies indeed hereabouts, and the chief force of the nation in America, in New-England, New-York, and Pennsylvania, is by its natural situation convenient to these territories, and inland seas; on which the security of all the continent of North America depends, except the small and narrow part that we are possess'd of on the sea-coast; while in our present situation we have hardly any way to come at them. This we are precluded from by the French being in possession of Lake Champlain, and Crown Point on one hand, with many large and almost impassable ridges of mountains on the other hand. These mountains arise on the banks of Hudson's River in New-York, beginning at the Catskill Mountains about an hundred miles from the sea, and spread over all the northern parts of Pennsylvania: by which that province and New Jersey, which lie opposite to these lakes and territories of the Six Nations on the sea-coast, are deprived of a ready passage to them; as

New





New England is by Lake Champlain to the northward.

By this means we have no good passage to the Lakes and Six Nations from the sea, but thro' the province of New-York, between Crown Point and the above mentioned Endless Mountains, as they are called. It is by this means, that the protection and security of those important territories and spacious lakes come to have devolved almost entirely upon that small province of New-York. But here the passage to them is as convenient, as it is difficult in other places. By the easy navigation of Hudson's river, and a branch of it called the Mohawk's River, which is navigable within four or five miles of the rivers that fall into Lake Ontario, at Oswego, we have a ready passage from the town of New-York to the Lakes by water, except about twenty miles of an easy land carriage, in that whole distance, which is commonly reckoned 370 miles in all, but others call it 466.

This our ready and convenient passage to any of the interior parts of North America is commanded by the town of Albany at one end of it, and by Oswego at the other; by which we may see the importance of these two places, and the use of securing and fortifying them. Albany again not only defends this pass, but at the same time it is a place of arms, and the magazine of all our stores, as well as the chief place upon our frontiers there, that are daily exposed to the incursions of an enemy; upon all which accounts it deserves and requires to be made a place of strength, before any one place we have, perhaps, in all the inland parts of North America.

After Albany we should not forget Oswego, which seems to be the next most important place of any we are possessed of in those inland parts of America. It not only commands this passage to the great Lakes, and all the inland navigation of North America above described, but it is the only place we have that gives us any access to that continent beyond the precincts of the sea coast that we are settled upon. Add to this, that it is the chief frontier place both of New-York and Pennsylvania; and leads both the French and the Indians into these colonies, if it remains in their hands. It stands in the country of the Six Nations, adjoining to and in the midst of their principal settlements; so that whoever are possess of this place

must have the chief influence, if not the sole command over those people; whose power and interest is very considerable, and extends many hundred miles all around them to most of the natives of North America, that are within reach either of them or us. Here all those Indians from the remotest parts of North America, even from Hudson's bay, and Lake Superior, have been wont to come to the English markets for almost all their necessities, and carried on a considerable trade with us. Oswego also leads to Niagara, Fort Frontenac, and all the other encroachments of the French, and is the only place almost that allows us any access to them.

But the principal and most important place perhaps of any in all the inland parts of North America is *Niagara*, which stands in the midst of the country of the Six Nations, between their chief settlements, and their main dependants and confederates, and in a manner entirely commands them all. It there stands between the Mountains on one hand, and the Great Lakes on the other, surrounded by one or other of these two, with the whole continent open to it on the west, and our colonies on the east; so that none can pass that way, or have any access to the interior parts of North America, without crossing endless mountains on one hand, or broad seas on the other, but by the narrow pass of Niagara, or an unknown and unfrequented way by the heads of the river Ohio. Here the waters of those great lakes, that spread over the continent far and nigh, are so narrow and shallow, that they are even fordable for passengers on foot; whilst on all other hands they form seas, high 100 miles broad, and 1200 miles long. By this means Niagara is the chief and almost only pass into the interior parts of North America, both from north to south, and from east to west, either from the French settlements or ours. At the same time this pass is so secured by the mountains and lakes, that it is almost inaccessible but by water; which was the reason of the vigilance of the French in destroying our naval equipments at Oswego, lest we should thereby be enabled to get to a small fort they have at this important place. It is by this pass, and this alone, that the French go to the river Ohio, Fort du Quesne, Detroit, the Mississippi, and all their other encroachments on us, except Crown Point. They maintain and support



port themselves in those encroachments without almost any expence or charge whatever, only by means of the Indians, whom they have access to, and debar us from entirely, by means of this important pass. It is by this place alone that they are and ever will be able to over-run and annoy our colonies in the manner they do, so long as they hold Niagara.—But if we were possessed of this one place, we might be free from them, and all their encroachments, incursions, devastations, &c\*.

*Niagara* commands in a manner all the interior parts of North America, and is a key as it were to that whole continent—opens or obstructs a communication with all the natives of North America, the Six Nations, Ohioes, Shawanoes, Miamis, Twightwies, Illinois, Poutewatamis, Nadouessians, Hurons, Utawas, Messesagues, and many others—awes and commands all those people—lies in the midst of the extensive territories of the Six Nations, and commands their Beaver-Country entirely—secures their fur trade, and all the other inland trade of North America—commands all the Great Lakes, and secures the navigation of them, that extends 12 or 1300 miles—prevents or secures the junction of the two French colonies in Canada and Louisiana—cuts off or maintains their passage to the river Ohio, Mississippi, Lake Erie, le Detroit, Sandoski, Miamp, Fort St. Joseph, Illinois, Kaskaskis, &c.—stops the farther progress of the English or of the French (which ever are possessed of it) in North America—lays our colonies open to the inroads and incursions both of the French and Indians—whilst it would secure them from both in our hands—and unite the frontiers of our northern and southern colonies together, for their mutual defence and security, which might all be secured by this one place, while they could not by many hundreds without it!

As for the importance of the Great Lakes, that are thus commanded by Niagara, we need not insist upon it. That will abundantly appear from their vast extent and situation in the midst of all the most important places in North America, and most of the natives in it. These Lakes are five in number, which form so many seas, that all communi-

cate with one another, and afford an inland navigation, that extends over the whole continent almost of North America, as appears from the account of it above given. Whoever then are masters of these Lakes must command that continent, sooner or later, since they have such an easy access to it, and ready passage over it all, by means of this navigation; whilst those who are only settled on the sea-coast are precluded from a passage to the inland parts of the continent by many ridges of mountains that surround them in all parts, and hem them in on every side; by which they are likewise deprived of any communication with the natives, who chiefly reside on and about those great Lakes, for the sake of the fruitful lands, and mild climate, with the great plenty of furs, that they afford.

These Lakes, especially the two lower ones, Lake Ontario, and Erie, with great part of the two next adjoining to them, Lake Huron, and Michigan, are the property of the Five nations of Indians, and have belonged to them by conquest and actual possession upwards of a hundred years; which they have made over to the crown of Great Britain by many solemn and formal acts and deeds; and the same was acknowledged by France itself at the treaty of Utrecht. The only claim the French have to them is, the liberty they had by the treaty of Utrecht to frequent those countries of the Indians for the sake of trade; from which they would now pretend a right to them, we suppose, as they have been allowed to make some settlements in them, for the convenience and refreshment of their traders in passing backwards and forwards, as they pretend when they made them.

The chief settlements they have here are Niagara and le Detroit, or the Straits of the Lakes, between Lake Erie and Huron. At the first they had only a small fort, built chiefly of wood, and since the year 1751, where they keep about 60 or 70 men, for no other purpose but to keep possession of this important pass. They have likewise built a magazine upon the river side immediately above the great fall, in order to lodge their goods and stores, that they are obliged to transport by land from

\* The Great Lakes are further secured by means of Le Detroit, or the straits of lake Erie; the straits of Missilimakinac, and the fall of St. Mary, between the lake Huron and lake Superior; all which we have no access to, but by Niagara, or a very round about way by fort du Quefne.





their fort below the fall to the storehouse; the distance between which is reckoned twenty miles. These are the only settlements they have at Niagara, where the country is mountainous and barren, unfit for culture for the most part: but not far from it the country is more fruitful on the sides of the Lakes Ontario and Erie. These lakes are here about 36 miles asunder, to wit, 8 miles from lake Ontario to the fording place in the river of Niagara, and as far from thence to the great fall; from which it is reckoned 20 or 22 miles to lake Erie, and the river is navigable the whole way, with only a small rippling nigh the entrance of the lake. These accounts I have from some of our people who have been all over those parts.

But at Le Detroit the French have a more considerable settlement, ever since they usurped that place contrary to treaty with the Indians in 1700. Some of our people who were there in 1750 and 51 report, that the French had there about thirty or forty plantations or farms, in a fine campaign country, with about 5 or 600 people, and three villages of Indians; one of Hurons, called by our people Windoes; another of Poutewatamis, called Pous; and a third of Outawas, or Thawas. The number of Indians in those villages was uncertain, as they were so constantly out on hunting parties; they judged them about 3 or 400 fighting men. As for their fortifications they were no way considerable, being at such a distance from any danger of an attack, but from the Indians; altho' the French have since strengthened this place no doubt, as it is the great support of their interest among the natives of all those western parts of the continent, and the centre of their several straggling settlements among them. 109



Abstract of L—d L—n's Apology.

Taken from a Pamphlet just published, entitled, *The Conduct of a Noble Commander in America*, impartially reviewed. With the genuine Causes of the Discontents at New-York and Halifax. And the true Occasion of the Delays in that important Expedition. Including a regular Account of all the Proceedings and incidents in the Order of Time wherein they happened.

\*\*\*HE general objection to this Commander's conduct has been, "That his lordship did not sufficiently push the service; and that Louisbourg might have been taken with the force under his command."—But if it shall appear (says the apologist) by the following fair detail of circumstances, that the earl of Loudon laid a plan of operations, equally for the glory and interest of his country; that this design received the sanction of the government; and himself, its author, had the honour of the command; that the measures by which he pursued this purpose, were conformable to reason, and the nature of the service; and that they were approved by those most immediately concerned; that the expedition was pushed with all possible vigour by his lordship; and was rendered impracticable by accident, in which he had no concern; we have reason to hope the candid and honest will continue to pay that regard to his lordship's great qualities with which they received the notice of his being appointed to command in that enterprize.—

The people of New-York hated lord Loudon for two things; his quartering the troops upon them, and the embargo on their ships: and power changed hands in England. The enterprize miscarried, as half the enterprizes in the world have done, from the circumstances of things, not from any fault in the commanders: and though we suffer, no one is to blame. This is the general state of the case; and this will appear by the following facts.—

Toward the latter end of the year before last, the earl of Loudon laid before the ministry his sense of the state of the war. The importance of North America needed not to be insisted on; it was too obvious for argument: the little success of our forces there, he shewed, was owing to their having undertaken little; and it was proposed to attempt Cape Breton, and thence all Canada. The enterprize was great, and it was therefore fit for Britons. The thought was worthy of a hero; and with the proposition

this nobleman laid down the means and measures for its execution: vast as it appeared, he shewed it was practicable; and we have no reason to doubt but that he would have proved it so in the execution. Perhaps we shall still see it done with the same forces, and upon the same plan: and I think I may venture to say, that in this case no man will be more rejoiced at his country's success than lord Loudon, or more indifferent whether it were brought about by himself, or by another.—

Three points demanded great consideration. The preventing the enemy from receiving intelligence of his designs; the providing an uninterrupted transportation for the troops; and the securing the frontiers of the several colonies most exposed to be attacked by the enemy, while the main force was acting effectually on the great scheme.—

The measures by which this general provided for the execution of his enterprize, and the defence of the colonies, though they be now controverted, were once approved: they still are what they were, and it seems plain to reason they would have been approved still, if any other man had followed them. He was in a command that authorized his taking these steps; and he was upon the spot, to know, though we are not, that they were necessary. This will appear hereafter: and it is just it should be believed now, unless some reasonable cause be shewn to doubt it.

In the colonies, the governors, whom his lordship assembled on that occasion, entered into all his reasons, approved all his propositions, and, like the government at home, adopted all his measures; and by their ready concurrence did him peculiar honour.—

When, in pursuance of his lordship's plan, the number of troops to be supplied by each colony was settled, and the places of their destination were appointed, according to the well-laid and well-understood plan of general defence; this part of the preparation was accomplished: and the respect the several governors paid to the commander, and the unanimity they shewed among one another, gave every possible prospect of tranquillity.

Thus far the enemies of lord Loudon must acknowledge every thing was conducted well.

The two remaining articles, the effectual conveyance of the forces, and the preserving secrecy in regard to the enemy, were to be provided for, one way and only one; this was by laying an embargo on the outward-bound vessels. Either of these occasions would have justified that measure in the



the eye of reason, but both concurred to demand it. This expedient answered both purposes, and no other measure could have answered either.

I know this embargo has been an occasion of much complaint at home, for some cause of dissatisfaction must be assigned; and this was best, for it was popular. Far be it from those who interest themselves in lord Loudon's cause, to endeavour to deny, to extenuate, or even to excuse this proceeding. If there be blame laid on it, what is the cause? was it not necessary to the service? none would dispute it, that would be too hardy: it would betray an ignorance no man would charge upon himself. Had he not a right and just authority to do it? there is no question but he had. His orders were absolute: he was supposed to understand the service; he was considered as a brave and an honest man: and he will be considered as such a one, when even the detestation shall cease, which will long pursue their memories, who now affect to think him otherwise.

It must be owned that the laying an embargo on the outward-bound vessels was a necessary measure, and that lord Loudon had just authority to do it.—

None will dispute the necessity of it in this instance. At the same time it must be owned, it was attended with particular inconveniences. England was in want of corn; at least the public by bad men were made to think so; and to suffer as much as if the scarcity was real; there was corn in the colonies that could be spared; and the embargo prevented for the time its exportation. The circumstances are certain. But did lord Loudon create these circumstances? was he the author of our imaginary famine, or in the plan of his enterprize could he foresee it?

It is allowed, those persons in the colonies who had shipped corn for England, lost an advantage; but it was a loss that could not be avoided; and if those who have been loudest in complaints, would make out a fair list of the sufferers, the quantity shipped, and the time delayed, it would be found that very little occasions, when it is thought convenient, can raise great clamours.

Men, whose own hearts had taught them to seek bad motives for the conduct of others, laboured to attribute this embargo to a different cause: and there were not wanting some weak enough to imagine, or wicked enough to pretend they imagined there, that this step was taken to favour the bargains of those who were to provide for the forces: nor did we want here men who

were impolitic enough, I had like to have said absurd enough, to adopt the opinion.

I shall not here enlarge upon the private character of lord Loudon; but they must have known very little of it, who could suppose him capable of being influenced by such motives; and they must have surely strange heads as well as most abandoned hearts, who, when the nature of the public service so plainly and so needfully required this measure, could attribute it to private views and personal interest.

Those who were upon the spot can acquaint the incredulous, that it was not till late in the clamour, that this accusation was started. The first complaints were of the hardships of the measure; the unhappy state of private men, who must be oppressed to serve the public; and the necessities of England. These were the first expostulations; but when lord Loudon steadily opposed the public cause to these private hardships; and though he was concerned to see them, would not endanger the general service to remove them; then it was that private purposes were pretended; then malice taught the sufferers to invent causes, which themselves did not believe; and these were added to the former clamours.

Lord Loudon, in the consciousness of his own innocence, stemmed this torrent of calumny there; but probably he did not imagine it ever could be received in England.

If it be a crime to prefer the public service to the conveniences of a few private persons, it cannot be denied that lord Loudon has been guilty. If the care of those forces, which are expected to perform the greatest exploits, be criminal in their commander, this nobleman is without excuse. He had, before this great affair of the embargo, incurred the ill-will of some individuals on this account; and it must be owned, that he seems on that first occasion to have considered the soldiery not only as valuable members of a state, but as human creatures. These are his crimes: for he is not accused of others, except by persons who are too low for answering: and to all these I believe he will plead guilty. England had refused to give quarters to the Hessians, whom she had called over for her immediate defence, at a season when the field presented only death to them; and New-York, faithful to the disgraceful example of the mother-country, would have exposed to death, with as little remorse, the troops this government sent thither for her protection; and for the enterprize designed by this commander.

The people, though they had been sensible enough of these dangers, and though they looked upon their troops as destined for their  
lasting



lasting security, yet would have treated them with a rigour disgraceful, even if shewn toward the prisoners of an enemy: the public houses were by no means sufficient for their reception; and to the most mild remonstrances, the magistracy answered, with as little decency as feeling, that they should not be admitted into private ones. The commander knew equally his power, and the necessity of the service; he ordered them in a fair and equal distribution to the private as well as public houses. The magistracy insisted on their rights and privileges; to which Lord Loudon opposed his authority, and the necessity of the service. They were outrageous, and he was resolute. He always spoke with great respect of their natural and political rights; but he would not sacrifice to them the lives of the soldiers. His lordship carried his point; and he then took orders for the good behaviour of the soldiers. In this he was as indefatigable as he had been resolute in giving them quarters; and it will be owned at New-York for ever, in spite even of prejudice itself, that the soldiers behaved with so perfect regularity and decency, that those who had been loudest in the opposition, owned afterwards they suffered no hardship.

Let us now fairly review these two capital incidents. It was on these the commander first lost the good-will of some people in the colonies; and these, as soon as they found encouragement from England, spread the most unjust aspersions.

Lord Loudon had the honour to be entrusted with the conduct of a very important enterprize; and he manifested a due care and a becoming spirit in providing in these two instances for the preservation of the troops, and for preventing that common source of disappointment in English enterprizes, the intelligence of the enemy. In each of these cases some private persons suffered inconveniences: and there are mouths in which a little hardship will make a loud complaint. It is enough to say, that the disadvantages in each case were the least that could be expected; that, with a determined care for the success of the enterprize, all possible attention was shewn to the interest of the people. The embargo was continued no longer than the necessity of the service required: and the people suffered nothing from receiving their deliverers into their houses. Perhaps they saved all by it. The schemes and purposes of the enemy for that year's campaign are now known; and their disappointment was owing solely to these succours: so that it is not too much to say, that the numbers of these forces, and the

determined spirit of the commander in chief, which the French also knew, saved these colonies without striking a blow. If they knew what it is for a country to be the seat of war, they will at length understand what are those services of a force which deters the enemy from attacking them: and they will know, what those who are fit to command armies always know, that much more service may in such cases be done by keeping the forces together, than even by gaining a victory.

It was an article of high importance in the regulation of this enterprize, that a fleet of considerable force should sail from England at such a season as to join its influence in the action. The commander in chief of the forces knew very well at what time this fleet ought to sail from England; and when it might reasonably be expected in America. His lordship computed the voyage as accurately as such circumstances will admit of computations; for a voyage to America is always longer than one from thence to England; and allowing for this, and for the chance of winds, he computed that they might be expected the first week in June.

The transports became the next consideration; and it was computed, that about ninety would be sufficient for the embarkation. Timely care was taken of this: the government was not put to a needless expence, by keeping them in pay a long while before they were wanted; nor was the preparation left to the last moment. As it was possible the fleet from England might arrive sooner than the computation, ninety vessels for this service were ready by the first week in May, and were got together at New-York, with orders to be in readiness to receive the forces.

Lord Loudon held all things thus in readiness a fortnight, waiting with that impatience which could not but arise in the breast of a commander who loved his country, and had concerted measures for rendering her the most important service, for the arrival of the fleet from England.

Though toward the end of May they were not arrived; as every day brought the utmost limits of the computation nearer and nearer, the forces were in the last week of that month ordered to embark.

This was done with good order and due expedition. They arrived at Sandyhook on the first day of June; and on the fifth of that month, the time of utmost computation for the arrival of the English fleet, Lord Loudon also embarked, that he might be in readiness to sail on its arrival.

While the preparations were making at New York for our troops embarking, news came that the French had a squadron of some force cruising off Halifax: that they were six ships of war, five of them of the line; and that they were destined to Louisbourg. The intelligence, which came express from Boston, was confirmed by the crews of some prizes which had fallen into the hands of the privateers of New York; their testimony relating to the number and force of the ships concurring with the account from our own people.

The fleet from England eagerly expected was not yet arrived. What was the commander of the land forces to do? could he with his transports and the small support of ships of war that attended them, proceed against such a force? there is none so rash or ignorant as to say it.

All that could be done was done: two ships of war were sent out to view the coast; the transports remaining at anchor.

The year was now advanced toward the latter end of June: and the season of the campaign, in which so much was to be done, became contracted into very narrow limits. Lord Loudon, who had formed the plan; and from his knowledge of all circumstances, had so great expectations from it, passed the hours employed in this necessary step in great impatience: at length these ships returned; and had seen nothing of the enemy.

The operations of the campaign, the hope of advantage to England from all this preparation, hung now almost upon a point of time: a moment.

To fail was not without hazard; but to delay longer was to give up all. If such a force of the enemy, as had been represented, should have fallen in with the transports, the event must have been dreadful; but there was hope they might not, since these ships sent out on purpose had not seen them.

Lord Loudon, urged by this prospect of success, and by the certain mischief of a longer delay, failed on the twentieth of June; and he arrived in ten days at Halifax.

Delays in England, and contrary winds in the passage, kept admiral Holbourn from North America till the second week in July. I do not know that there is any accusation fairly to be laid against those who were expected to prevent the delay at home; and certainly the winds are uncontrollable: but whatsoever prevented this fleet from arriving at the expected time in America, prevented also the successful execution of the project. The present fleet

has failed under more happy auspices: it has reached the destination more than two months earlier than that did which should have supported the operations of lord Loudon; and as we judge with reason that the delay of that fleet prevented our success, we may with equal justice promise ourselves that glory from the present expedition, which it was impossible to reap in the other.

Lord Loudon found at Halifax the destined reinforcement of ships and men; and he landed his soldiers, and encamped them, on an advantageous ground.

All this time the eagerly expected fleet was absent. His lordship kept the men employed in clearing ground for a parade, and afterwards in regularly exercising them upon it, and in making every other preparation that could be necessary or useful in the succeeding time of action.

At last the fleet arrived; not in a body, but ship by ship, as the winds and seas permitted. July was wasting fast; and every motion required now the most pressing haste. The first step toward the attack of Louisbourg was to learn the state of the place at that instant, the force and condition of the enemy, and the several circumstances which might give light into the best method of attack.

Vessels had from time to time been sent out to this purpose; and now some of the best sailing ones in the fleet, with the most experienced pilots on board, were dispatched with the two great instructions, a careful examination, and a quick return.

In the mean time, the care lay in preparing the land force for the attack. The number amounted to about eleven thousand; but a great part of these were new to the profession of arms, and ignorant of the duty.

The first business had been to give them the rudiments of their instruction on their landing at Halifax; and they were now practiced in the methods of attack; and accustomed to the smell of powder, by repeated representations of regular sieges; in which every incident that could occur in actual service was shewn them; and all those things which might have thrown them into confusion in the assault, by their novelty, were rendered familiar by the examples, conducted with the most perfect regularity in these exercises.

This was the employment of the land force, while intelligence was sought by the ships: and by this the men were so well taught their duty, and so familiar with every article in the attack of an enemy, that perhaps from a body, in great part



raw and undisciplined, they were, by the end of that short interval, such as it would be difficult to equal in many armies.

If it could be charged upon lord Loudon, that he protracted the time of waiting for this intelligence, and that he had omitted such means of it as were before in his power, there would be just ground for this censure: but it is notorious that was not the case. Our attempts for intelligence were unhappily delayed and disappointed; but these mischances in the execution cannot lay blame upon the commander who gave the orders. This and this only is the question with relation to his lordship; did he or did he not dispatch vessels at proper times, and with proper instructions on this important service? It is most evident that he did: and this was all he could do. We can no more charge upon lord Loudon the ill luck of those he sent out for this purpose, than the delay of the English fleet.

It is certain that such a fleet, the force and destination of which were settled so long before, might have arrived in North America at a much earlier period; and in that case the time necessary for gaining intelligence would not have swallowed up the season fit for action; but it is not lord Loudon's fault the fleet from England came so much too late. He could do no more than get in readiness to act with it when it should arrive; and he was in that readiness. The time of gaining intelligence between the arrival of the fleet, and the entering upon action, must be allowed as a necessary period of delay, by all who weigh the action. This could not be retrenched by lord Loudon; the only question, which can regard his lordship's conduct is, whether he prolonged it. Let this be examined strictly, for it will be to his advantage every article should be so scrutinized; but let us set out justly. The time was prolonged beyond all expectation; but lord Loudon no more prolonged it, than he delayed the fleet.

It is allowed, intelligence was necessary from time to time, and most essential of all before the entering upon action. Lord Loudon had from time to time sought and obtained it, and just before the engaging in the service, he dispatched swift sailing vessels, and good pilots to obtain it, and to make a speedy return. Some time must elapse in this employment; and during this time, his lordship exercised and accustomed the forces to the intended service. This was not censured: far otherwise; it was applauded. But the time of waiting was protracted, and when the intelligence was slow, he was censured as if he had

been the cause; and the employment of the troops in mock fights and counterfeit attacks was condemned and ridiculed even by those who had before applauded it. So light is human nature.

With regard to the delay itself, now let the impartial hear the reasons. The very day the commander in chief came to Halifax, the most experienced pilot of the place, captain Goram, was singled out for the important service of gaining intelligence of the enemy's strength and condition. His orders were express, and they implied diligent enquiry, and a quick return. He found in the harbour of Louisbourg fourteen ships of war; ten of the line, the others frigates: this was the condition of the enemy before the arrival of the British fleet: and I suppose the most severe accuser of this general's conduct will allow, all that he could do was to gain intelligence of it. There is none who would have had him enter on the attack against this force, and without the fleet.

The time of waiting for the English ships was so considerable, that great alterations in the state of the enemy's affairs might have been made in that period: therefore fresh knowledge of their strength was afterwards necessary. Captain Rous was then sent out in the Success, and two vessels of less force, with one of the transports, the best sailor among them. Intelligence from this source was of the highest importance, and the design was excellent for obtaining it. The transport was to be sent as close into the mouth of the harbour as possible, that the French might take her for a prize: this would naturally have brought out a pilot, and they were to have come back with him to the general and commander of the fleet.

If this failed, and he should be chased by the ships of war, the orders were for the ships in the offing to get between the enemy and land, and take up any vessel they should see, that the people might be examined for the necessary intelligence.

The commander in chief can have no more to answer for than this plan of service, and these orders. We know the plan was not executed, and the orders were not punctually followed; but this lies not at his door: nor indeed at any man's. There seemed a better opportunity of intelligence to offer, and the pursuit of that prevented the other.

After this all was conducted in the same manner: and the last day of July all the transports were ordered in divisions to the

west shore, and to have the boats ready for receiving the troops; a proper number of men draughted from the Halifax regiments were sent on board the men of war; and the whole force had orders to be ready for embarking at an hour's notice. The next day all the troops were embarked, councils were held for the immediate conduct of the enterprize, and a sloop of war was dispatched to England with intelligence of all that had passed.

The Success, whose captain had the command of the ships sent out for intelligence a full fortnight before, thought he had fallen in with readier means than those contrived for this purpose: two vessels came in sight as he sailed toward Louisbourg, which by all marks and characters appeared to be a privateer schooner of the enemy, with a frigate of Louisbourg. The captain put himself in such position, that they could not scape him; and while he pursued them, dispatched the transport back to acquaint the governor what fortune had thrown into his way.

When he came up with these vessels, his hopes of information vanished: he had the misfortune to find, that all his zeal and earnestness for the service had only served to lead him into an error. The vessels were an English privateer with a prize.

What added to this ill fortune was, that the transport being gone, it was impossible for him to execute the first intended plan. He sought by every means to repair the mischance, and succeeded so far, as to take a fishing vessel newly come from Louisbourg, which he carried into Halifax.

The intelligence these people gave, strengthened the resolution of immediately attacking the place, and gave that spirit and eager expectation to the forces which rise from certainty of success. They confirmed in every instance the truth of captain Goram's first account, as to the state of things at the time when he gave it; and they represented them in a yet fairer light for our enterprize at present. The account the people obtained from this intelligence was, that of the fourteen ships of war seen there by captain Goram, one half were sent to Canada: the enemy not having penetrated into the secret of our purposes, nor knowing where we destined the attack. The garrison of Louisbourg, they added, was not more than three thousand men.

All now conspired to animate and encourage the troops; and every measure was taken for the immediate execution of the great design: the forces were embarked, the vessels ready, and Gaberon bay near the

harbour of Louisbourg was appointed as the rendezvous in case of separation.

I suppose it will be allowed, that the attacking or not attacking Louisbourg must have been in reason determined by the force there: what our own strength was we perfectly know; and upon the intelligence now stated, there was fair reason to promise ourselves success. Under these circumstances the attack was resolved; and under these it would have been executed: but other intelligence arrived the next day but one; and necessarily occasioned other measures.

Captain Goram, sent out a second time, was not yet returned; and early, on the fourth of August, a French prize was brought in: she had been sent from Louisbourg, and was bound to France; her business was to carry intelligence, and she was taken, with her papers.

These gave a certain and a true account: a spy might be deceived; but those who wrote home an account of the state and strength of the place must know it. This was certain intelligence, the rest was conjecture. By this it appeared, that there were then in the harbour of Louisbourg twenty-nine ships of war, seventeen of them of the line, the rest frigates; and that the forces amounted to four thousand regulars, beside the garrison of three thousand before-mentioned.

This changed the face of affairs absolutely, and, with it, changed the measures of the commander. As certain as it had been that we might attempt Louisbourg with great hopes of success, according to the former accounts; so plain it was that we now could not.—It appears that lord Loudon, from this and other concurrent testimonies, found the place too well supported to be attacked with his force; and he therefore gave up the design for that year: leaving the glory of this important conquest to some succeeding and more favourable opportunity. He took back the forces; distributed them in advantageous stations; and was preparing for other enterprizes, when it pleased the government to give the command to another.

These are the facts relating to that undertaking: they are plain, certain, and notorious: there is nothing new to the reader in this state of them, for those who have before from time to time recorded them, have done it justly. From these the arguments are easy, and the conclusion is certain; that lord Loudon has acted according to the power entrusted to him, like a brave and wise man: and that the state of things determined him to defer that enterprize, in



in which there is no prospect he could have succeeded, to times in which it may perhaps be accomplished by another. Though whenever it is done, the public will find, that even with more force, and more advantages, the struggle will be desperate.









An Account of GUARDALOUPE, one of the Carribee Islands; lately taken by  
Commodore Moore and General Hopson.

Illustrated with a Map of that Island.

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\*\*\***T**\*\*\* HIS island was discovered by Columbus, who called it Guardaloupe, from the resemblance of its mountains to those of the same name in Spain, but by the natives it was called Karukera or Carricura. At his first landing he was attacked by a shower of arrows from a company of women; but these the Spaniards soon dispersed by their fire-arms, after which they plundered and burnt their houses, where they found great quantities of honey, wax, iron, bows and arrows, cotton, looms for weaving; together with a great variety of fruits and useful drugs.

Guardaloupe lies about 15 miles N.W. of Marigalante, and 30 from Martinico. It is one of the largest and best islands the French enjoyed in America, being, according to father Tertre, near 100 leagues in circuit. It is divided into two parts by a channel, about a league and a half over, called the Salt River, navigable only by canoes, running north and south, and communicating by the sea on both sides; and each mouth of this river is a large bay, that on the north called Grand Cul de Sac, and that on the south Petit Cul de Sac. The east part of the island is called Grand Terre, and, according to M. Robbe, the French geographer, is about 30 leagues in compass. The west part,

which is properly Guardaloupe, is subdivided by a ridge of mountains into Cape Terre on the west and Basse Terre on the east. This is 13 leagues and an half from north to south, and 7 and an half where broadest, and 45 leagues in compass. Both parts would be joined by an isthmus, a league and an half in breadth, if they were not cut in two by the said canal. Labat says, the French were obliged to abandon the east part of the island, or Grande de Terre, on account of the frequent depredations of the English from Antigua and Montserrat. Besides, this part is destitute of fresh water, which is so plentiful in the west division, that it has sufficient to supply some of the neighbouring islands. He makes this west division 35 leagues in compass, and that of the two about 90. The Salt River is by his account 100 yards over at its mouth towards the great Cul de Sac, where it grows more narrow, so that in some places it is not more than 90 feet over, or 30 yards. Its depth is unequal as its breadth; in some places it will carry a vessel of 500, in others not more than 50 tons. It is a smooth large stream from either extremity of the two Cul de Sacs, shaded with mangroves. The air here is very healthy, being not so hot as in Martinico, yet the island is not so populous. The French began to send colonies to it in the year

1634,



1632, but it made no great figure till the present century; from the beginning of which it is vastly increased. It is said to contain 10,000 European inhabitants, 30,000 negroes, makes more sugar than any of the British settlements except Jamaica and Barbadoes, and is strongly fortified with regular forts, and very nearly equals the produce of Martinico; the annual products of sugar in Guadaloupe may be at a medium computed to be about 50,000 hogshheads, of six hundred weight each hogshhead. Here is found the copau tree, famous for its fanative oil; it is about 20 feet high, with a leaf like that of the orange tree, yet longer, more pointed, and of a strong aromatic smell; its wood is soft and white, of quick growth, as the bark is always rising. Labat says it does not grow hard and dry like the balsam of Peru; and commends it as a specific against most maladies internal or external. The milk shrub too is produced here; its leaf resembles the laurel, though longer, thicker, and softer, yielding from its fibres, when pressed, a liquor of the colour and substance of milk. The blossoms resemble those of the jessamin, with five or six flowers on each, containing in the middle an oval bud, which incloses two small black grains or kernels, the seed of the shrub, and which thrives very well from slips. The bark is of a pale green, and white within, and its pith like that of elder. The stem of the leaves is about an inch long, with a knot at the end where it is inserted in the bark. Here is the monbane tree, which bears yellow plums, with which they fatten hogs. Also the corbary, a tree which bears fruit in a shell, containing a downy pulp of saffron colour, and yields a gum, which being hardened in the sun becomes very clear; so that the native Caribbees use it for bracelets, and other ornaments. The chief product of the soil, besides sugar and rum, is cotton, indigo, ginger, tobacco, cassia, bananas, pine apples, rice in abundance, maize, mandioca, and potatoes. The mountains are overgrown with trees, at the feet of which are large plains, watered with streams of very sweet waters. Among the mountains is a sort of volcano, continually smoaking, and which gives a sulphureous taste to the rivers about it. Here are several boiling hot springs (particularly one on the west side, near the island of Goyaves) said to be good for the dropsy, and other obstructions from cold. The two

gulphs, Cul de Sacs, abound with tortoises, sharks, pilots, and all the other sorts of fish common to those seas, with abundance of land crabs, and swarms of musketoos and gnats.

The forts are: 1. Fort Louis, or the Grand Terre, or the east side of the bay called Petit Cul de Sac. It is too high to defend the vessels that anchor at the bottom, and is good for nothing more than its fine air and extensive prospect; for this reason the French have raised a redoubt below it, with a battery of six guns, which play into the road. From the fort above may be seen a great number of small islands; and in fine weather, the mountains of Dominica. 2. The old fort at the south end of Guadaloupe, which is to secure the coast hereabouts, very even, has good anchorage, and a smooth water, and is therefore more liable to descents from an enemy; who, if they had this part of the island, might cut off the communication between the Caves Terre and the Basse Terre, and thus make themselves masters of the whole. The French have therefore planted two iron guns at the point to give an alarm; and in those called the sulphur mountains, there is a redoubt, called the D'os D'afne, or Afs's back, to which the French on such descents send away their best effects, with their wives, children, &c. tho' the country here is so full of woods and precipices that a handful of men might keep off a whole army. 3. The fort at the town of Basse Terre, which is indeed the principal strength of the island, is two leagues N. from the point of the old fort; the old town was destroyed by inundation, and was afterwards twice burnt by the English in 1691, and again in 1703, together with fort Magdalen and others, and twice rebuilt. It stands higher than the town, and its walls are washed by the river of the Galleons to the S. E. On the N. W. it looks towards the town and the mountains. The most considerable part of the town lies betwixt the fort and the river of Herbs, which part is properly the town of Basse Terre; that part which extends from the river to the brook of Billan is called the town of St. Francis, from a church and convent of Franciscan Capuchins, which General Codrington lodged in when he besieged the fort in 1691, on which account he spared both those and the jesuit's convent; but his son in 1703 set fire to it when he went away.



# 146 Natural Curiosities of Guardaloupe.—A Mountain of Sulphur.

away. The father missionary Labat says, that the houses in both towns in his time (1696) were no more than 260 about sixty years from the first settlement here by the French, which was in 1635.

Between the river Bailiff on the west, and the great river of Goyaves, or St. Charles on the east, are the ruins of another fortification, which was destroyed by the English in 1691. The river of Beaugendre is the boundary of the inhabitants quarter, so called because in the time of the first company, all who had served the term of three years retired hither to be distinguished from those who had not. Near this is the creek, called *Ance a la Barque*, where the English made their descent in 1691, being the most likely place to be cut in pieces (if the French officers had behaved well) on account of the many defiles, difficult passes, mountains and rivers, between the landing place and *Basse Terre*. As to the natural curiosities of the island, we shall only mention the abysses in the Grand Terre, which are great indentures made in the land by the sea, which afford shelter for vessels, where instead of anchoring they are moored to Palmetto trees, by whose leaves and branches they are in a manner covered from hurricanes and the enemy. The two bays called the *Cul de Sacs*, the former of which is in *Basse Terre*, being a large basin of six leagues in length, three where it is broadest, and one in the narrow, affords a safe riding for ships of all rates. Its length is taken from the point of *Gros Morne* in the *Basse Terre*, to that of *Point Antigua* in the Grand Terre. The other *Petit Cul de Sac* is a populous, well-cultivated, trading parish, to the north of the parish of Goyaves, which with the *Petit Cul* are the *Cabes Terre*. Here is a conflux of eight rivers, beside brooks, which run into the sea in the space of four leagues, between the River of Coin (west of the Salt River) and the Brick-kiln River. Ginger grows very plentifully in this tract, which is eaten, even when it is green by the inhabitants, though in so hot a country, agreeing with them perfectly well on account of the moisture of the place. This tract of *Cabes Terre*, which is a league by the sea shore, and three from the mount which separates the Grand Terre from the *Basse Terre*, was by the late French king erected into a marquise, with the title of St. Mary, in favour of

the then proprietors M. Houel, and Mess. Boissleret. The river of *Cabes Terre* is called the Great River, being in some places 120 feet wide. The water is clear, but impassable by reason of a great number of rocks. The next river to the south is called the Grand Corbet; and half a league further, the Grand *Bananiers*, that terminates the quarter called *Cabes Terre*, which is by much the finest part of the island. For from this river to the *Gros Morne*, where begins the Great *Cul de Sac* on the west side, it is a very even country, of near twenty leagues in extent by the sea side, which is but a league in some places, and at most but four from the mountain. That called the quarter of *Trois Rivières*, or Three Rivers, on the east side of Guardaloupe, is four miles in breadth, and has a good soil for sugar-canes, with several considerable settlements. Here near the south-end of Guardaloupe lies the old fort before mentioned. The Birds of Passage, called the Devil-birds, repair hither; they stay here from the beginning of October to the end of November, after which they are not to be seen again till the middle of January, and then only single ones are to be found in the holes of the mountains, which from them is called the Devil's Mountain, to which they repair to couple, lay their eggs, and hatch their young; it is believed to be the same with the Devil Bird seen in Virginia, and the neighbouring countries from May to October. 'Tis about the size of a young pullet, as black as a raven, with wings long and stout, short legs, web-footed like the duck, but armed with strong claws. Its back is an inch and a-half in length, but crooked, sharp pointed, and extremely hard. Its eyes are large and see best at night, at which time this bird takes fish in the sea; but if it be disturbed in the day time, its eyes are dazzled with the light, and then it flies directly against every object in its way, till it falls to the ground.

Here too is seen a mountain of sulphur, whose top is bare, except it is covered with fern and shrubs overgrown with moss. The prospect from this is very extensive, for from the top of it one may see *Dominica*, the *Xaintes Islands*, *Marigalante*, nay, *Martinico*, *Monserat*, and *Nevis*, with the neighbouring islands. Here are all round calcined stones, and from every cliff issues a sulphureous stench: on the east side there are two sulphur pits, or mouths, one of which is



## First Settlement of it by the French — Almost cut off by Famine. 147

100 feet in its greatest diameter, whence are emitted thick smoke, with sparks of fire. There is another large mouth, but not so wide. The negroes bring their brimstone for sale from hence. Here are several sulphureous springs and pools impregnated with allum. The middle and bottom of the mountain are covered with verdure, and shaded with abundance of fragrant trees and shrubs. The bees here differ from others in Europe, being not so large, yet blacker and rounder; their honey is black, nor can it be cleared, and they make no combs, only deposit their honey in a series of little bags or bladders, in the hollows of trees, and it is always liquid like oil, and sometimes of a purulent colour. The spiders here are as large as a man's fist, but the French are cautious of killing them, because they destroy the ravets, a nasty stinking insect like may-bugs.

The French began their settlement here in 1635, under the direction of M. D'Olive, their Lieutenant-General at St. Christophers, and M. Du Plessis, who having made a contract with some merchants at Diep, arrived here with a commission from the general company of the American islands at Paris to plant colonies, and in virtue thereof to be governors either of this island, Dominica, or Martinico. They brought with them 400 men, who were obliged to serve them three years for their passage, besides four Dominican Friars, for whom Cardinal Richlieu obtained great privileges from Pope Urban VIII. Eighteen of that order had been already murdered here by the natives in 1603 and 1604. The two governors landed first at Martinico in May; but going ashore at a very dangerous place, where they discovered a great number of serpents; and seeing nothing but mountains and precipices, they quitted it, and came to Guardaloupe, of which they took possession by erecting the cross as they had done at Martinico. Soon after the two governors quarrelled about opinions or precedence, and divided. D'Olive built a fort, which he called St. Peter's, because he took possession of it on that saint's day. The savages at first were very useful to them, instructing them in several things relating to planting tobacco, fishing, building huts, &c., but at length having no provisions, most of the people went away to St. Christophers; others that remained were forced to eat tortoise without bread (having been before put to the allowance of five

ounces per day) which threw many of them into fluxes whereof several died; soon after a ship arrived from Diep, but the Captain could not spare above a month's provision: at last the famine was so great, that they were reduced to eat dogs, cats, rats, even surgeons ointment, leather, and at last one another's excrements; and at night they ransacked the graves to feed on the dead: in short, the people were hardly restrained from hanging or drowning themselves in despair. This famine, which lasted five years, was followed by a mortality, which was increased by the cruelty of the commanders, who treated the starved inhabitants worse than slaves; so that some, who had actually been slaves in Barbary, died under their tyranny, and made formal vows to give themselves up to the devil, if he would deliver them from their sufferings. So many hands being cut off by the famine and mortality at a time when numbers were wanting to fell the trees and clear the lands for sowing peas, mandiacos, potatoes, &c. and to put the earth in a state fit to receive the seeds, and ripen the fruit, the two governors at length were discouraged to the last degree, and Du Plessis broke his heart.

D'Olive being then left absolute master of the miserable colony began an unjust war against the savages, with a view to get subsistence, and caused numbers of them to be massacred, on which the savages called the Caribbees of the neighbouring islands to their assistance, who being joined, massacred a great number of the French; so that, what with the famine, the mortality, and this war, which was carried on with great slaughter and cruelty on both sides from January 1636 to 1639, the colony was almost depopulated. Mean time D'Olive wrote for provisions, which were sent; but as if the curse of heaven impended over the unhappy residue of this most wretched island, the convoy never arrived; upon which fatal miscarriage, he sent a detachment of the best men he had left to St. Christophers to bring bread, but they were never more heard of.

M. D'Olive then, to prevent the total ruin of the colony, sent the superiour of the Dominicans, to represent their calamities to the company at France, and to solicit speedy succours, as well as to excuse his own conduct to which all those miseries were imputed; yet by the interest of Richlieu he was continued sole governor by the company's commissions

#### 148 Hardships of the French:—Conclude a Peace with the Inhabitants.

and while this was reading publicly, the church and house of the Dominicans were burnt, with all their ornaments, plate, books, paper, &c. The people then demanded leave to return to France, threatening, that if he would not grant it, to take it of their own accord. The merchants of Diep being weary of advancing more money, refused to send him either men or money; so that he fell into a phrenzy, became blind, and going to St. Christophers for assistance, was put under arrest, for having quitted his government by M. Poincy, the governor, who preferring Guadalupe to his own government of St. Kit's, used all means to replace that colony, and to abandon St. Christophers, forbidding his people to plant any more tobacco; so that 132 of them embarked for Guadalupe Jan. 14, 1640; which was followed by Poincy's freeing all insolvent debtors, and sending them to that island. In this year M. Aubert was sent over governor, who changed the face of affairs, made a peace with the savages, and by that means restored commerce with them, to the great advantage of the colony, exchanging wedges, hooks, knives, &c. for swine, lizards, turtles, and other fish. To the want of this address, and to his barbarous violation of peace with these Caribbee savages, was owing M. D'Olive's insuperable calamities: so that the Caribbees were purveyors of the French, who, in the mean time, tilled the plantations undisturbed, while justice, attended with peace and plenty, revived in the colony; the report of which brought several families hither to settle. Howel supplanted him in the government, being sent hither in 1642 by the French West India company, who again reduced the colony to such a state of disorder, that what with some violent hurricanes, joined to his misconduct, the island became a scene of desolation and anarchy; so that when Major-General Pen arrived here with an English squadron, he did not think it worth attacking. Howel encouraged the savages, in preference to the colony, and armed them, which caused an insurrection; for these negroes having learned the use of arms, rose, and made a terrible massacre, having set up two kings of their own nation; and expecting assistance from the Angola negroes, and those of Cape Verd, were, by being disappointed in the succours, defeated; their kings were quartered alive; and thus an end was put to this mutiny, which was soon

succeeded by another, till Tracy, and Poincy interposed between the cruelty of the governor Howel and the indignation of the suffering people; so that at last, in 1660, a peace was concluded between the French, English, and savages, in the Antilles islands.

Mean time the French West-India company, that was established by Cardinal Richlieu, being over head and ears in debt, made a sale of the island with those of Desirada, Marigalante, Xaintes, &c. in 1660, to M. Boisserett; and in 1664 the French King himself made a purchase of them, by reimbursing the proprietors what money they had expended in their purchase and improvements. In July 1664 the king's troops entered the fort of the Basse Terre, and M. Du Lion was appointed the first governor in the French king's name. In 1667 an English squadron took five Dutch vessels, and plundered some of the French plantations in the Grand Terre. In 1691 General Codrington, assisted by a squadron commanded by Commodore Wright, landed some troops in a bay, on the west side of Guadalupe, and, after a warm dispute with a body of French, marched and burnt the town of Basse Terre, and had begun to batter two strong forts in the neighbourhood; but on the approach of M. de Casse's squadron from Martinico, the English troops were reembarked in haste, and sent away to Barbadoes.

In 1703 the island was attacked by a squadron under Commodore Walker, and some land forces, from several of our plantations, under Col. Codrington. The first landing was at a place called Les Petits Habitans, where they destroyed some scattered settlements on the N.W. part of the island, together with the church of Goyaves, and afterwards landed in a bay to the north of the town, called the Bailiff, where they forced the French from their breast-works, and intrenchments with very little loss and took the town, as also the village of St. Francis with the Jacobin's church, which the French had fortified, and defended with ten pieces of cannon. He afterwards beat them out of the Jacobin's river, which was the strongest the French had any where in the West-Indies. Then he drove them out of the north part of the town of Basse Terre, where he stayed about a week, and sent out parties to destroy their houses, sugar-works, plantations, and provisions; for the French left the

country



country quite exposed to the English, retiring to the fort and castle of Basse Terre, to which the English laid close siege; and the French defended themselves till the third of April, when they blew up their works and retreated to the mountains. But by a sickness and a dispute between the commanders the English quitted it, when they were on the point of being masters of the island, after they had burnt the town, rased the fortifications, and destroy'd all their guns.





*A remarkable old American Anecdote.*

IN the year 1636, <sup>542</sup> when the colony of Guadaloupe was in its earliest infancy, and but in a low, distressed condition, one d'Olive, being governor of the island, formed a project of making war on the friendly natives, in hopes to better the circumstances of the colonists, by plundering those poor people of their *manioc*, and other provisions; and, indeed, determining to destroy them all. He, therefore, lost no time, but forming the minds of the few people that remained to his purpose, he began to make war upon the savages, January 26, 1636, by ordering some of them, who appeared in a canoe making for the fort, to be cut to pieces the moment they landed: but they providentially steered another course. Some  
of



of these poor wretches, destined for slaughter, having carried off some cotton from the Cul-de-Sac, to which, perhaps, they had been enticed by some of d'Olive's wicked emissaries, though they had left in the room of it a hog, and some fruit really more in value, it was thought a sufficient motive for commencing hostilities. By precaution, however, one Fontaine was dispatched with fifteen stout soldiers, to make a tour round the island, and bring off by fair means a few French, who had for two or three months past sojourned among the savages. These poor people, suspecting nothing, received Fontaine and his men with great satisfaction, regaled them in the best manner they could, restored their countrymen to them, and warned them that a small English vessel had landed some men upon the island, who had visited them, and proposed an alliance against the French; that they had openly rejected their overtures; and that the English were now gone up the country in search of game. Fontaine made so good a use of this intelligence, that he took the English vessel, and brought her to Fort St. Peter.

Three days after this action d'Olive, with some desperadoes, inured to villainy, embarked to visit the habitations of the savages in that part of the island where now stands Port Royal, reporting that they were going in search of a more convenient spot than that which they at present occupied. The savages, having by some means or other been advertised of their cruel intention, had abandoned the place, carried off their provisions, and set fire to their huts; so that when d'Olive landed, he found only an old man, aged sixty-six, named Yance, with two of his sons, and two other young men, who had not time to make their escape. These people, when they saw the French approach, made all possible signs of submission, crying out, "France, no angry with us;" and being assured no hurt was designed them, they surrendered at discretion.

D'Olive now changed both his looks and discourse, and with a stern countenance, called the old man villain and traitor; accusing him of conspiring with other natives against the colony, and agreeing to cut all the throats of the French. The poor man denied the charge, with all the openness and honest assurance that always accompanies truth: declaring, at the same time, that he and all his countrymen were so strongly attached

to the French, that they would leave nothing undone to serve them; but d'Olive taking a watch out of his pocket, shewed it to him, telling him it was the devil of France, and that he had been assured by him of what he had affirmed. The Indian, astonished at the noise and motion of this little machine, which he really supposed a spirit, and the author of the calumny, exclaimed against it with strong invectives and resentment, declaring it to be an impostor and a liar, and swearing solemnly, that neither he, nor any of his countrymen, had conceived the least design against the French. To confirm the truth of this asseveration, they commanded him to order the women, who were in sight, to come in and surrender; to which he readily consented, giving a commission for that purpose to one of his sons: but the young man, instead of returning, took his flight with the women.

This so enraged d'Olive, that dragging Yance and his other son into the shallop, they killed the young man with their poniards, in sight of the unhappy father, whom they afterwards stabbed in several parts of the body, and then flung him into the sea, where, being of a robust constitution, he kept himself up for some time by swimming, intreating them with tears, and the most piteous cries, to save his life, but in vain, for these merciless villains knocked him on the head with their oars. The two other young men they preserved alive, only till they could guide them to the retreat of the women, in the way to which one of them took an opportunity of leaping from a precipice, and though he was much bruised, he made shift to travel five leagues to the women, and his comrades, whom he informed of the approach, and insatiate cruelty of the French. On this they hastily retired farther up the country, having first grubbed up all the *manioc*; and other provisions in the ground, in such a manner, that when these bloody villains arrived here, they stood upon the relief which they sought, without knowing it to be so near. The other savage, whom they had preserved alive, to be their guide, having found an opportunity of escaping in the night, they were forced to return without their errand. 545





*A letter from on board his Majesty's ship the Eagle, off New-York, dated Nov. 28, 1776.*

1 " The packet which Lieutenant Brooks undertook to convey to me, came safe to hand ten days ago. The colonel's letter, and the News Papers, I sent to King's-bridge, where the regiment were encamped, but have not seen him myself lately. I hear, however, frequently of him and from him, and to-day I sent compliments by a captain Atkinson, of his regiment, who was going to Newark, in the Jerseys, where a detachment of the army now is; under the command of Lord Cornwallis, who is driving all before him. The colonel has not been in the Jerseys above three or four days; whether or not his regiment returns to New York this winter, I have not been able to learn.

2 " There was found a letter from a Rebel officer on the White Plains, to his brother, at Fort Constitution, wherein he tells him, "that he is informed the Regulars have taken Fort Washington, and can assure him Fort Independence is also in their hands; for he was near being made a prisoner in it himself." Then adds, "I know nothing the Regulars will not take! but by G d they shall not take me; for I purpose setting out to my family to-night, and would advise you to do the same."

" Sir Peter Parker sailed this morning, with five two-decked ships, several frigates, and sixty transports, having on board 8000 troops; to what place they are destined is not publicly known. I am of opinion they are sailed for Rhode-Island, in order to make it their winter-quarters.

" I am credibly informed that the Quebec expedition last winter, by action, fatigue, and sickness, did not cost the rebels less than ten thousand men; add to these the loss of the present campaign, and the many thousands who must have died in consequence of the immense labour of fortifying thirty miles extent of country, and you will find their loss to be little less than thirty thousand men! now we are taught to believe this is about half the number of men now able to bear arms in all North-America, and at this time, I am of opinion, they cannot assemble thirty thousand men.

" Lee, with a part of their army, is at the foot of the mountains, at the distance of about forty miles."

The three regiments of guards have had orders to be completed to their full number of men, draughts are to be made from them the latter end of next month to go to America.

December 26. 1776

THE last letters from New-York say, that Governor Tryon was re-established in his government, and the several courts opened for the administration of justice as heretofore.

Extract of a letter from general Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain, dated New-York, December 20, 1776.

I HAVE the honour to inclose an extract of a letter from lieutenant general Clinton, containing advice of his being in possession of Rhode-Island without any loss to his majesty's troops. The enemy may be found too far advanced for him to proceed to Providence, but, if practicable, I am confident the attempt will be made; the advantages to be derived from

this acquisition, are nevertheless very important.

In Jersey, upon the approach of the van of Lord Cornwallis's corps to Brunswick by a forced march, on the 1st inst. the enemy went off most precipitately to Prince-Town; and had they not prevented the passage of the Rariton, by breaking a part of Brunswick bridge, so great was the confusion among them, that their army must inevitably have been cut to pieces.

My first design extending no further than to get and keep possession of East-Jersey, Lord Cornwallis had orders not to advance beyond Brunswick, which occasioned him to discontinue his pursuit; but finding the advantages that might be gained by pushing on to the Delaware, and the possibility of getting to Philadelphia, the communication leading to Brunswick was reinforced, and on the sixth I joined his lordship with the 4th brigade of British, under the command of Major-general Grant. On the 7th Lord Cornwallis's corps, the guards excepted, who were left at Brunswick, marched to Prince-Town, which the enemy had quitted on the same day. This corps marched in two divisions on the 8th; the first advancing to Trenton reached the Delaware soon after the enemy's rear guard had crossed. Their main army having passed the preceding day and night, took post on the other side of the river.

Lord Cornwallis, with the rear division, halted at Maidenhead, six miles from Trenton, and marched at one o'clock next morning to Corbels-Ferry, thirteen miles higher up the Delaware, in some expectation of finding boats there, and in the neighbourhood, sufficient to pass the river; but in this he was disappointed, the enemy having taken the precaution to destroy or to secure on the south side, all the boats that could possibly be employed for this purpose.

The passage of the Delaware being thus rendered impracticable, his lordship took post at Pennington, in which place and Trenton the two divisions remained until the 14th, when the weather having become too severe to keep the field, and the winter cantonments being arranged, the troops marched from both places to their respective stations. The chain, I own, is rather too extensive, but I was induced to occupy Burlington, to cover the county of Monmouth, in which there are many loyal inhabitants; and trusting to the almost general submission of the country to the southward of this chain, and to the strength of the corps placed in the advanced posts, I





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conclude the troops will be in perfect security. Lord Cornwallis having desired to return to Britain, the command in Jersey is given to Major-general Grant, in whose approved good conduct I place the greatest confidence.

I cannot too much commend Lord Cornwallis's good services during this campaign, and particularly the ability and conduct he displayed in the pursuit of the enemy from Fort-Lee to Trenton, a distance exceeding eighty miles, in which he was well supported by the ardour of his corps, who cheerfully quitted their tents and heavy baggage, as impediments to their march.

By pressing the rebels so close, they had not time to destroy the country, as they intended, or to remove their stores; by which a large quantity of provisions, and plenty of forage, have been secured.

During Lord Cornwallis's stay at Pennington, a patrol of thirty dragoons from the 16th regiment, was sent out to gain intelligence of a corps under the command of General Lee, reported to be in Morris county on their way to cross the Delaware at Alexandria. Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt desired the direction of this detachment, and learning, as he proceeded, the situation of this corps, consisting of two thousand men, and of General Lee's head-quarters, he contrived by infinite address and gallantry, to get to his house undiscovered by the guard, surrounded it, and, overcoming all their resistance, made the general prisoner.

Being confident this gallant action will not escape his majesty's gracious attention, it is needless for me to recommend Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt to the king's notice upon this occasion.

I must also mention the signal services of Sir William Eskine, in his department of quarter-master-general, whose indefatigable zeal has eminently contributed to the success of this campaign; nor must I omit Major Maitland, of the corps of marines, who has the command of the second battalion of light infantry, in which he has distinguished himself much to his honour.

The time of service, for which most of the enemy's troops were engaged, being expired, their present strength, from a review of the latest intelligence received, is about 8000 on the south side of the Delaware and in Philadelphia; 500 militia embodied in Morris County, New-Jersey, and about 3000 at Pecks Kill, North-Castle, and the smaller posts in this province, Major-general Robertson, who served the campaign by his majesty's permission, will return to Britain by the earliest opportunity.

Extract of a letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain, dated New York, Dec. 29, 1776.

ON the 25th inst. in the evening, a party of the enemy attacked an out-guard from

the post of Trenton, where Col. Rall commanded with three battalions of Hessians, fifty chasseurs, and twenty light dragoons, having with them six field pieces; which party was beaten back. On the succeeding morning, at six o'clock, the rebels appeared in force with cannon, evidently intending to attack the post. Colonel Rall, having received intelligence of their design, had the troops under arms, and detached his own regiment to support an advanced picket. This picket being forced, and falling back upon the regiment, threw it into some disorder, which occasioned them to retire upon the other battalions; no advantage being taken of this, they recovered themselves, and the whole formed in front of the village.

The rebels, without advancing, cannonaded them in this situation, and Col. Rall moved forward to attack them with the regiments of Lossberg and Rall; in which attack Colonel Rall was wounded, and the regiments were made prisoners. The rebels then advanced to the regiment of Knyphanzen, and also made that corps prisoners.

Some few officers and about two hundred men of the brigade, with the chasseurs, and a party of dragoons, retreated to Col. Donop's corps at Burdenton, six miles distant. Several officers were wounded, and about forty men killed and wounded.

This misfortune seems to have proceeded from Col. Rall's quitting his post, and advancing to the attack, instead of defending the village.

The rebels recrossed the river Delaware immediately, with the prisoners and cannon that they had taken.

Extract of a letter from General Sir William Howe, to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, January 5, 1777.

IN consequence of the advantage gained by the enemy at Trenton, on the 26th of last month, and the necessity of an alteration in the cantonments, Lord Cornwallis deferring his going to England by this opportunity, went from hence to Jersey on the 1st instant, and reached Prince-Town that night, to which place General Grant had advanced, with a body of troops from Brunswick and Hillsborough, upon gaining intelligence that the enemy, on receiving reinforcements from Virginia, Maryland, and from the militia of Pennsylvania, had repassed the Delaware into Jersey.

On the 2d Lord Cornwallis having received accounts of the rebel army being posted at Trenton, advanced thither, leaving the 4th brigade under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Mawhood, at Prince-Town, and the 2d brigade with Brigadier-general Leslie at Maiden-head. On the approach of the British troops, the enemy's forward posts were driven back upon their army, which was formed in a strong position, behind a creek running through



Trenton. During the night of the 2d, the enemy quitted this situation, and marching by Allen's-Town, and from thence to Prince-Town, fell in on the morning of the 3d, with the 17th and 55th regiments, on their march to join Brigadier-general Leslie at Maidenhead.

Lieutenant-colonel Mawhood, not being apprehensive of the enemy's strength, attacked and beat back the troops that first presented themselves to him, but finding them at length very superior to him in numbers, he pushed forward with the 17th regiment, and joined Brigadier-general Leslie. The 55th regiment retired, by the way of Hillsborough to Brunswick, and the enemy proceeding immediately to Prince-Town, the 40th regiment also retired to Brunswick.

The loss upon this occasion to his majesty's troops is 17 killed, and nearly 200 wounded and missing; Captain Leslie of the 17th is among the few killed, and for further particulars I beg leave to refer your lordship to the inclosed return. Captain Phillips, of the 35th grenadiers, returning from hence to join his company, was on this day beset between Brunswick and Prince-Town by some lurking villains, who murdered him in a most barbarous manner; which is a mode of war the enemy seem from several late instances to have adopted, with a degree of barbarity that savages could not exceed.

It has not yet come to my knowledge how much the enemy has suffered, but it is certain there were many killed and wounded, and among the former a General Mercer from Virginia.

The bravery and conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Mawhood, and the behaviour of the regiments under his command, particularly the 17th, are highly commended by Lord Cornwallis. His lordship finding the enemy had made this movement, and having heard the fire occasioned by Colonel Mawhood's attack, returned immediately from Trenton; but the enemy being some hours march in front, and keeping the advantage by an immediate departure from Prince-Town, retreated by King's-Town, breaking down the bridge behind them, and crossed the Millstone river at a bridge under Rocky-hill, to throw themselves into a strong country.

Lord Cornwallis seeing it could not answer any purpose to continue his pursuit, returned with his whole force to Brunswick, and the troops upon the right being assembled at Elizabeth-Town, Major-general Vaughan has that command.

W. HOWE.

Feb. 26. The right hon. Lord North was suddenly taken ill at his house in Downing-street, Westminster; physicians were immediately sent for; his lordship was let blood twice in a few hours, but not able to sit up. His disorder was a violent pain in the side, and across his stomach, which occasions a tightness

in his breath. The opinion of his physicians is, that his lordship caught a sudden cold at the council the preceding evening.

Portsmouth, March 2. On Friday afternoon his majesty's ship *Æolus* gave a signal to all the outward bound West-Indiamen, which, as soon as they saw, they all weighed anchor, and in about one hour all sailed with a fine fresh wind at east and by north.

2. General Clinton, lately arrived from Rhode-Island, waited on the king at the Queen's-Palace, and had the honour of a conference with his majesty.

A messenger was dispatched to Woolwich, with orders for an augmentation to be made to the train of one battalion with all expedition, previous to a draft to be made out of the train to go to America as soon as possible.

3. This day the following bills received the royal assent by commission, viz.

The bill to enable his majesty to detain and secure persons charged with high treason in America, or on the seas for piracy.

The bill to enable the lords of the admiralty to grant letters of marque to private ships of war, or merchants ships, to make reprisals on all ships belonging to the American colonies, that are now in actual rebellion against Great-Britain.

The bill to defray the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia for the present year.

The bill for regulating the affairs of the East-India company as well in Europe as in India, so far as relates to altering the time for the choice of directors.

The bill for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts in the town of Halifax.

The bill to enlarge Mr. Hartley's patent, for his invention of iron plates to prevent the fatal consequences of fires.

The bill for making better provision for the poor in the parish of Islington, by building a workhouse, &c.

And also to several road, inclosure, naturalization, and private bills.

They write from Paris, that Mr. Silas Deane, the plenipotentiary from the American congress, left that capital the 21st ult. and was gone to Leghorn, from which place he was to visit Venice, and other of the Italian states.

The court of admiralty, at Halifax, have ordered the distribution of prize money from the sale of the *Ranger*, taken in June last, to be paid to the officers and sailors of his majesty's ships *Orpheus*, &c. on the 20th of January last; and notice of it is advertised in the New-York paper. If they continue thus to condemn the prizes in six months after they are taken, our seamen will sooner reap the advantages from their American station than could be expected from the present state of the continent.

Extract



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Extract of a letter from Glasgow, March 9.  
"I received a letter by an acquaintance this day, who has just now come from Greenock, and he brings along with him an extract of a letter from New-York, dated February 3, brought by one of the transports yesterday morning returned to Clyde.

This letter says, "The rebels, after their successes on December 26, and January 3, turned forward, secure, and slighted every danger they were in of being attacked.

"The weather turned very cold, and the rebels being obliged to lie in tents, (their camp being six miles from Brunswick) some few of their private men, and one serjeant, deserted to our army. General Howe got information from them of the strength, number, and exact arrangement of their army.

"He called a council of war on the 28th of January, and it was agreed that the attack should be made on the 29th.

"The whole army having taken a refreshment, set out at five in the morning, and the 42d regiment attacked one of their out-posts by day-break. This regiment made more use of their swords than their fire-arms in this skirmish; they killed many, and took almost the whole of the rest prisoners. The rebels did not yet perceive the strength of those who came against them, and sent an advanced party to support the attack; and, by this time, the general alarm was beating through their camp.

While the 42d regiment were thus engaged, two British regiments passed them on either side, and these two regiments made the enemy's breast-works, unperceived, while their camp was secure, and the 42d regiment destroying and securing the party they had passed. Some British, and all the German troops they had with them, stopped about a mile and a half behind, while two divisions of horse guarded both wings. Now the work began; and the advanced parties, leaping over into the trenches, stood, and fought with the greatest vigour against the rebels, as they came up to defend their works, not understanding that our soldiers had got within them.

"The slaughter was very great among the rebels; but very few of them were taken prisoners, save those the 42d regiment had taken, owing to the positive orders of the commander in chief, not to pursue them out of their camp.

"There were not above thirty of our army killed, and 107 wounded, during the whole engagement; about 500 of the rebels were taken prisoners, and a great haycock made amongst the rest. All the rebels cannon and provisions were taken; and had it not been from the caution of General Howe against ambuscades, that army must have been totally destroyed.

"We sent out parties two or three miles from the rebel camp, who brought in a few prisoners; most of them were wounded men.

We staid there that night, and returned to Brunswick next day."

10. His Prussian majesty having intimation that several Prussian officers, &c. were engaging themselves, at very high wages, to embark for America, gave positive orders for them not to leave his dominions on pain of death.

11. Orders were given for the immediate embarkation, at Chatham, of one hundred riflemen for General Howe's army, under the command of Capt. Ferguson, of the 70th regiment.

13. Orders were sent off to Cork for provisions to be got ready for thirty fall of transports, which are to be dispatched from the river in the course of ten days.

14. About one o'clock, the poll for Newcastle was finally closed, when the numbers were,

For Sir John Trevelyan,	1163
Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq;	1068

Majority for Sir John Trevelyan, 95  
Whereupon he was declared duly elected.

15. A draught of twenty men is ordered to be made from every regiment in Ireland, to reinforce the king's forces in America, which are to be replaced by recruits to be raised immediately for that purpose.

Yesterday morning arrived at Dover the Hellepont, Capt. Lester, a transport from New-York, who sailed twelve days after the packet, and brings the following account: that the transports were arrived at New-York from Rhode-Island, with 2700 troops on board, and that the continental congress had established an order, called the order of independency; the badges which the members wear, is a green ribbon, with a star of six points, with America making offerings to the shrine of liberty; and that they have likewise voted Mr. Washington protector of the United States. And this morning some fresh dispatches were received at Lord George Germaine's office, from General Howe, at New-York, which are dated the 4th of February. We do not learn that any thing particular has happened since the last accounts, only the safe arrival of a great number of victuallers from London and Cork.

16. Was taken down in the committee room, at the Magdalen, St. George's-Fields, the large picture of the unfortunate Dr. D—.

A letter from New-York, dated Jan. 16, has the following passage: "General Howe, out of humanity, had ordered all the rebel prisoners to be lodged in the most roomy buildings in the town, and allowed them every necessary; yet we were alarmed some time ago, with a mortal fever which broke out among them: it first seized the prisoners taken in Long-Island. Compassion for these misdeed people prevailed on the general to dismiss those that remained of the common men."

17. That

17. The last letters from the Hague, advise, that Sir Joseph Yorke had made some very strenuous remonstrances to the States General on the behaviour of a person in high office in St. Eustatia, in almost openly favouring the trade of warlike stores, which the Dutch carry on with the Americans, notwithstanding the most express prohibition on the part of their High Mightinesses.

18. The ministry have received some advices from Lord Stormont of a very satisfactory nature; his lordship having obtained an order to be published, that no arms, ammunition, or warlike stores, shall be shipped from any of the French ports, without leave from the intendat of the maine.

19. The Swallow sloop of war is arrived at Suez from Madras, with dispatches for government from Sir Edward Hughes, commander in chief of his majesty's squadron in the East-Indies. The dispatches brought by this conveyance have been forwarded by way of Marseilles. Advices are by the same conveyance received at the India-House, giving an account of the state of affairs on the coast of Coromandel to the end of Oct. 1776. The council of Madras, it is asserted, found it necessary to supersede a noble lord as governor, and confine him in the Fort of Chingleput till the directors should pronounce upon him. And Mr. Dalrymple, a member of council, is said to be sent home on the part of Lord Pigot; Col. Capper on the part of the council of Madras; and Mr. Deighton on the part of the nabob. These gentlemen are said to be at Marseilles performing quarantine.

22. General Robinson arrived on Thursday night at Lord George Germaine's office, brings letters from Sir Wm. Howe, and Lord Cornwallis; the particulars that have transpired are, that all his majesty's troops are in good health, with plenty of every kind of provision; that Lord Cornwallis's head-quarters were at Brunswick, and that of General Washington's at Morris-Town, about thirty English miles distant.

The state of General Washington's new appointment is this, viz. He is chosen dictator (similar to what is here understood by protector) for six months, with a council of thirteen for civil affairs. The other members of the congress are returned to their respective homes, to assist locally in the affairs of their several provinces: but the council remain at Philadelphia. And Mr. Washington has now the whole military command in his own hands.

#### A M E R I C A.

#### P H I L A D E L P H I A.

#### I N C O N G R E S S.

IN October last the congress resolved, That eight millions of dollars be immediately

borrowed for the use of the United States of America, at the annual interest of 4 per cent.

The following is the mode, as published by the congress, adopted for raising the said sum.

That, for the convenience of the lenders, a loan office be established in each of the United States; and a commissioner to superintend such office, be appointed by the said states respectively, who are to be responsible for the faithful discharge of their duty in the said office.

That the business of the said commissioners shall be to deliver certificates for all such sums of money as shall be brought into their respective offices, agreeable to these resolutions, which certificates shall be indented, and the checks kept in the said office; to keep banks, in which regular entries shall be made of the sums borrowed, and of the time when, and of the names of the persons by whom the said sums were lent; to transmit to the continental treasurer once a month, an account of the cash in their respective offices, and to answer all drafts of the treasurer, to the amount of the cash which they shall at any time have in their hands as aforesaid.

That the treasurer of the United States shall send to their respective loan-offices such a number of certificates, and of such denominations as shall be ordered by the commissioners of the treasury.

That no certificates be issued for a less sum than three hundred dollars.

That the several sums of money to be borrowed, shall be repaid at the office where the same was lent, at the expiration of three years; and that the annual interest shall likewise be paid at the said office.

That the said commissioners of the respective loan-offices be entitled to receive of the United States one-eighth per cent. on all monies which shall be brought into their respective loan-offices, in lieu of all claims and demands that they may have for transacting the business of their said office.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the assemblies and conventions of the United States respectively, to annex such penalties by law to the crime of counterfeiting the bills or notes of the continental loan-office, as are or shall be annexed to the crime of counterfeiting the continental currency.

Ordered, That the foregoing resolutions be published, and copies thereof sent to each of the United States; and that the respective states be desired to send to the committee of the continental treasury, the names of the commissioners by them appointed in consequence of the said resolutions.

By order of congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.



129. Admiralty-Office, May 10, 1777.  
 Extract of a letter from Lord Viscount Howe, vice admiral of the white, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in North-America, to Mr. Stephens, dated at New-York, the 31st of March, 1777.  
 "Commodore Hotham anchored, the 19th of January, in Chesapeake-Bay, where, by his unexpected appearance, an opportunity offered for seizing a ship, laden with about 550 hhd. heads of tobacco, intended for Nantz. He sailed from Chesapeake-Bay on the 11th of February, and arriving off the Delaware on the 17th, was forced away from that station by strong northerly winds, which prevented his return until the 11th instant; and an opportunity was thereby afforded for an armed frigate fitted by the rebels, with several trading vessels, to put to sea from that river. The commodore had the good fortune to take an American ship, laden with ammunition, and military stores, from Nantz, soon after his return, and sent her, under convoy of the Daphne, to this port. Several other captures have been made by the ships of this southern squadron, in number from twenty-five to thirty, which have been mostly sunk, or otherwise destroyed. I have reason, from different relations, to believe, that the small squadrons under Capt. Hammond and Capt. Davis have made as many more; but the particulars not having been yet transmitted, none of these captures are added to the general list herewith enclosed.

The General meditating an attempt by surprise to take or destroy a considerable magazine which the rebels had formed at Peek's-Kill, about 50 miles up the North river, a corps of troops, commanded by Colonel Bird, embarked in four transports; and proceeding up the North-River the 22d instant, under the conduct of Capt. Ferguson, in the Brane, with

Earl Percy, who arrived in the above packet from Rhode Island, has communicated to Lord George Germain the following copy of a letter to his lordship from captain Hutchinson, his aid de camp.

131. On board the Mercury packet, Long-Island Sound, April 30, 1777.

MY LORD,

HAVING on Monday evening last, on my way through the Sound, fallen in with major-general Tryon's detachment, which he was then re-embarking at Norwalk bay, I was induced to go on board the Senegal to receive the general's commands, and if possible to learn, for your lordship's information, the success of so important an expedition. The fleet being under way by the time I got on board, the general had just time to desire me to inform your lordship that he had succeeded beyond his expectations, having completely destroyed two principal magazines belonging to the rebels at Danbury and Ridgefield, consisting of provisions and other military stores, such as rum, tents, waggons, harness, made-up ammunition, hospital medicines, and cloathing; and that with the loss of very few men. That he had met with little opposition on his way to Danbury, but on his return was attacked by Arnold at the head of a large body of rebels from Peek's Kill, who harassed his march exceedingly almost the whole way from Ridgefield to near the water-side; but that he at last made a successful charge with his bayonets on their main body, by which he destroyed a considerable number, and drove the rest into the utmost confusion, which enabled him to resume his march, and to re-embark his troops, horses, artillery and wounded men, without further molestation. That he had not

then





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then been able to collect the different returns, but from the best accounts he could get, believed his loss did not exceed 50 men killed and wounded; that he had no officers killed, and only a few wounded. He added, that he was much indebted to the spirit and bravery of his troops, and particularly so to major Stewart, who had distinguished himself in a most conspicuous manner on the occasion. This too I had afterwards explained by general Agnew and his major of brigade Leslie, who informed me that Stewart, with about ten or twelve men only, rushed forward into the enemy's line, and by his example, animated the rest of our troops to make a general charge, which by that time was become absolutely necessary from a want of ammunition, &c.

The rebels, it seems, had contrived in the space of half an hour, with their usual industry, to cover themselves with a kind of breast work, on the ground over which our troops must pass. Leslie said that there could not be less than 4000 barrels of beef and pork, 3000 barrels of flour, and above 50 puncheons of rum, destroyed in the whole, besides the other articles of camp stores and clothing above mentioned. That a great part of these were found in the churches at Danbury and Ridgefield, some in bouffes, and some in the woods; but that the whole was discovered, and either staved or burnt, together with the above mentioned towns. Major Leslie likewise said, that he thought there were above 300 of the rebels destroyed, which indeed seemed to be the general opinion. General Wooster, he said, was certainly mortally wounded; that Arnold escaped very narrowly with the loss of his horse, which was killed. Every body said, he behaved that day with uncommon resolution, as to personal bravery, but did not give him much credit for his judgment as a general. I heard that about 170 prisoners were brought on board, but do not recollect at what place, or in what manner they were taken, being only about ten minutes on board, I could not possibly collect so many particulars as I wished.

General Agnew has got a slight wound on the shoulder, and I was told that major Hope, capt. Thorne, and lieut. Hastings, were slightly wounded, and a captain in Brown's corps, who was said to be the only one in danger. I was told that general Tryon had returned that corps public thanks for their gallant behaviour.

General Tryon's detachment consisted of about 2000 men from the 4th, 15th, 23d, 27th, 44th, and 64th regiments; and brigadier general Brown's corps, with twelve of the 17th light dragoons, and six light field pieces. They landed on Friday the 25th of April at Norwalk bay, and proceeded first to Danbury, from which they returned by way of Ridgefield, and re-embarked on Monday afternoon, the 28th. And it being general Tryon's orders to return as soon as this service was per-

formed, they sailed immediately for New York.

Captain Duncan, of the *Eagle*, had the command of the naval department, having with him the *Senegal* and *Swan* sloops of war. No accident of any kind happened to any of the shipping.

This, my lord, is the substance of the information I had time to collect.

G. HUTCHINSON, Aid de camp.

His Majesty went to the house of peers, attended by the Duke of Ancaffer and the Earl of Ashburnham, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for granting to his majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund, for the service of the present year. The bill to raise a certain sum by annuities, and for establishing a lottery. The bill for granting to his majesty a duty on all male servants. The bill for granting to his majesty certain duties on licences, to be taken out by all persons acting as auctioneers. The bill for building a new shire hall and gaol in the county of Westmoreland. The bill to promote the residence of the parochial clergy. The bill allowing costs to constables and witnesses attending the quarter-sessions, &c. The bill for building a bridge over the river Severn, near Gloucester. The bill to continue the encouragement of making indigo in the plantations, &c. The bill to make allowance on the duties on the importation of damaged raisins and currants. The bill to enlarge the time appointed for the first meeting of the commissioners for putting in execution certain acts of this session. The bill to enable the lords commissioners of the treasury to compound a debt due to the crown. The bill for the better relief and employment of the poor in the parish of St. Mary abbots, in the town of Kensington. The bill for establishing a nightly watch within the hamlet of Mile-End Old-Town. The bill to explain and amend an act for paving, lighting, and watching St. James's, Clerkenwell.

After which his majesty made a most gracious speech to both houses, and put an end to the present session of parliament.

7. In the morning Earl Percy arrived at Northumberland-house; and soon after his lordship, with two other officers, went to Lord George Germaine's house, with whom they had a conference on the state of affairs in America when the Earl came from thence.

12. By the returns in the office of the secretary at war, the armies under Generals Howe and Carleton, on the first of last month, consisted of 50,000 effective men, besides Canadians, Indians, and loyal Provincials, who are supposed, on the lowest computation, to amount to full 10,000 men.

13. The forgeries on the Bank already discovered, amount to upwards of 23,000l. great part of which was circulated in Holland.

The report was made to his majesty in council of the convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, when the two following were ordered

dered for execution on Friday the 27th instant, viz. William Dodd, LL. D. (convicted last February sessions) for forging and counterfeiting a bond, purporting to be the bond of the right hon. the Earl of Chesterfield, for the sum of 4200l. with intention to defraud Mr. Fletcher, banker; and Joseph Harris, (convicted last sessions) for feloniously assaulting Robert Hughes in the Islington stage-coach, in the City-road, and robbing him of two half guineas and some silver.

16. Two of the American vessels which have been brought into England by their crews, were lately condemned in the court of admiralty as prizes to the king; and his majesty out of his royal bounty to reward those brave fellows loyalty, and love of Old England, has ordered two-thirds of the value of each ship and cargo, which amounts to a very considerable sum, to be divided among the crew; and we are well assured, that if the crew of any disguised foreign ship, that is laden with arms or ammunition, or any kind of stores for the rebels, should bring her into a British port, and the or her cargo should be in like manner condemned in the court of admiralty to the king, that his Majesty would give the same share to the crew.

18. On Wednesday last, just as the rev. Mr. Wesley had entered the pulpit, at the opening of the new methodist meeting-house, at Colne, in Lancashire, one of the galleries gave way, by which accident eight or ten persons had their limbs broke; one man had both his legs broke, upwards of forty were much bruised, and several lie dangerously ill, with very little hope of recovery. The confusion was very great, and many persons are rendered incapable of supporting their families in future.

21. Advice is received from Madrid, that the fleet and army under Mr. de Tilly, and Monsi. de Cevaltos had taken the island of St. Catharine on the coast of Brazil, and had made the whole garrison, consisting of 4000 men, prisoners of war. The same accounts add, that they proceeded from thence to the continent, by which means the Rio Grande and the Rio Janeiro will soon fall into their hands. The Spaniards landed at St. Catharine's the 22d of February ult.

#### A M E R I C A.

*Antigua, April 7.* The cruizers from this island have been very successful against the Americans, and almost knocked up their trade, by the many captures they have taken; but notwithstanding all this, our shipping have suffered greatly, and consequently insurances go up, which reduce the profits much. The crops are not to brag of, and what with the want of provisions and lumber, bear hard upon us and the other islands.

The governor of Guadaloupe has liberated three English vessels, which the American

pirates had carried in there; and forbidden them to attempt to take any English vessel within a certain distance of the island.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE of April 14, and 21.

"By his Excellency Sir William Howe, Kt. of the Bath, one of his Majesty's Commissioners for restoring peace to the Colonies, General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova-Scotia to West Florida inclusive, &c. &c.

#### " P R O C L A M A T I O N.

"Whereas for the more speedy and effectual suppression of the unnatural rebellion subsisting in North America, it has been thought proper to levy a number of provincial troops, thereby affording to his majesty's faithful and well-disposed subjects, inhabitants of the colonies, an opportunity to co-operate in relieving themselves from the miseries attendant on anarchy and tyranny, and in restoring the blessings of peace and order, with just and lawful government: As a reward for the promptitude and zeal wherewith his majesty's faithful subjects have entered into the corps now raising, and as a further encouragement to others to follow their laudable example, I do hereby, in consequence of authority to me given by his majesty, promise and engage, that all persons who have, or do hereafter enlist into any of the said provincial corps, to serve for two years, or during the present war in North-America, and shall continue faithful to serve in any of the said corps, agreeable to such their engagements, shall, after being reduced or disbanded, obtain, according to their respective stations, grants of the following quantities of vacant lands in the colonies wherein their corps have been, or shall be raised, or in such other colony as his majesty shall think fit. Every non-commissioned officer 200 acres; every private soldier 50 acres.

"The same to be granted to such of the said non-commissioned officers and soldiers as shall personally apply for the same, by the governor of the respective colonies, without fee or reward, subject, at the expiration of ten years, to the same quit rents as other lands are subject to in the province within which they shall be granted, and subject to the same conditions of cultivation and improvement.

"Given under my hand, at head quarters in New-York, the 21st day of April, 1777.

W. HOWE."

*St. Vincent's, April 21.* Our men of war begin to look about them: they have lately taken one of the American ships that loaded at Martinica with upwards of 30,000 stands of arms. They have taken several vessels from America, one of them from Carolina, with a considerable quantity of indigo. The Tortola people have picked up above twenty unarmed Americans. Our governor is now fitting



Whitehall, May 10, 1777.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, April, 1, 1777. 132-0

There have not been any occurrences since my last worthy your lordship's notice, excepting the success of a detachment of 500 men that I sent up the North-River, in transports, on the 22d of March, convoyed by the Brune frigate, to destroy a considerable deposit of provisions and stores, which the enemy had made at Peek's-Kill, near fifty miles distant from New-York. Lieutenant colonel Bird, of the 15th regiment, commanded the party. The rebels stationed there, retiring upon his approach, he got easy possession of the post. Before their retreat they set fire to the principal storehouses, and thereby rendered useless the only wharf where it was practicable to embark the remaining stores in convenient time, which made it expedient to destroy the greater part. This was completely effected to the amount specified in the inclosed return; and the detachment, reembarking without interruption, returned here the 26th.

Return of provisions, stores, &c (for the use of the rebel army) taken and destroyed by a detachment of the king's troops, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Bird, of the 15th infantry, at Peek's Kill, upon the North-River, the 23d and 24th of March, 1777.

Destroyed and burnt by the king's troops: 310 hogheads of rum, 150 hogheads of molasses, 800 barrels of flour, 150 barrels of

biscuit, 170 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of beef, 17 barrels of pitch and tar, 800 bushels of oats, 2500 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of buck-wheat, 12 casks of coffee, nine cases of chocolate, 50 casks of tallow, 30 chests of candles, 15 barrels of salt, 200 iron pots and camp kettles, 506 canteens of wood and bowls, &c. 400 intrenching tools, 30 casks of nails, 150 waggons and carts with harness, an iron twelve pounder on a field carriage.

Destroyed and burnt by the rebels: 100 hogheads of rum, 500 barrels of flour, 500 bundles of straw, one magazine of hay, 2000 bushels of wheat, one ammunition waggon loaded.

Total, 410 hogheads of rum, 150 hogheads of molasses, 1300 barrels of flour, 150 barrels of biscuit, 170 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of beef, 17 barrels of pitch and tar, 500 bundles of straw, one magazine of hay, 800 bushels of oats, 4500 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of buck wheat, 12 casks of coffee, nine cases of chocolate, 50 casks of tallow, 30 chests of candles, 15 barrels of salt, 200 iron pots and camp kettles, 15 canteens of wood and bowls, &c. 400 intrenching tools, 30 casks of nails, 150 waggons and carts with harness, one iron twelve pounder on a field carriage, one ammunition waggon loaded.

N. B. Two pile of barracks for 1200 men, and seven storehouses containing the above stores, and many other articles that cannot be justly ascertained, were burnt; also several sloops and pettibangers destroyed, laden with provisions.

Signed, JOHN BIRD,

Lieutenant-colonel 15th regiment foot.





Extract of a letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain, dated at New York the 24th of April, received by the Mercury Packet. 1777 133.

**T**HOUGH no material occurrence has passed since the departure of the Le Despercer packet on the 11th instant; yet, being desirous your lordship should early receive the duplicates of my last dispatches, in case of an accident happening to the originals, I send them by the Mercury packet, with orders to stop at Rhode Island for Lord Percy, which will cause very little delay to her passage.

Lord Cornwallis, ever watchful to take advantage of the enemy's situation, surprized and defeated, on the 13th instant at break of day, a corps of the rebels at Bound Brook, killed 30, and took between 80 and 90 prisoners, including officers, with 3 brass field pieces. The general officer commanding there very narrowly escaped being of the number. The loss on our part was only 3 yeagers, and 4 soldiers of the light infantry slightly wounded. 134

A detached corps of troops, consisting of 1800 rank and file, having embarked in transports, proceeded from hence yesterday, with 6 field pieces, under the command of governor Tryon, who has accepted of the rank of major general of provincials. The design is to destroy a large magazine of provisions and military stores formed by the enemy at Danbury in Connecticut. Brigadier-general Agnew and Sir William Erskine are upon this service, the naval part of which is under the conduct of captain Duncan, commander of his majesty's ship Eagle. It is proposed that the debarkation should be made at or near Norwalk, which is 20 miles to the southward of Danbury; and I hope to have the honour of reporting to your lordship the success of this expedition in my next dispatch.



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## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

*WE* have not received any intelligence of importance from America since our last, that has been properly authenticated. Some accounts of skirmishes between the regulars and the rebels have been published in the papers; but their authority appears doubtful. According to these advices, indeed, the rebels seem generally to have had the advantage. The last intelligence that appears authentic, acquaints us that Gen. Howe and Mr. Washington were then in winter quarters. Great preparations are making for rendering the next campaign, if possible, decisive: a number of foreign auxiliaries have already sailed for America, and recruits are raising in Ireland and elsewhere to reinforce our army there. The affair of Lord Pigot's being made a prisoner at Madras (for the particulars of which see p. 172) has engrossed the chief attention of the commercial world and the proprietors of India stock during the course of this month. At the west end of the town the liquidation of the arrears of the civil list and its augmentation, have thrown both houses of parliament into a great ferment. The members of the opposition have spoke their minds very freely upon the occasion. The marquis of Rockingham, Lord Shelburne, and the duke of Grafton have been strenuous opposers to the measure.—In the Lower Room Mr. Wilkes, Sawbridge, &c. have poured forth their oratorical abilities with great warmth. The measure has, nevertheless, been carried; 618,243 l. has been granted to pay off arrears, and 100,000 l. added to his majesty's revenue. An augmentation of the revenues of their royal highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, has been moved for by Sir James Lowther; but this matter still remains undetermined. These are the chief objects that have engaged the attention of the public during the course of this busy month.

Whitehall, March 20.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, February 12, 1777.

THE disposition of the troops in this quarter having undergone little alteration since my last dispatch, I have only to advise your lordship of the return of a brigade of British, and some companies of grenadiers and light infantry, from Rhode-Island, to strengthen Lord Cornwallis's corps in Jersey, in order to enable his lordship, with more security to the posts of Brunswick and Amboy, to make a movement when the weather proves favourable, against the enemy still remaining at Morris-Town.

Lieutenant-general Clinton being gone to England, Lord Percy has succeeded to the command at Rhode Island, and has with him Major-general Prescott, one troop of the 17th light dragons, one brigade of British, and two of Hessians.

His excellency Governor Tryon has offered his service in the command of a corps of Provincials for the ensuing campaign, and presuming this measure will be approved by his majesty, I shall endeavour to place such a corps under his command, as may be of essential use in the prosecution of the war.

Major-general Robertson, who will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, can give your lordship the best information respecting the present state of this country.

Copy of a Letter from Governor Tryon to Lord George Germaine.

New-York, Feb. 11, 1777.

My Lord,

THE success that accompanied my endeavour to unite the inhabitants of this city, by an oath of allegiance and fidelity to his majesty and his government has met my warmest wishes, 2970 of the inhabitants having qualified thereto in my presence. The mayor, recorder, and alderman Waddle were employed in administering the oath.

I have the satisfaction to assure your lordship, as the invitation to the people to give this voluntary testimony of their loyalty to his majesty and his government was made even without a shadow of compulsion, it gave me peculiar satisfaction to see the cheerfulness with which they attended the summons. I verily believe there are not one hundred citizens who have not availed themselves of the opportunity of thus testifying their attachment to government. The mayor, since I went through the several wards, has attested 50 more men, and is daily adding to the number, which makes the whole sworn in the city 3020, which, added to those attested on Staten-Island, in the three counties of Long-Island, and in West-Chester county, (all which amounted to upwards of 2600) makes the whole amount to 5600 men.

Thus, my lord, I have used my best endeavours to secure the fidelity of the inhabitants of this government, within those districts through which the king's troops have moved. I have assured the general that, should he remove all his troops from this city, there would not be



the least risk of a revolt from the inhabitants but, on the contrary, was confident large numbers would take a share in the defence of the town against the rebels.

The loyal inhabitants of Queen's-County received the 800 stand of arms, distributed by the general's permission, with demonstrations of joy, and with a professed resolution to use them in defence of the island.

I am anxious that some grace from government may speedily be extended to this loyal quarter of the province.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. TRYON.

22. Major general Robertson, who left New-York the 18th of February, gives an account of several advantages gained by parties composed of British and Hessian troops, employed in escorting convoys in the Jerseys, over large bodies of the rebels, by which they had been attacked; particularly, that a party of the 42d, which was escorting some forage waggon from Brunswick, having been attacked by a great number of the rebels, Sir William Erskine marched out with a detachment to their relief, and taking a position which placed the rebels between two fires, obliged them to retreat in great confusion, leaving between three and four hundred dead upon the spot.

That a considerable number of the rebels having appeared on the heights above the light-house at Sandy-hook, Major Gordon, with 200 men, landed behind them, attacked and defeated them, killing several and taking 74 prisoners, which had occasioned the rebels to abandon all that part of Monmouth-County.

That the Hessian soldiers, that had fought their way through the rebels at Trenton, and come to New-York, had requested General Howe to send them back into the Jerseys, that they might have a share in any service that the season would admit of; with which the general had complied, and they were sent back accordingly.

That the rebels on the West-Chester side had collected all the militia they could draw together from the New-England provinces and the western parts of New-York, bringing with them a number of empty waggon, in expectation of plundering the inhabitants of New-York island, and had appeared before Fort-Independence, near King's-Bridge, which they summoned to surrender; but upon receiving some cannon shot from the place, and perceiving the disposition making by General Knyphausen, who commands at King's Bridge, for attacking them, they withdrew with their waggon and dispersed.

That General Howe proposed passing over from New-York into the Jerseys on the 18th of February, having ordered the troops which were returned from Rhode-Island to disembark at Amboy.

That all his majesty's ships fit for sea were

kept out cruising, notwithstanding the rigour of the season, and had taken and sent into New-York near two hundred sail of prizes.

That although, when the king's troops took possession of the city of New-York, it was found almost without inhabitants, the eagerness of the people to return under his majesty's government was such, that the number of inhabitants on the 17th of February amounted to upwards of 11000. That they kept constant watch, and patroled the city night and day, to guard against any further attempts of the rebel incendiaries, and that their zeal and alertness had prevented any late material injury to the city or shipping from fire.

That the congress, after declaring General Washington dictator of the American states for six months, had withdrawn to Baltimore, in Maryland, leaving a committee at Philadelphia to assist him with their advice.

April 5. In the morning, David Brown Dignam was tried before Sir John Fielding, and several other Westminster justices, at Guildhall, Westminster, for defrauding — Clark, Esq; of upwards of 700l. in money, under pretence of procuring him the place of clerk of the minutes in the custom-house in Dublin. The prosecutor related the particulars of his producing a forged warrant, pretended to be signed by Lord Weymouth and Mr. Daw, when some gentlemen belonging to his lordship's office deposed, the signature was not his hand-writing. The prisoner in his defence complained of the severity of his treatment, as the trial had been brought on, not only when one of his principal witnesses was in France, but at a time when the hon. Mr. Scott, his counsel, could not attend it. He objected to the four different counts in the indictment with great plausibility, and insisted that it ought to be quashed, as he did not obtain any sums of money from the prosecutor, but notes only. The jury, without going out of court, found him guilty; and the magistrates, after consulting together, sentenced him to work five years upon the river Thames, according to the late act of parliament.

Sir John Fielding acquainted the prisoner with the determination of the court, in a very pathetic manner; at which the prisoner seemed greatly affected, and making a low bow, retired from the bar.

The counsel for the crown upon the above trial was Mr. Howarth; and for the prisoner, as the hon. Mr. Scott was obliged to be absent, his brief was taken by Mr. Keys.

Some little time before Dignam's detection, he requested an interview with a noble lord in high office, who admitted him to a private audience, when he said, that he had unhappily engaged in a conspiracy with some gentlemen of rank and fortune, to shoot — that he named two noblemen, several members of the house of commons, two aldermen, and some private gentlemen of as-  
sessment



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fluent condition, as the conspirators, and pretended that the stings of conscience had occasioned a remorse in his mind, and that he had made so ample a confession, as the only atonement in his power, for having engaged in so villainous a conspiracy. Upon being pressed to make oath of the particulars, he declined the proposal by saying, "that the schema was not yet ripe for execution; no inconvenience could therefore ensue from the delay. The conspirators, he said, were to meet that evening, and the next morning he would wait on his lordship, to give him information of every particular which passed. As he had mentioned the place of meeting, spies were properly placed, but none of the parties came, and himself was traced to a brothel. On his next day's attendance he was pressed home to make an affidavit of the matter, but put it off till next day, and was again traced to the brothel; and when he waited last on his lordship, his secretary was present; D'gnam was charged with his baseness; he then changed countenance, his voice faulted, he was convicted and confounded, and glad to leave the place.

A few days since an application was made by the city solicitor, to Mr. Justice Aston, in the of Lord Mansfield, for two separate writs of Habeas Corpus at common law, the one for the liberation of John Millachip, a freeman and liveryman, and the other on behalf of John Maud, one of the sworn constables of this city, both of whom have been lately impressed into his majesty's sea service. His lordship refused to grant the writs, as prayed, at common law, or any otherwise than according to the statute of the 1st of George the Second; they were accordingly so issued, but became immediately and totally useless, in regard no judge or court whatsoever could, when the parties were brought before them, take cognizance of the matter upon writs so granted. In consequence of this, the solicitor applied, on Friday, to Lord Mansfield himself, at Caen-Wood, for the same purpose, when his lordship was pleased to grant the writs as prayed, namely at common law, and not according to the statute. The writs being thus obtained, as desired, were immediately sent down to Portsmouth, in order to be executed.

7. The soldier that was to have been shot in Hyde-park, for deserting to the rebels in America, has had his sentence mitigated to receive 1000 lashes, at three different times, and to be drummed out of the regiment, 250 of which he received this morning. A company of the guards attended on the occasion.

13. A new corps has been raised at Quebec, another at Halifax, the former is called the Loyal Canadians, and the latter the Nova-Scotia volunteers.

15. Lord Townshend is gone to make a thorough review of all the ordnance stores at Gravesend, Tilbury-Fort, Chatham, Ply-

mouth, Sheerness, Upnor-castle, Faversham, and Purfleet, and also to forward the stores which are to be sent to America.

16. The following is a list of the additional German forces to be sent to America, exclusive of the recruits to fill up the regiments already there:

Hessian chasseurs,	Men 626
Ditto horse,	179
Anspach Bareith, first regiment	570
Ditto, second ditto	570
Ditto, one company chasseurs,	101
Ditto artillery,	44

Total, 2090

The following six gentlemen were chosen directors of the East-India company for the year ensuing, in the room of six others who were in the direction last year, viz. Charles Boddam, Esq; William Devaynes, Esq; Henry Fletcher, Esq; John Michie, Esq; John Purling, Esq; and Nathaniel Smith, Esq;

18. The recognizances of John Wilkes, Esq; and two others, (for the good behaviour of the said John Wilkes) entered into in the year 1769, were discharged.

This day Gen. Clinton and his nephew, with a grand retinue, set out for Portsmouth, to embark for America, as did several other officers of the army.

24. Yesterday an uncommonly great number of proprietors attended the general court held at the India-house in Leadenhall-street. The debate was long, loud, and interesting; all the best speakers entering into the argument, and delivering their sentiments on so important a point as that before the court.—At length it was agreed to adjourn the debate on such questions as were yesterday moved, on the advices lately received from Fort St. George, &c. &c. till Wednesday the 7th of May next, and that in the mean time the said questions be printed for the use of the proprietors, &c.

## A M E R I C A.

Baltimore, Jan. 30. The following is an extract of a letter from General Washington to the congress, dated Jan. 22, 1777. "My last was on the 20th instant; since that I have the pleasure to inform you, that General Dickinson, with about 400 militia, had defeated a foraging party of the enemy of an equal number, and has taken forty waggons, and upwards of 100 horses, most of them of the English draught breed, and a number of sheep and cattle which they had collected.

"The enemy retreated with so much precipitation, that General Dickinson had only an opportunity of making nine prisoners; they were obliged to carry off a good many dead and wounded in light waggons."

Philadelphia, Feb. 13. The express, who arrived here yesterday from the Head-quarters, gives the following intelligence, viz. That when



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when he came off with the dispatches from General Washington, General Green brought in the following account, that 300 of our troops were stationed at Quibble-Town, under the command of Colonel Scott, that 3000 of the enemy from Brunswick attacked them, which obliged Col. Scott to retreat about a mile and a half, that being reinforced by a part of Lord Stirling's army, with four pieces of cannon, they renewed the engagement, obliged the enemy to retreat with the loss of 300 left dead on the field, and 100 taken prisoners, and were in pursuit of them when General Green came away.

New-York, Feb. 17. The convention, or congress, consisting of some of the principal rebels of this province, is lately removed from Fish-Kill to Esopus. They find the people every where about them most heartily tired of the rebellion; they have but little stock, no trade, and less credit.

Last Wednesday, in the night, a detachment of the troops under Major Gordon, passed over from Staten-Island to the cedars beyond Sandy-Hook, and surprised a party of rebels, which had for some time past infested Shrewsbury and the adjacent country. They killed twenty-five of them, and took seventy prisoners, with the loss of only one man.

The following proclamation was lately published by Lord Protector Washington:

By his Excellency George Washington, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces of the United States of America.

WHEREAS several persons, inhabitants of the United States of America, influenced by inimical motives, intimidated by the threats of the enemy, or deluded by a proclamation issued the 30th of November last, by Lord and General Howe, stiled the king's commissioners for granting pardons, &c. (now at open war, and invading these states) have been so lost to the interest and welfare of their country, as to repair to the enemy, sign a declaration of fidelity, and in some instances have been compelled to take the oaths of allegiance, and engaged not to take up arms, or encourage others so to do, against the King of Great-Britain.—And whereas it has become necessary to distinguish between the friends of America and those of Great-Britain, inhabitants of these states; and that every man who receives protection from, and as a subject of any state (not being conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms) should stand ready to defend the same against hostile invasion, I do therefore, in behalf of the United States, by virtue of the powers committed to me by congress, hereby strictly command and require every person, having subscribed such declaration, taken such oaths, and accepted such protection and certificate, to repair to Head-quarters or to the quarters of the nearest general officer of the continental

army, or militia, (until further provision can be made by civil authority) and there deliver up such protection, certificate, and passports, and take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America: nevertheless hereby granting full liberty to all such as prefer the interest and protection of Great-Britain to the freedom and happiness of their country, forthwith to withdraw themselves and families within the enemy's lines. And I do hereby declare, that all and every person who may neglect or refuse to comply with this order, within thirty days from the date hereof, will be deemed adherents to the king of Great-Britain, and treated as common enemies to these American states.

Given at Head-Quarters, Morris-Town,

By his Excellency's Command,

ROBERT H. HARRISON, Sec.

22. Albany Committee Chamber, Jan. 27, 1777. Resolved, That every person who shall offer any thing for sale, or shall sell any thing for a less sum in gold or silver money, than in continental, or other paper money, now passing current in this county, shall be considered as a depreciator of the paper currency, and treated accordingly; and that every person who shall refuse to take the same in payment, shall be treated in like manner.

Ordered, That the above resolution be published.

Extract from the Minutes,

MATTHEW VISCHER, Sec.





On Sunday last Capt. Stephen Hayt, of the Prince of Wales's royal American volunteers, commanded by his excellency Gov. Browne, returned from an expedition to Norwalk, in Connecticut, having brought from thence the chairman of the committee of the said place, five commissioned officers, and eight private persons taken in arms, together with 15 stand of arms complete, with the loss of only one man, who, it is imagined, deserted. 139

There are now in Fish-kill gaol about 130 loyal subjects, whom the rebels stile tories; most of them are in irons, and some are chained to their own negroes.

His majesty's ships stationed about Chesapeake and Delaware Bays have destroyed or taken, within the space of the two last months, above 70 sail of rebel ships and privateers. In the West-Indies, and to the northward, the success has likewise been very great; so that it may be justly presumed, that in a very short time the attempts of the rebels by sea, as well as their success, will be pretty well reduced by subsequent operations.

About the 20th of February Lieut. Col. Tuser, of the 60th regiment, from the garrison of St. Augustine, with a party of the troops, some rangers, and Indians, took a rebel fort, at a place called St. Isles, in Georgia, near the River St. Mary's, and made 73 prisoners.

*New-York, April 7.* By several persons come in from the Jerseys, we are informed, that Mr. Washington's whole force in that colony does not exceed 4000 men, who are for the most part in a very ragged condition. Their provisions are likewise very bad and scarce. Most of their beef and pork is stinking for want of salt to cure it properly; and for several days they were at short-allowance. By their preparations they seem to intend shortly to repass the Delaware.

It is said the loss of the rebels, by the destruction of their stores, &c. at Peck's-kill, amounts to upwards of 70,000l. sterling.

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*New-York, March 24.* On the night of Sunday the 16th instant, a detachment of the Queen's rangers, and New-York companies, with 20 of the Hessian troops; and a subaltern under the command of captains John Branden, and Archibald Campbell, were ordered out to attack a party of the rebels at De Lancey's mills, but they having intelligence of the movement of our detachment, fled to the house of one Stephen Ward, about nine miles north from King's-Bridge, where the party attacked them about nine o'clock at night, killed between 40 and 50, and took 27 prisoners, amongst whom were a major, a capt. in wounded, and a forage-master. They brought off at the same time 24 head of cattle, and four horses, part of which they robbed the friends of government of that day. Our loss would have been very inconsiderable, had it not been for the death of the brave Campbell, who, after the villains had begged for quarters, went into the house, and was immediately shot through the heart. We had five privates killed on the spot, and six wounded, one of whom is since dead.

At the same time the piquet, under the command of Lieutenant Dunlop, and Ensign Juel, marched from Fort-Independence to the bridge at Bruin-River, where they attacked another party of the rebels, and drove them off, proceeded to East-Chester, where they took eight prisoners, amongst whom was Commissary Crawford, who died of his wounds on the road to this city, six teams, and 12 pair of oxen. Not one of our party was hurt.



## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

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LONDON.

THE great expectations of the politicians this month are still ungratified. The most authentic intelligence from North America only acquaints us, that General Howe is upon the point of opening the campaign, which it is expected will be a very bloody, if not a decisive one. Various reports have been received by the way of the continent, which intimate that there have been several actions, or rather skirmishes, between the royalists and the rebel army, in which the latter have been victorious; but as these reports seem circulated only to serve some particular purposes, no credit is given to them. The affairs of Europe wear a more serious aspect than heretofore; and, if we may believe the prints, Lord Stormont seems in earnest at the court of France, to obtain a categorical answer, with respect to her conduct towards the Americans. Indeed, some are so sanguine (whether from interest or inclination) as to declare a war is now inevitable with France. A few weeks will determine whether these political prophets are really possessed of the skill to which they pretend. The daringness of the American privateers upon the coast of Ireland, has greatly alarmed the inhabitants of those parts, and has much impeded the trade of that kingdom, particularly the linen trade; the ships laden with that commodity having been detained beyond the time of Cheffer fair. The lords of the Admiralty have, however, ordered several men of war to protect them, and scour the Irish Channel, of these privateers. At home, the trial of Mr. Horne, that relative to the Chevalier d'Eon, and the very extraordinary forgeries upon the Bank, have been the chief topics that have engaged the curious, during the course of this month. We may expect, that the town will for some time be deserted by the gay and polite, when the uncommon inclemency of the season had detained several weeks longer than usual in the metropolis. As to parties in the city, they seem to be entirely reconciled, and we now never hear of the Bill of Rights, or the great Arch-Patriot himself; so true is the observation, that when the nation seems in danger of being attacked by a foreign enemy, we lay aside all private animosity, and seem willing to join one and all in the great common cause.

23. A remonstrance has been sent, within these few days, to the court of France, and to the Hague, respecting the assistance afforded the Americans, by their subjects trading with them, and giving them to understand, that the ships of any power so trading will be made prizes of.

26. Orders were sent to Plymouth, for two

of his majesty's frigates to sail immediately on a cruise between Lisbon and Madeira, as some intelligence has lately been received that several American privateers were cruising about that place, and had stopped several English ships, but being in ballast, released them.

27. Dispatches from Fort St. George and Madras, brought over land, were received at the East-India-House, the latest of which are dated the 11th of January last, and afford the agreeable information that all was well at that period; so that the various reports of the taking and sucking of Madras by the Nabob of Arcot, altogether fall to the ground: some of the above accounts say, that the majority once had it in contemplation to send Lord Pigot home by the first ship; but that the measure was waved, and that his lordship, agreeable to the above debate, was well at the Mount.

28. The captain of the Shark man of war, arrived at Portsmouth from the West-Indies, with a convoy of about forty sail of merchantmen, has sent up a list to the admiralty of such ships as did not obey his signals, and did not behave properly on the passage; the captain took minutes of their behaviour, which accompanies the list, and it is supposed will be sent to their owners; in order that they may be properly reprehended for their conduct, and which, it is not doubted, will prevent, in future, their acting in like manner, when under convoy.

30. The Congress have ordered all their cruizers to send or bring the prisoners they take to America, and not give them their liberty as heretofore.

The Dragon. Capt. Benard, from the Falkland's Island Fishery, arrived in the river full of fish, and reports, that the fishery on that station had been so very successful, that every ship would make a saving voyage.

July 2. Orders were sent to the commissioners of the several dock-yards for the immediate fitting out of several sloops of war, to be employed as cruizers for the better protection of the trade.

3. Orders are sent to the governors of Jersey and Guernsey for all the fortifications on the said islands to be put in a proper state of defence, under the inspection of a crown engineer.

4. At twelve o'clock, the lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. went upon the hustings, at Guildhall, when the numbers on the poll of each candidate for the office of chamberlain were declared, which were, for Mr. Hop-



kins 2132, for Mr. Wilkes 1228, upon which Mr. Hopkins was declared duly elected; afterwards the lord-mayor proceeded to St. Michael's church, Crooked-lane, to hold a ward-mote for the election of an alderman of Candlewick-Ward, in the room Sir Charles Apgill, who has resigned his gown, when Mr. Wright, in partnership with Mr. Gill, stationer, in Abchurch lane, was elected without opposition.

The merchants, owners of ships, and insurers, observing that the French, in violation of the law of nations, have permitted American privateers not only to bring in British ships and cargoes, but also to sell the same in their ports in Europe, and the West-Indies, many of which privateers, it is well known, are the property of, and manned by Frenchmen: and whereas a continuance of such practices must prove ruinous to the commercial interests of this kingdom, the owners of all such ships and cargoes as have been, or may be taken, and sold in any of the ports of France, or the West-Indies, are earnestly entreated to send the particulars thereof to Lord Viscount Weymouth, his majesty's secretary of state for the southern department, and also to the lords of the admiralty, in order that administration may be fully apprised of the alarming extent of this growing and destructive evil.

5. Major-general Pigot, who has commanded at New-York, in the absence of General Howe, is to continue his command there during the operations of the army.

Dublin has been thrown into the utmost consternation by the appearance of the American privateers on this coast. A stop is put to all trade. Not one of the linen ships, that were loaded for Chester fair, are suffered to depart, upon which account the fair must be postponed, if any fair be held. The lord lieutenant has thought it expedient, lest the Americans should make any attempt upon the shipping in this harbour, to order cannon from the arsenal, to form two batteries to defend the entrance of it. No insurance can be procured, and linen has already fallen a penny a yard. They are unloading the linen ships with the utmost diligence, for fear of an attempt to burn them, and all the vessels are drawn as near as possible to the bridge.

Whitehall, July 12.

Extract of a letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain, dated at New-York the 3d of June, 1777.

YOUR lordship's dispatches, N<sup>o</sup>. 3, 4, and 5, of the third of March, and N<sup>o</sup>. 4, of the 5th following, I had the honour to receive by Major Balfour on the arrival of his majesty's ship *Augusta* the 5th of May, the duplicates of which have since arrived by the Sandwich packet. The earliest opportunity was taken of signifying his majesty's most gracious approbation of the behaviour of the officers

whose names are particularized by your lordship.

The arrival of the camp equipage on the 24th of May, both for the army and provincials, has relieved me from much anxiety, being articles greatly wanted for the opening of the campaign, which will now immediately take place in Jersey, where the enemy's principal strength still remains; and I shall proceed, as occurrences may arise, according to the plan made known to your lordship in my former dispatches.

The remount horses for the 16th and 17th dragoons are arrived in good order, with the loss of ten horses on the passage. The officers of the guards and British recruits also arrived on the 24th of May, the Anspach troops, 432 German recruits, and 51 German chaf-seurs, on the 3d instant, conveyed by the Somerset. These troops appear to be in very good health, and have disembarked upon Staten-Island to refresh for a short time.

I have the pleasure to inform your lordship of the arrival of Major-general Gray in the Somerset.

Major Dixon of the corps of engineers, who has his majesty's leave to return to Britain, will have the honour of delivering my dispatches to your lordship by the Halifax packet; and I presume upon the acknowledged abilities of this gentleman, and his thorough knowledge of the situation of the country, to justify me in referring your lordship to him, for the most particular as well as general information.

Admiralty-Office, July 10. 1777.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Howe, to Mr. Stephens, dated off New-York the 8th of June.

THE *Nonuch* arrived here the 25th inst, and the *Camel* and *Bue* the 28th, with all the transports, three excepted, of the convoy that failed at the same time from Portsmouth. They had continued under the conduct of Captain Finch of the *Camel* only, since the 6th of May, the *Iris* and *Swift* having been separated on the passage. Two of the missing transports came in a few days before, and the third a few days after Captain Finch. But the *Iris* and *Swift* did not arrive till the 7th instant.

On the 3d inst. Captain Ourry arrived in the Somerset, with the transports he had in charge; but the *Mercury* parted company the third day after they left the British coast. The troops by both these convoys are in good health.

Captain Mason arrived here on the 7th inst. in the Dispatch, with the Springfield and two more transports, part of the convoy that failed from England under the charge of Capt. Onslow. As the separation happened when they were not more than 150 leagues from this port, the arrival of the *St. Alban's*, with the rest of the transports, may be daily expected.

As there was reason to believe it might be soon requisite to embark a considerable part of the



the army, timely preparation has been made for the purpose: and as my attendance would be necessary with the transports in consequence, I have recalled Commodore Hotham from the Delaware to direct the naval operations, and carry on the current service of the port.

Sir George Collier, who commands the detachment of the squadron at Halifax, will be attentive to afford all possible protection to the fisheries at Canoe and Isle Madame.

13. The French court have returned for answer to the representation made by Lord Stormont at Paris, and also by Lord Weymouth, to his most christian majesty's ambassador here, concerning some recent embarkations, that the troops lately sent to Martinico, and other places in the West-Indies, were only to relieve the garrisons in that quarter.

14. One hundred and twenty ships of the British navy are now in commission, viz. six of 90 guns, two of 80, seventeen of 74, one of 70, one of 68, sixteen of 64, two of 57, three of 60, seven of 50, three of 44, two of 36, twenty-two of 32, nineteen of 28, and nineteen of 20 guns.

In consequence of repeated information being sent to the admiralty board of the great number of American privateers cruising in the Irish channel, contracts are made by government for several ships, which are to be fitted out as armed ships, for the better protection of that trade.

15. A common hall was held at Guildhall for the election of sheriffs for this city and county of Middlesex, in the room of Messrs. Wrench and Trotter, the first being dead, and the other having paid his fine; when all the aldermen who had not served the office, and the following gentlemen who had been drunk to, viz. Richard Budworth, Esq; coach-maker and coach harness-maker; Charles Vere, Esq; goldsmith; William Nash, Esq; tin-plate worker; Robert Mackreth, Esq; vintner; John Curzon, Esq; vintner; James Savage, Esq; cooper; and Philip Rowden, Esq; vintner, were put up; the shew of hands appearing for Richard Budworth, Esq; and Charles Vere, Esq; they were declared duly elected.

*Whitehaven, July 15.* During no time last war were the people on this coast half so frightened as they have been lately on the appearance of the American privateers. An express was sent off to our lord lieutenant, Sir James Lowther, to call out the militia for the defence of the coast, as they were apprehensive the Americans would land; to which Sir James sent word that he would immediately call out the militia, and that it might be as little detrimental to the county as possible, he would divide the time, and fix the first fortnight now, the other after harvest. Three companies are accordingly stationed here, viz. one at Workington, one at Mary-Port, and one at Cockermouth.

A list of the line of battle ships now cruising in the British channel.

Guns.		Guns.	
* Foudroyant,	80	* Prince of Wales,	74
* Invincible,	74	* Boyne,	74
* Ramilies,	74	* Courageux,	74
* Centaur,	74	* Torbay,	74
* Terrible,	74	* Culloden,	74
* Royal-Oak,	74	* Egmont,	74
* Pils. Royal,	74	* Hektor,	74
* Mars,	74	* Albion,	74
* Burford,	74	* Stirling-Castle,	74
* Bedford,	74	* Cornwall,	74
* Valiant,	74	* Nonfuch,	64
* Belleisle,	64	* Exeter,	64
* Ardent,	64	* Raisable,	64
* Trident,	64	* Bienfaisant,	64

Those marked \* have taken American vessels.

17. The lords of the admiralty have ordered Captain Burdon, of his majesty's sloop the Drake, to cruise between Harwich and Goree, in the track of the packet-boats, for the protection of the said vessels, and of the trade of his majesty's subjects. She sailed on the 6th instant from the Downs on that service.

18. His majesty in council was this day pleased to order, that the parliament, which stands prorogued to Monday the 21st of this inst. July, should be further prorogued to Thursday the 18th of September next.

21. The lords of the admiralty have been pleased to order two ships of war and a sloop, to cruise between the Mull of Galloway and Cantyre.

22. Orders were sent from the admiralty to Portsmouth, for some frigates, in addition to those already sailed, to proceed for the North of Ireland, in search of the American privateers that infest the coast.

23. Orders have been issued for repairing the fortifications at Kinsale, the Cove of Cork, Waterford, Carrickfergus, and other ports of Ireland, and six frigates will be stationed in St. George's Channel, to prevent the future depredations of the Provincial privateers.

Copy of a letter from Philip Stephens, Esq; secretary of the admiralty, to Wm. Croftie, Esq; mayor of Liverpool, dated Admiralty Office, July 11, 1777.

" My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having stationed the Albion, Exeter, Arethusa, and Ceres, between the coasts of Great-Britain and Ireland, in quest of the American privateers, and for the protection of trade in those parts, I am commanded by their lordships to acquaint you thereof, for the information of the merchants of Liverpool; and that the commanders of those ships have directions to enquire for intelligence respecting such privateers at the following places, viz.

" At



" At Dublin and Cambeltown, the Albion, of 74 guns, and Ceres sloop.

" At Milford and Corke alternately, the Exeter, of 64 guns.

" At Whitehaven, and afterwards at Campbeltown and Carrickfergus, the Arethusa, of 32 guns.

" Other cruizers between Milford-Haven and Ireland."

The Fox man of war, of 28 guns, is taken by two American frigates, one of 32 guns, and the other 26, after an engagement of four hours, in which the Fox lost all her masts, and had many of her crew killed and wounded. The Fox was one of Admiral Montague's squadron on the Newfoundland station.

A ship, arrived at Pool, met them at sea with the Fox in tow, and brought the above account. But it was this day at noon currently reported, that the admiralty had advice of it by an express from Admiral Montague, that arrived in town this day at two o'clock.——Other accounts say, that it is the Fox, an old East-Indiaman, now in the transport service, of 28 guns, and not the king's ship Fox.

Monday afternoon the purser of the Latham, John Preece, commander, from Bombay; and presently after the purser of the Shrewsbury, Benjamin Jones, commander, from Coast and Bay, both came to the East-India-house, and reported the safe arrival of the said ships off Portsmouth.

And yesterday morning, about one o'clock, the purser of the Greenwich, Robert Carr, commander, from Coast and Bay; and about six o'clock the purser of the Nassau, Arthur Gore, commander, from ditto, both came to the East India-house, and likewise reported the safe arrival of the said ships as above.

Yesterday, about one o'clock, the purser of the Triton, William Elphinstone, commander, from Coast and Bay, came to the India-house, and reported the safe arrival of the said ship off Portsmouth, and that the Lord Holland and Royal Henry were in due course as above, being left by the Triton off Portland.

24. Certain advice was received at Edinburgh, that there are six American privateers now cruizing on the coast of Gallova.—— They had taken the packet-boat from Port-Patrick to Donaghadee.

#### A M E R I C A.

*New York, May 26.* Our last accounts from the Northward are, that about 400 regulars, and 1000 Canadians and Indians arrived at Crown-Point, on the 10th of May instant; and that it was expected the grand army would be at Ticonderago by the first of June.

*New York, May 29.* On Tuesday last a small sloop, Alexander Hill, master, arrived

here in sixteen days from St. Eustatia, by whom we are informed, that an account was just received there, that a ship of war, belonging to Admiral Young's squadron, had taken a rebel frigate, with Silas Deane, of Connecticut, on board, and carried her into Antigua. This ship had arrived at Martinico some time before, with stores, and other valuable articles on board, of which circumstance Admiral Young having received positive intelligence, commanded two ships to cruize for her, and intercept her passage.

*New-York, June 9.* Mr. Washington's army, we hear, is now collected together, and occupies the advantageous posts from or near Bound Brook, to New-Germantown, a space of about twenty-five miles; and that Mr. Washington himself daily rides from the place last-mentioned, to Pluck'em-in, or Bedminster.





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## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

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### L O N D O N.

**O**UR attention this month has been almost entirely fixed upon American operations. The taking of Ticonderoga by General Burgoyne has been followed by other advantages, which will be found in the news part; and which may be relied upon as authentic. An action, it is said, has happened between General Howe and Mr. Washington, in which the former, though he gained a great advantage, was unfortunately wounded. The dispositions of France and Spain are exactly the same as heretofore with regard to the American Rebels. Our trade to Campeachy seems, however, another stumbling block to the general tranquillity; but probably some means may be found for us still to remain in possession of our small establishment in that quarter. Russia and the Porte are again at variance; but as it is not the interest of the latter to quarrel about trifles, we may suppose that a conciliation is still to be expected. At home we seem to be in a direct opposite situation with regard to civic affairs, as we were a very short time since. Every one then thought it an honour to be a sheriff—no one now will accept the office. How has it been disgraced? is a question that will naturally follow. The opening of the session of parliament promises great matter of debate. The opposition have been preparing all their arguments to attack administration. Private cabals, country excursions, and extreme festivity, have laid the ground work of a warm attack upon the treasury bench. Some have peregrinated to Ireland, to feel the pulse of that nation; but, like empirics, have mistaken the prognostics and the diagnostics, and will return without their fee.

Aug. 25. Orders are given for all the old East-India ships that have been four voyagers, and already arrived, or may arrive in the course of the present season, to be purchased on government account, which are to be fitted out as armed ships, for the protection of trade.

26. The last letters from Quebec mention, that General Carleton had kept the militia embodied, with a number of Canadians, besides part of the king's troops, for the greater security of the province. In the absence of the remainder of the king's troops, now under the command of General Burgoyne.

Newcastle, Aug. 30. In consequence of a petition from the masters and owners of ships of this port to his majesty, seconded by Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. one of our members, an order from his majesty in council has this week been received, to permit the ships in

the coal trade to take on board guns and stores for defence, in case of an attack from an enemy, on giving security that the same be not sold or otherwise disposed of; and the same permission is also given to every other port on this coast.

31. A new treaty has been lately negotiated with the court of Petersburg, by which the Czarina engages to send 30,000 men into the electorate of Hanover, if a war should break out in Europe before the disturbances in America are quelled. This, it is supposed, gave rise to the report, that the said number of Russians is to be sent to America.

Sept. 3. They write from Minorca, that an English vessel is arrived at St. Philip's, with seven-five natives of that island, from Morocco, whose liberty had been obtained of the emperor by Admiral Mann, commander in chief of his majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean.

8. Letters are received at Dublin from Cork, dated August 28th, which advise, that the Hyacinth, of Liverpool, Captain Jordan, was arrived there from Quebec, which place he left the 2d of Aug. and says, that General Putnam's army was defeated in marching to the relief of Ticonderoga, by General Burgoyne, and that he had killed 700, and taken 1500 prisoners; he says that the Indians behaved badly, but that they promised to harass the rear of the retreating army.

Patrick Madan, Joe the baker, and those prisoners who had been principals in the daring riot in Newgate three weeks since, and had, on that account, been confined in the cells, on Sunday morning, taking advantage of the door of the ward, (in which the cells are) being opened, in order to admit the free air, and for the purpose of cleansing those apartments, rushed out, and got up among the prisoners in the upper wards of the gaol. When the turnkeys and servants of Mr. Akerman had finished the business of the cells, they called upon Madan, and the others, desiring them to return to their respective situations, but the gentlemen were unwilling to leave so much good company as they had joined, and positively swore they would not again be locked up; the consequence was, Mr. Akerman himself came into the gaol, stated to them the necessity of his doing his duty, and his resolution to do it at all hazards: Madan and his companions finding that resistance would be vain, quietly walked down to their private apartments, and submitted to the keeper's authority.

9. A court of aldermen was held, at which were present the lord-mayor, aldermen Bull, Edsale, Oliver, Plomer, Peckham, Hayley, Newnham, Smith, Hart, Wright, the recorder, and Plumbe and Thomas, sheriffs. Mr. Curson and Mr. Nash (the sheriffs elect) attended the courts, and the former having his six compurgators ready, swore himself not to be worth 15000*l.* but the latter acquainting the court that he was not ready, he was allowed further time.

A letter written by Doctor Franklin at Paris, to Mr. Jones, the American agent at Stockholm, fell into the hands of Lord Stormont, who has sent it over to Lord Weymouth. It has given administration great spirits, for it paints the American affairs in so dubious a light for want of money, that he leaves it to Jones's own discretion, whether to complete the agreement for four ships or not. The Doctor complains heartily of the deceitful conduct of France, who have been so evasive and so dilatory in their pecuniary assistance, that he feared America would be lost before they were convinced of the necessity of being expeditious and spirited.

10. The ambassador from the States-General, resident at the British court, has presented a very spirited memorial to the king; on the late conduct of Lord Mulgrave in the capture of a Dutch ship, on board of which his lordship found 300 barrels of gun-powder, and the French officers in disguise.

Letters from Aleppo mention, that the plague makes great ravages at Bagdat, and the Christians and Jews removing from thence, in order to retire to Bassora and Damas, have carried that fatal disease to the former of those places.

Ten large ships arrived in the river from the Baltic, and were immediately taken up into government service, and are ordered to be unloaded immediately, as they are to be fitted out as armed ships, in order to cruise against the Americans.

11. Two large ships, as letter of marques, are now sitting out in the river Thames, and are to mount 36 guns each; they are ordered to be got ready to sail with the West-India fleet by the tenth of next October, at farthest.

12. A new fort, or battery, of thirty guns, is, we hear, going to be erected on a point above Tilbury fort, opposite Gravesend, by order of Lord Townshend, master general of the ordnance.

13. Our commerce with the Portuguese is in a fair way of being much more extensive than in the late reign, and in such a manner as must prove highly beneficial to at least one of the two nations.

The place where the convicts are now at work near Woolwich-Warren, is inclosing on the land-side with a brick wall, so that spectators will soon (if not already) be barred the sight of those wretches on the land side, except at a distance.

14. An express arrived from Mr. Adair, which brought an account that his royal highness the Duke of Gloucester's disorder had taken a favourable turn, and that his royal highness was in better health than he had been for three months past.

Four of the Moorfields rioters, viz. Madan, Hawes, Arobus, and Lerop, were removed from Mewgate; the two former to New-Prison, and the two latter to Clerkenwell.

Manchester, Sept. 15. Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, the time of divine service; the houses in town shook in a most violent manner, attended with a thundering noise; the windows and doors flew open, and several chimnies, &c. were thrown down. There was a report, that most of the old church was fallen in, but the damage done to it was very trifling. Several people were hurt in endeavouring to get out of the church, the crowd being so great, but no lives were lost. This shock was felt with equal violence for twenty miles round, but no estimation has as yet been made of the damage.

16 Sunday evening there was a violent riot at Clerkenwell Bridewell. The prisoners refused to be locked up, but on sending for several constables, and other assistance, they were at length suppressed, but not till a person who assisted the turnkeys had been wounded.

17. By letters received from Glasgow yesterday, which we are told may be relied on, we learn that the York, Captain Macey was arrived at that place from New-York; that she sailed from thence the tenth of August, at which time no official advice had been received from Lord or General Howe of their having done any thing new. But the preceding day a brigantine arrived there, which had spoke with the grand fleet off Philadelphia, of whom he learnt, that they had made several feints in order to land, which had had the desired effect; for on August 2, General Washington crossed the Delaware with all his army, and marched to Philadelphia. Lord Howe with his fleet stood to the east, supposed for Boston. If the above intelligence should prove true, it will turn out, that Boston was the chief object of the equipment of Lord Howe's fleet. The congress, to keep up the farce among the vulgar, have been at no small pains to fortify that harbour, by erecting batteries on the several islands, capes, &c. about that capacious and extensive bay, which they now look upon as impregnable; and from thence it is that the swarm of privateers which have so much annoyed our trade are fitted out, and many are now actually on the stocks. The destruction of these privateers are of themselves a very proper object of such an equipment, was the possession of the internal part of the province out of the question. But when it is considered, that by destroying the fortifications, the congress will have their old game to play over again, of procuring guns and



and ammunition from their good friends the French and the Dutch, there cannot remain a doubt but that Boston is a proper object for Lord Howe's operations.

Another vessel is likewise arrived at the same place, which left Quebec the 14th of August, after a very short passage, and brings advice, that on General Burgoyne's approach with his army to Fort-Edward, the rebels abandoned it, and set it on fire, making the best of their way to Albany, and that the General was in full march after them.

On Sunday the 14<sup>th</sup> inst. about noon, a fire broke out at a cottage at Auburn, in Wiltshire, which, in a few hours, communicated itself to more than two thirds of the town; the houses being covered with thatch, and the wind high, before the evening more than fifty houses and twenty barns were consumed, with every thing therein contained, so that the wretched inhabitants were not able to save a single article; the Newbury waggon, loaded for London, chiefly with cotton candlewick, was likewise burnt; and the flames were so rapid, that there was scarce time to get the horses out of the stable: the confusion was exceedingly great when the messenger came away.

18. Colonel Fautit has this summer negotiated the following troops in Germany for the next campaign in North-America:

Wurtemberg	3000 men.
Hesse	2500
Meclenburg	3000
Anspach	1000
Gotha	1000
	11,500

Russia offered a considerable fleet, but it was declined.

Whitehall, Sept. 20, 1777. The king has been pleased to appoint Frederick Haldimand, Esq; lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, to be captain-general and governor in chief of his majesty's province of Quebec, in America; and also to be general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in the said province of Quebec, and upon the frontiers of the provinces bordering thereupon, in the room of Sir Guy Carleton, knight of the Bath.

25. The honourable court of East-India directors took up the following shipping for the ensuing service, viz. The

- Colebrooke, Arthur Morris, commander.
- Calcutta, William Thompson, ditto.
- Morse, George Kent, ditto.
- Hillsborough, Robert Preston, ditto.
- Osterley, Samuel Rogers, ditto.
- Godfrey, Francis Reed, ditto.
- Grosvenor, David Saunders, ditto.
- Queen, Peter Douglas, ditto.
- Lord Mansfield, William Frazer, ditto.
- Royal Captain, Edward Berrew, ditto.
- Huntington, ————

- Asia, John Lenox, ditto.
- Glatton, Richard Doveton, ditto.
- Nassau, Arthur Gore, ditto.
- Shrewsbury, Benjamin Jones, ditto.
- Latham, John Prince, ditto.
- Royal Henry, Robert Rons, ditto.
- Lord Holland, ————

A new ship, late Duke of Albany, John Stewart, commander. Destination as yet unfixed.

The rev. Mr. Smith, who lately went out to the East-Indies, hath absolutely discovered the longitude at Poonah; and by the last ships from Bengal, the presidency there wrote a formal letter to the Court of Directors in Leadenhall-street, requesting them to lay this most important discovery before the Board of Longitude at the Admiralty-Office; and to claim, in Mr. Smith's name, the reward. The principle on which this discovery is grounded, is nothing more than having ascertained the altitude of the moon.

The number of seamen, now serving in navy in America, amount to upwards thirty thousand.

A letter from a gentleman at Sorel, to his friend in Aberdeen, dated July 19, eight days later than the date of General Burgoyne's dispatches contains the following particulars: "In the different engagements there are two hundred and fifty men of ours killed, wounded, and missing.

"Fourteen hundred killed, wounded, and missing, according to the report of prisoners and deserters; among whom are some general officers.

"1181 Rebel prisoners, of which 281 are employed in repairing Ticonderoga, and 900, chained two and two, carrying the gondolas and batteaux over the Carrying-Place to Lake George.

"The quantity of stores and provisions is incredible.

"As we have burnt most of their batteaux on Lake George, they are now making their retreat by the side of that lake, to cross at the head of it; our army is in close pursuit of them; the reason of their making a stand was their being reinforced with seven thousand men."

The greatest art is made use of in carrying the American prizes into the ports of France. The vessels are sold frequently before they go in, and, of course, the property changed, and in two or three instances they have been entered as coming from the port they cleared from in England.

On Sunday the 14<sup>th</sup> of Sept. about eleven o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was felt at Derby; and we are well informed from Leek, Ashborne, Belper, and other places, that it was felt in a much stronger degree. It seems as though it went in a direction from west to east, as we have accounts from several parts of the High-Peak, particularly from Edall near Castletown, at which place the congregations





(as at Manchester) ran out of the chapel, greatly terrified at the shock. From Leek, Chesterfield, Marlock, Bonfali, &c. we have the like accounts.

In the morning, about eleven o'clock, the town and neighbourhood of Gainsborough were greatly alarmed by a smart shock of an earthquake.

There are likewise accounts from Nantwich, &c. of the earthquake being felt there.

#### A M E R I C A.

*Philadelphia, June 14, 1777.* We learn from good authority, that the governor of New Orleans, on the Mississippi, has seized fourteen or fifteen sail of vessels belonging to Great-Britain, by way of reprisals, for seizing a sloop on Lake Ponchartrain, and for several other insults offered to the Spanish government, particularly seizing a number of American vessels in the Mississippi last year. The governor has also ordered all the subjects of George of Britain, or, as they are termed by the Spaniards, "the royalists," to depart his government immediately.

*Charles-Town, South-Carolina, July 6.* Monday last the English transport, *Ranunculus*, was brought into this port by the Reasonable privateer of 18 guns; her cargo consists of 134 cohorn mortars, 47,865 cannon balls, 6558 bombs, 350,000 charges, 245,000 musket flints, 105,000 carbine flints, 1017 quintals of gun-powder, 80 quintals of matches, 5527 muskets, 141 halberds, 4300 bandoliers, 17 wooden chests, 406 swords, and 530 belts.

*Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.* A gentleman who was passenger on board one of the prizes last sent in, mentions upwards of twenty sail of privateers having lately been fitted out at the port of Boston, for the avowed purpose of intercepting the homeward bound trade from this island; that several of them mounted from twenty to thirty guns each, were full manned, and intended to cruise in concert. Should this piece of intelligence even prove true, it must be some consolation to the shippers from this island, that the convoy which lately sailed from hence is so well prepared to receive them.

*New-York, July 21.* The people called quakers, of this province, have set on foot a subscription for the relief of their distressed fellow subjects, at the head of which is the following declaration, viz.

"Mournfully revolving in our minds the calamitous circumstances to which many of our fellow creatures are necessarily reduced in these sad days of public strife and contention, (of which we heartily pray a speedy end) and being ever desirous to contribute according to our abilities, to the relief of the indigent, and afford comfort to the distressed :

"We the subscribers make the following donations, set against our respective names; which we desire may be applied by our governor of New-York, in such proportions, to such persons, and for such occasions, as to him

shall seem most fit to answer the end of our contribution."

Albany and all the adjacent country is abandoned by those who brought on the present rebellion, and many of the poor deluded inhabitants left to shift for themselves.

It appears that General Prescott, when taken, was some miles from the encampment, and so far from being apprehensive of danger, had placed only a single sentinel at the door.

28. Deferters just come in, say, that the rebels are defeated at Stillwater, twenty miles above Albany; that the slaughter was considerable, and the route entirely effectual.

*Charles-Town, July 23.* Arrived here the new ship *Triumph*, from Genoa; she was purchased for the service of the congress, is 850 tons burthen, the metal she carries are twelve and sixteen pounders, and she is the largest vessel that ever entered this harbour.



## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

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L O N D O N. 1777

**T**HIS month, pregnant with the most important intelligence, has not, as the partizans of the Americans foretold, only brought forth a mouse.—General Howe's success against the Rebels (which will be found in the subjoined news) was only the fore-runner of that very capital stroke of General Burgoyne, the taking of the important post Ticonderoga: an event that has sealed the fate of this campaign entirely to our advantage, if no other operations were to take place; but there is the greatest reason to believe that this will accelerate far more advantageous pursuits. Mr. Washington may now be said literally to be situated between two fires; and the ardour that distinguished the troops under General Burgoyne at Ticonderoga, of which he made so very easy a conquest, cannot fail striking a terror into troops in a much less defensive state. The success of our cruisers has been remarkable, as all the ports of our West India Islands can testify, as well as our own. The retaking of the *Fix* frigate, and the capture of the *Hancock* privateer, have struck a great damp upon the spirits of the American privateers. Moreover, the ill success of the agents of the Congress at Paris, and the orders sent to the different ports of France to suffer no American vessels to remain there above 48 hours, must convince the Americans that they have given too much faith to the assurances of Messieurs Franklin and Deane, whose interest it is to support the flagging spirits of the Colonists with ideal alliances, and assistances that never probably will exist. The nominal patriots, whether from the heat of the weather, or the warm reception their friends met with at Ticonderoga, have their visages most amazingly relaxed, and it is generally believed, they will not be again traced up, even by Christmas. Upon the whole, there is the strongest reason to believe that the unfortunate war in America will come to a speedy conclusion; this at least is the hearty wish of every man who has the good of his own country at heart, and must sincerely lament the shedding of English blood.

**July 24.** A common-hall was held at Guild-hall, for the choice of two gentlemen to serve the office of sheriff for the year ensuing, in the room of Richard Budworth, and Charles Vere, Esqrs. the former of whom is excused for insufficiency, and the latter has paid his fine; when the several gentlemen who had been drunk to were put up, a majority appeared for William Nash, Esq; tin-plate worker; but the sheriffs being doubtful concerning Robert Mackreth, and John Curson, Esqrs. these two were put up again, and Mr. Curson appeared to have the majority. He was accordingly declared

with Mr. Nash, sheriff elect for the ensuing year. Mr. Mackreth was before Mr. Curson on the list, but being in parliament, the livery thought he would plead privilege, and therefore chose Mr. Curson.

The purser of the *Triton*, Capt. Elphinston, came to the India-House, with an account of the safe arrival of the said ship in the Downs from Bengal.

25. A vessel upon a particular construction is now building in a private dock-yard near Lime-house, on government's account, to serve as a packet between England and America: she is to mount 24 guns.

Orders are also given from the War-Office for a general survey of the ordnance and military stores, in the several fortresses throughout Great-Britain and Ireland, and for a report to be made of the same.

26. Orders are given for three men of war to sail with all convenient dispatch, as a reinforcement to Admiral Mann's Squadron on the Mediterranean station.

27. The purser of the Lord Holland East-Indiaman, Capt. Lawson, came to the East-India-House, with the agreeable news of the above ship's being safe arrived off Beachy-Head, from Bengal. She has been beating about by the easterly winds, and the insurers were afraid she had fallen into the hands of the Provincials.

28. Orders are given that no person be admitted into the warren at Woolwich, without permission from the board of ordnance.

30. Four agents to the army, set off on Saturday last, two for Holland, one for Hanover, and the other to Hesse-Cassel, to agree with the proper farmers-general, and forage-masters, at those places, for transports and forage, that will bear exporting from those countries; as also horses for the use of our forces in America.

This morning advice was received that the Leeward Island fleet is safe arrived off Portland. But by a letter from Horsham, in Sussex, we learn that four of the above fleet were taken by the Sturdy Beggar privateer, one of which they gave up to the crew, who arrived safe this morning, at six o'clock.

**Aug. 1.** The *Millford* frigate, of 28 guns, Sir William Burnaby commander, has taken, retaken, sunk, and destroyed, from the 25th of March, 1776, to the twenty-third of March 1777, forty-two sail of American ships and vessels, among which were three privateers, which government purchased, and fitted out as sloops of war. The *Millford*



failed on her former station, June 8, for two months, off Boston harbour.

2. They write from Cork, that two transports are loading there with salt provision on government account, for Bermudas, where magazines are to be kept for the supply of his majesty's ships of war cruizing in the Atlantic, that may have occasion to touch at that island, and be in want thereof.

4. The lords of the admiralty have ordered a new set of signals to be observed by the ships that are going under convoy from Spithead to America, to prevent their being deceived by the Provincial privateers, who are well acquainted with the signals usually practised in our navy.

11. The Court of Copenhagen has published a proclamation, forbidding the American privateers from entering their ports, except in case of distress, and then to depart in twenty-four hours after.

11. Orders have been given to the artificers in his Majesty's dock-yard at Deptford, to work double tides, in building ten small vessels, which are to carry 20 guns each, and to cruise against the Americans in the channel.

The States General have at last, after various representations from Sir Joseph Yorke, the English ambassador, published a placart, ordering fires to be kept alight in the light houses during the Summer as well as Winter months (which was not customary) for the safety of navigators in general.

Letters were received from Admiral Mann, on the Mediterranean station, containing an account of the ships of his squadron having met with great success against the American privateers and merchantmen, many of which he has taken.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, brought by one of the fleet that sailed by the Isle of Wight on Tuesday.

"Captain Bateman, of the *Winchelsea* frigate, met with a large merchantman off Hispaniola, under French colours; he immediately gave chase, and soon came up with her, and sent one of his officers on board to examine where she was bound to, but could not get a satisfactory answer, till after a little time he espied one of the sailors, whom he knew to be a deserter from his majesty's service, at Portsmouth; the officer immediately seized the fellow, told him he was his prisoner, and unless he acquainted him from whence the ship came, and where she was bound, he would certainly have him hanged for desertion, which so intimidated the fellow, that he could scarcely utter a syllable more than to beg a few minutes to recollect himself, which, when he had done, he told the officer, that if he would procure his pardon he would answer his questions; the officer told him, if he would tell the truth, he would endeavour to get him pardoned; the fellow, then, without hesitation, desired the officer to search an arm-chest on the quarter-

deck, to which he would find a false bottom, and there would meet with papers and many letters, which would give him great satisfaction, which was accordingly done, and papers and many letters were found from Mr. Deane, and the merchants, to the congress in America, containing an account of the bad success Deane had met with from the court of France, who had declined all the proposals he had made for embracing the American cause, but that he had been more fortunate with the principal merchants, who declared they would support them to the utmost of their power, and that they had then sent them a very valuable cargo, and, in the course of a few months, would send three or four more. The vessel was immediately seized, and carried into Jamaica a few days before the fleet sailed.

It appeared she was fitted out from Old France, and bound to Cape Francois, where she had landed her cargo, and re-embarked it again, and took out a fresh certificate to Philadelphia, in America. The above-mentioned letters and papers were sent home by the fleet, and contain many curious observations of Deane, Franklin and others."

*Bristol, Aug. 13.* On Sunday and Monday last arrived in King's Road, 17 sail of our Jamaica fleet. As soon as they came in, the Tender in the Road dispatched her boats to press the men, when several of the sailors belonging to the fleet got into their boats, and were making off for shore, who were accordingly pursued by the press-gang, and wantonly fired upon, by which the boatswain of the *Friendship* was killed on the spot, and several others wounded. The Tender sailed the next day; but as the fellow is known who shot the boatswain, it is hoped he will be brought to condign punishment, for so gross a violation of the laws of the land. We hear that officers are dispatched to Plymouth to meet the Tender on her arrival, and apprehend the delinquents.

They write from Falmouth, that a frigate, a sloop, and a tender, in his Majesty's service, saw the Carolina fleet (fourteen in number) leave the port of Charles-town, and immediately chasing them, took ten, and have brought them safe home.

The last letters from Newfoundland mention, that Admiral Montague had fitted out several armed vessels there, and sent them to cruise against the American privateers, by which means he had kept that coast pretty clear, so that vessels may now sail without danger of being taken.

This day an express was received from the Isle of Wight, with an account of the safe arrival of all the Jamaica fleet, bound to London, off that island, all well, and were gone off for the Downs.

14. The number of line of battle ships in commission, and now on cruizes round England, and lying in the several ports of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, amount to thirty-two, from 90 guns to 60.

15. The



147.  
15. The Pallas frigate is sailed from Brest for Philadelphia, commanded by Mons. de Duviel, who has a proclamation from the French King, which is to be published in America, requiring all French officers in the service of the Congress, on pain of death, to immediately return to France.

Twenty sail of large ships were contracted for, and taken up into government service, some of them as store-ships for the leeward islands, and others to carry provisions to America.

At eleven o'clock, Sir John Fielding laid the first stone of the new Westminster jail, adjoining to Tothillfields Bridewell.

18. The ships now ordered for America and the West Indies, are directed to take on board a number of men above their own complement, to be distributed among the men of war on those stations.

20. An enquiry is ordered to be made into the state of the royal timber in Ireland, and a circumstantial account to be sent to London.

20. Late last night a riot happened in Newgate. For several days past a plan had been formed amongst the prisoners to make a general insurrection on the keepers. — It was suggested, it seems, by a woman, and the chief conduct in the execution was given to Patrick Madan, principally assisted by an infamous gang, who have been sentenced to a very long imprisonment in that gaol, for the riot in Moorfields, and who, from the nature of the crime of which they were convicted, cannot legally be held in irons. For several days past they had been collecting together a quantity of bricks, which they took an opportunity of picking out of the walls in different parts of the prison. They had got above a cart-load in all. — About half after nine o'clock, when the keepers were locking up, they were assaulted by a shower of bricks. It seems it was the intention of the prisoners to make their escape by that part of the gaol which is next to the debtors side. Mr. Akerman and his people immediately attacked them. — The whole prison joined in the riot. — The watchmen of the neighbourhood were called to aid the keepers, and the butchers from Fleetmarket shewed great alacrity in assisting Mr. Akerman, who, at the hazard of his life, went in amongst them, and seized on Madan; after which the rest soon retreated to their wards. In the scuffle, it seems, Madan received a slight wound, but there was, upon the whole, very little mischief done. — Immediately on the rioters being secured, Mr. Akerman gave them every assistance in his power, and sent for Messrs. Glover and Yates, two surgeons in the neighbourhood, by whom those who were wounded are now attended, and it is said, are all in a fair way of recovery.

Several of the seamen that came home in the East-India ships, the Leeward Island, and Jamaica fleet, have entered volunteers

into his majesty's service, and when they have passed two musters on board their respective ships, they will receive the king's bounty pursuant to proclamation.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given orders to the officers of small cruizers to examine all the fishing boats on the French coast, and to make reprisals of all such as shall be found to have any extra number of men or arms, or any gunpowder or warlike stores on board; it being known that those fishing vessels supply the American privateers, without the latter putting into port.

23. On Wednesday evening, a quarter before nine o'clock, a most daring robbery was committed by a single highwayman, near the corner of Blackland's lane, Chelsea, on the persons of the earl of Peterborough and Miss Dawson, who were going to town in his lordship's ch-riot. (See p. 401.)

25. They write from Gibraltar, that orders have been received there from England, for building several additional forts and out-works for the better defence of that place, especially towards the side of Old-Spain, and to repair and strengthen all the fortifications in general; and likewise to pay a strict regard and attention to the discipline of the soldiers in garrison.

Whitehall, August 22, 1777.

Copy of a letter from the honourable general Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain.

New-York, July 5, 1777.

MY LORD,

HAVING established a corps sufficient for the defence of Amboy, the army assembled at Brunswick on the 12th of June.

The enemy's principal force being encamped upon the mountain above Quibble-town, with a corps of two thousand men at Prince-Town, it was thought advisable to make a movement in two columns from Brunswick on the 14th in the morning, leaving Brigadier-general Mathew with 2000 men to guard that post. The first division under the command of Lord Cornwallis advanced to Hillsborough, and the second to Middle-Bush under the command of Lieutenant-general De Heister, with a view of drawing on an action, if the enemy should remove from the mountain towards the Delaware; but on finding their intention to keep a position which it would not have been prudent to attack, I determined without loss of time to pursue the principal objects of the campaign by withdrawing the army from Jersey; and in consequence of this determination returned to the camp at Brunswick on the 19th, and marched from thence to Amboy the 22d, intending to cross to Staten-Island, from whence the embarkation was to take place.

Upon quitting the camp at Brunswick, the enemy brought a few troops forwards with two or three pieces of cannon, which they fired at the utmost range without the least execution

tion or any return from us: they also pushed some battalions into the woods to harraß the rear where Lord Cornwallis commanded, who soon dispersed them, with the loss of only two men killed and thirteen wounded; the enemy having nine killed and about thirty wounded.

The necessary preparations being finished for crossing the troops to Staten-Island, intelligence was received that the enemy had moved down from the mountain, and taken post at Quibble-Town, intending, as it was given out, to attack the rear of the army removing from Amboy; that two corps had also advanced to their left; one of 3000 men and eight pieces of cannon, under the command of Lord Stirling, Generals Maxwell and Conway, the last said to be a captain in the French service; the other corps consisted of about 700 men, with only one piece of cannon.

In this situation of the enemy, it was judged advisable to make a movement that might lead on to an attack, which was done the 26th in the morning in two columns: the right, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, with Major-general Grant, Brigadiers Mathew and Leslie, and Colonel Donop, took the route by Woodbridge towards Scotch-Plains: the left column where I was, with Major-generals Sterne, Vaughan and Grey, Brigadiers Cleaveland and Agnew, marched by Metuchin meeting-house to join the rear of the right column in the road from thence to Scotch Plains, intending to have taken separate routes about two miles after the junction, in order to have attacked the enemy's left flank at Quibble-Town. Four battalions were detached in the morning, with six pieces of cannon, to take post at Bonham-Town.

The right column, having fallen in with the aforementioned corps of 700 men soon after passing Woodbridge, gave the alarm, by the firing that ensued, to their main army at Quibble-Town, which retired to the mountain with the utmost precipitation. The small corps was closely pushed by the light troops, and with difficulty got off their piece of cannon.

Lord Cornwallis, soon after he was upon the road leading to Scotch-Plains from Metuchin Meeting-House, came up with the corps commanded by Lord Stirling, who he found advantageously posted in a country much covered with wood, and his artillery well disposed. The king's troops, vying with each other upon this occasion, pressed forward to such close action, that the enemy, though inclined to resist, could not long maintain their ground against so great impetuosity, but were dispersed on all sides, leaving behind three pieces of brass ordnance: three captains and sixty men killed, and upwards of two hundred officers and men wounded and taken.

His lordship had five men killed, and thirty

wounded. Captain Finch of the light company of the guards, was the only officer who suffered, and to my great concern the wound he received proving mortal, he died the 29th of June at Amboy.

The troops engaged in this action were the first light infantry, first British grenadiers, first, second, and third Hessian grenadiers, first battalion of guards, Hessian chasseurs, and the queen's ranges. I take the liberty of particularizing these corps, as Lord Cornwallis, in his report to me, so highly extols their merit and ardour upon this attack. One piece of cannon was taken by the guards, the other two by Colonel Mingerode's battalion of Hessian grenadiers.

The enemy was pursued as far as Westfield, with little effect, the day proving so intensely hot, that the soldiers could with difficulty continue their march thither; in the mean time it gave opportunity for those flying to escape, by skulking in the thick woods, until night favoured their retreat to the mountain.

The army lay that night at Westfield, returned the next day to Rarway, and the day following to Amboy. On the 30th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the troops began to cross over to Staten Island, and the rear guard, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, passed at two in the afternoon, without the least appearance of an enemy.

The embarkation of the troops is proceeding with the utmost dispatch, and I shall have the honour of sending your lordship further information as soon as the troops are landed at the place of their destination.

With the most perfect respect I have the honour to be your lordship's most faithful and most obedient servant,

W. HOWE.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-general Burgoyne to the honourable Sir William Howe, dated Camp before Ticonderoga, July 2, 1777.

I wait only some necessaries of the heavy artillery, which have been retarded by contrary winds upon Lake Champlain, to open batteries upon Ticonderoga.

The army is in the fullest powers of health and spirit. I have a large body of savages, and shall be joined by a larger in a few days. Ticonderoga reduced, I shall leave behind me proper engineers to put it in an impregnable state; and it will be garrisoned from Canada, where all the destined supplies are safely arrived. My force therefore will be left complete for future operations."

Sir George Collier, commander of the Rainbow, in a letter to Mr. Stephens, dated Halifax, July 12, 1777, gives an account of taking the Hancock frigate, commanded by Mr. Manley, after a chase of 39 hours.

"I sent my first lieutenant, Mr. Haynes, to take possession. She proved to be a rebel frigate, fitted out by the Congress, called the Hancock, of 32 guns, mostly 12 pounders, and



and had about 229 men on board: her complement is 290 men; the remainder were in the Fox. She is a very large frigate, quite new off the stocks; and I am informed, that, though from her foulness and their mismanagement we came up with her, yet that she is one of the fastest sailing ships ever built.

Mr. Manley informed me, that the ship the Flora was in chase of, was his majesty's ship the Fox of 28 guns, which he had lately taken on the banks of Newfoundland; and that the other frigate was the Boston of 30 guns, commanded by M'Neal. I found Capt. Fotheringham, late commander of the Fox, and 40 of his people, on board the Hancock; but his officers and some of his men were put on board the Boston frigate, and the remainder sent in a fishing vessel to Newfoundland.

After taking out the prisoners, I found it necessary, from their numbers being very near as many as my own ship's company, to return to Halifax, where I arrived with my prize on the 11th instant.

I had the great satisfaction on my arrival to find the Flora and the Fox both here; she had retaken the latter shortly after I passed her."

Sir George Collier, in the above letter, also gives an account,

That advice being received on the 16th of June, of a party of the rebels, supposed to consist of about 200 men, having landed in the river St. John's, he ordered captain Hawker of the Mermaid, with the Gage armed sloop and Nova Scotia armed schooner, to proceed with the utmost expedition into that river; that major-general Massy ordered some of the highland regiment to embark on board the Mermaid; that he also ordered the Vulture sloop, and the Hope schooner, from the basin of Minas and Annapolis, to join captain Hawker; and that a detachment was likewise sent from fort Cumberland under brigade major Stedholm, who was to command all the troops on this service. That captain Hawker arriving off St. John's road on the 27th, found the Vulture in that river, and was informed by captain Featur, that the rebels had taken possession of the town, and had fired on his boats, and wounded six of his men on attempting to land. That when the Mermaid anchored in the road, the rebels quitted the town, and posted themselves in the woods, round the harbour; that neither the Hope, nor any of the armed vessels with the troops from fort Cumberland, were arrived; but that captain Hawker nevertheless, thinking he had a sufficient force to attack the rebels, made a disposition accordingly; that major Stedholm critically arriving, took the command of the detachment upon their landing, and marched them into the woods, dividing his party so well, and giving so brisk a fire, that the rebels were soon put to flight; and being better acquainted with the country than the king's troops, made their escape by gaining the whale boats, and pushed up the river above the falls. The loss on either side was very inconsiderable.

A London Gazette Extraordinary appeared on Monday, August 25.

THE following letter from Lieut. General Burgoyne to Lord George Germain was received the 23d instant, by Captain Gardner, first aid de camp to Lieutenant-general Burgoyne, who arrived in the Royal-George armed transport from Quebec.

Head-Quarters, Skeneborough-House,  
July 11, 1777.

MY LORD,

Have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that the enemy was dislodged from Ticonderoga and Mount-Independence on the 6th inst. and were driven on the same day beyond Skeneborough on the right, and to Huberton on the left, with the loss of 128 pieces of cannon, all their armed vessels and batteaux, the greatest part of their baggage, ammunition, provision and military stores to a very large amount.

This success has been followed by events equally fortunate and rapid. I subjoin such a detail of circumstances as the time will permit; and, for his majesty's further information, I beg leave to refer your lordship to Capt. Gardner, my aid de camp, whom I have thought it necessary to dispatch with news so important to the king's service, and so honourable to the troops under my command.

\* \* \* For the journal, and other particulars, see page 395.





## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

## L O N D O N.

*THE* session of parliament has been opened with a speech from the throne, from which we have reason to expect that the great powers of Europe are well disposed towards a state of pacification, and that we have grounds to believe that our arms in America have been successful. Nevertheless, lord North, in the House of Commons, upon the motion for the address, acknowledged he was totally in the dark with regard to the late operations in America. Hence we may conclude that no dispatches have been received officially from general Howe or general Burgoyne; though, from repeated accounts from various parts of America, it is generally believed that Sir William Howe has obtained a victory over Mr. Washington, and is actually in possession of Philadelphia. A very short space of time must determine these points, and set us right with regard to the real situation of general Burgoyne. The opposition have, as might be expected, availed themselves of the ignorance of the ministry in this respect, and attacked lord Germaine and lord North with uncommon severity in the debates that have occurred upon the subject. Lord Chatbam took the lead in the upper house, and in a long winded speech, pompous and flowery, abused administration for adopting measures, which he himself, when in power, thought eligible. Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and several others in the lower house, followed his lordship in many of his arguments; but with as little success with respect to the amendments they proposed: the address (the subject of these altercations) was carried in its original state by a great majority. The other principal object that has engaged the attention of the political world during the course of this month, has been the sentence passed upon Mr. Horne, on the 24th, in the King's Bench, for publishing the libellous advertisement reflecting on the king's troops, and proposing a subscription in behalf of the rebels. (See page 615.)

Oct. 24. General Haldimand, lately appointed governor of Quebec, was at court, and had a conference with his majesty; all his stores and baggage have been re-landed, and his departure postponed till next spring. Sir Guy Carleton is to continue at Quebec, to take care of the affairs of that province till his successor arrives.

25. The proclamation for continuing the encouragement to seamen, &c. expired on the 31st day of last October, and is further extended to the 31st day of December.

*Whitehall, Nov. 1.* The following letter from general Sir William Howe to lord George Germaine was received the 28th of last month, by the Swallow packet from Maryland.

*Camp at the Head of Elk, August 30, 1777.*

My Lord,

The duplicates of your lordship's dispatches, No. 10, 11, and 12, with an original, No. 13, I had the honour to receive on the 16th inst. by the Eagle packet.

My last dispatches advised your lordship of the embarkation of the army at Staten island, from whence the fleet sailed on the 23d of July, and arrived off the Capes of Delaware on the 30th following; when, from information, I judged it most advisable to proceed to Chesapeake-bay: but, meeting with constant unfavourable winds, we did not enter the bay until the 16th inst. from which time the winds proving fair, the fleet arrived at the mouth of Elk river on the 22d, through a very difficult navigation; and the army landed on the 25th at Elk ferry, the enemy's army being then in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia.

On the 28th a corps of the army marched from the ferry to this place, by the west side of the river, leaving lieutenant general Knyphausen with three brigades in that camp, and one brigade on the communication.

The corps commanded by general Knyphausen will cross the ferry to Cecil Court house to-morrow, and is to form a junction with this on the 3d next ensuing, about eight miles on this side of Christian-bridge.

The enemy's army is at this time encamped behind Brandy-wine Creek, with an advanced corps on White-clay Creek: Their force consists of about fifteen thousand men, including militia; nevertheless I am of opinion it will be a difficult matter to bring them to a general action, even though it should be in the defence of Philadelphia.

*Admiralty Office, Nov. 1, 1777.*

The following is an extract of a letter from lord viscount Howe, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in North America, to Mr. Stephens, received the 28th of last month, by the Swallow packet, from Maryland.

*Eagle, Elk River, August 28, 1777.*

S I R,

I informed you in my last letter, of the 9th of July, that the part of the army intended by the general for a particular service was embarked.

I put to sea from Sandy Hook with the fleet, consisting in the whole of 267 sail, the 23d of the same month, being the earliest opportunity the weather would admit; but having frequent calms, and otherwise constant south-west and southerly winds in the mean time,

the progress of the armament was so much retarded, that we were not advanced along the coast so far as the Delaware before the 29th, nor off the Capes of Virginia, the destination of the fleet, until the 14th instant.

The wind then changing to the eastward, the fleet proceeded on, and anchored next day within the entrance of Chesapeak bay. By the attention of captain Griffith, commanding in the rear, and the general good disposition of the masters of the transports, the passage was effected without separation.

Capt. Hammond, who had acquired a very correct knowledge of the navigation, was withdrawn from the Delaware, the Roebuck being replaced by the Liverpool, and charged with the care of stationing proper pilot vessels to mark out the channel up the Chesapeak bay. The fleet, with that, and the further assistance of good pilots, being safely conducted up to the head of the bay, anchored between the Sasfrus and Elk rivers the 22d.

Having attended the general to reconnoitre the adjacent shores next day, the descent was fixed to be made on the 25th in the Elk.

The embarkation of the army was to be made on this occasion in five divisions, corresponding to the number of men which could be regularly landed from the flat boats at the same time.

The covering ships, consisting of the Roebuck, with the Apollo, Sphinx, Vigilant, Senegal, and Swift, moving up the river in the morning of the 25th, the flat boats under the chief command of captain Duncan, with the infantry of the first division, advanced, and were so lowered in succession by the transports of the second and third divisions.

No preparation being made to oppose the descent, the transports of the other divisions were also ordered forward; and the whole army, with the necessary proportion of artillery and stores, were landed the same day on the northern shore, opposite to Cecil Court House, about six miles from Turkey Point.

*Whitehall, November 1, 1777.*

The following letter from lieutenant-general Burgoyne to lord George Germain, was yesterday received by an armed transport that sailed from Quebec the 7th of October.

*Camp, nearly opposite to Saratoga,  
August 20, 1777.*

My lord,

In my last dispatch (a duplicate of which will be inclosed herewith) I had the honour to inform your lordship of the proceedings of the army under my command to the 30th of July.

From that period to the 15th of August every possible measure was employed to bring forward batteaux, provision and ammunition, from Fort George to the first navigable part of Hudson's river; a distance of eighteen miles, the roads in some parts steep, and in others wanting great repair. Of the horses furnished by contract in Canada not more than a third

part was yet arrived. The delay was not imputable to neglect, but to the natural accidents attending so long and intricate a combination of land and water carriage. Fifty teams of oxen, which had been collected in the country thro' which I had marched, were added to assist the transport; but these resources together were found far inadequate to the purposes of feeding the army and forming a magazine at the same time. Exceeding heavy rains augmented the impediments. It was often necessary to employ ten or twelve oxen upon a single batteau: and after the utmost exertions for the fifteen days above stated, there were not above four days provision beforehand, nor above ten batteaux in the Hudson's river.

Intelligence had reached me; that lieutenant colonel St. Leger was before fort Stanwix, which was defended. The main army of the enemy opposed to me was at Still Water, a place between Saratoga and the mouth of the Mohawk.

A rapid movement forward appeared to be of the utmost consequence at this period. The enemy could not have proceeded up the Mohawk without putting themselves between two fires, in case lieutenant-colonel St. Leger should have succeeded, and at best being cut off by my army from Albany; they must either therefore have stood an action, have fallen back towards Albany, or have passed the Hudson's river, in order to secure a retreat to New-England higher up. Which ever of these measures they had taken, so that the king's army had been enabled to advance, colonel St. Leger's operations would have been assisted, a junction with him probably secured, and the whole country of the Mohawk opened.

To maintain the communication with Fort George during such a movement, so as to be supplied by daily degrees at a distance continually increasing, was an obvious impossibility. The army was much too weak to have afforded a chain of posts: escorts for every separate transport would have been a still greater drain: nor could any have been made so strong as to force their way through such positions as the enemy might take in one night's march from the White Creek, where they had a numerous militia. Had the enemy remained supine through fear or want, or want of comprehending so palpable an advantage, the physical impossibility of being supplied by degrees from Fort George was still in force, because a new necessity of land carriage for nine miles arises at Still Water; and in proportion that carriages had been brought forward to that place, the transport must have ceased behind.

The alternative therefore was short; either to relinquish the favourable opportunity of advancing upon the enemy, or to attempt other resources of supply.

It was well known that the enemy's supplies in live cattle from a large tract of country passed by the route of Manchester, Arlington, and other parts of the Hampshire grants to Bennington, in order to be occasionally conveyed



veyed from thence to the main army. A large depôt of corn and of wheel carriages was also formed at the same place, and the usual guard was militia, though it varied in number from day to day. A scheme was formed to surprise Bennington. The possession of the cattle and carriages would certainly have enabled the army to leave their distant magazines, and to have acted with energy and dispatch. Success would also have answered many secondary purposes.

Lieutenant-colonel Baum, an officer well qualified for the undertaking, was fixed upon to command. He had under him two hundred dismounted dragoons of the regiment of Riedesel, captain Fraser's marksman, which were the only British, all the Canadian volunteers, a party of the Provincials who perfectly knew the country, an hundred Indians, and two light pieces of cannon. The whole detachment amounted to above five hundred men. The instructions were positive to keep the regular corps posted while the light troops felt their way, and not to incur the danger of being surrounded, or having a retreat cut off.

In order to facilitate this operation, and to be ready to take advantage of its success, the army moved up the east shore of Hudson's river on the 14th, a bridge was formed of rafts, over which the advanced corps passed, and encamped at Saratoga; lieutenant-colonel Breyman's corps were posted near Batten-kiln, and upon intelligence from lieutenant-colonel Baum the enemy was stronger at Bennington than expected, and were aware of his attack, that corps, consisting of the Brunswick grenadiers, light infantry, and chasseurs, were sent forward to sustain him.

It since appears that lieutenant-colonel Baum, not having been able to complete his march undiscovered, was joined at a place called Santcoick Mills, about four miles short of Bennington, by many people professing themselves to be loyalists. A provincial gentleman of confidence, who had been sent with the detachment, as knowing the country, and the characters of the inhabitants, was so incautious as to leave at liberty such as took the oaths of allegiance. His credulity and their profligacy caused the first misfortune. Colonel Baum was induced to proceed without sufficient knowledge of the ground; his design was betrayed; the men who had taken the oaths were the first to fire upon him; he was attacked on all sides; he shewed great personal courage, but was overpowered by numbers.

During this time Lieutenant-colonel Breyman was upon the march through a heavy rain. And such were the other impediments stated in that officer's report, of bad roads, tired horses, &c. difficulties in passing artillery carriages, that he was from eight in the morning of the 15th to four in the afternoon the following day making about twenty four Miles. He engaged, fought gallantly, and drove the enemy from three several heights, but was too late to

succour colonel Baum, who was made prisoner, and a considerable part of his dragoons were killed or taken. The failure of ammunition, from an accidental breaking to pieces of a tumbril, unfortunately obliged lieutenant-colonel Breyman to retire with his conquering troops, and to leave behind two pieces of cannon, besides two which had been lost by lieutenant-colonel Baum. The Indians made good their retreat from the first affair, as did captain Fraser with part of his company, and many of Provincials and Canadians.

The loss, as it at present appears, amounts to about four hundred men killed and taken in both actions, and twenty-six officers, mostly prisoners; but men who were dispersed in the woods drop in daily. A correct return shall be transmitted to your Lordship the first opportunity.

This, my lord, is the true state of the event. I have not dwelt upon errors, because in many instances they were counterbalanced by spirit. The enemy will of course find matter of parade in the acquisition of four pieces of cannon, but that apart, they have small cause for exultation; their loss in killed and wounded being more than double to ours, by the confession of their prisoners and deserters, and of many inhabitants who were witnesses to the burial of the dead.

The chief subject of regret on our side, after that which any loss of gallant men naturally occasions, is the disappointment of not obtaining live cattle, and the lapse of time in bringing forward the magazines.

The heavy work is now nearly completed, and a new bridge of boats is thrown over the Hudson's river, opposite to Saratoga, the former one of rafts having been carried away by the swell of water after the late continual rains. When enabled to move nothing within my scale of talent shall be left unattempted to fulfil his majesty's orders; and I hope circumstances will be such that my endeavours may be in some degree assisted by a co-operation of the army under Sir William Howe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BURGoyNE.

*Extract of a letter from lieutenant-colonel St. Ledger to lieutenant-general Burgoyne, brought thro' the woods by an Indian, dated before Fort Stanwix, August 11, 1777.*

After combating the natural difficulties of the river St. Lawrence, and the artificial ones the enemy threw into my way at Wood Creek, I invested Fort Stanwix the 3d instant. On the 5th I learnt from discovering parties on the Mohawk river, that a body of one thousand militia were on their march to raise the siege. On the confirmation of this news I moved a large body of Indians, with some troops, the same night, to lay in ambush for them on their march. They fell into it: the completest victory was obtained, above 400 lay dead on the field, amongst the number of whom were almost all the principal movers of rebellion in that country. There are six or seven hun-

hundred men in the fort. The militia will never rally; all that I am to apprehend therefore that will retard my progress in joining you, is a re-inforcement of what they call their regular troops, by the way of Half-Moon, up the Mohawk river. A diversion therefore from your army by that quarter, will greatly expedite my junction with either of the grand armies.

Letters have been also received from general Sir Guy Carleton, giving an account of an attempt made by a large body of the rebels on Ticonderoga, and Fort Independence, on the 16th of September. That they surprised and made prisoners part of four companies of the 53d regiment that were stationed at the Carrying Place and Sugar Loaf Hill, and had destroyed some waggons, boats, &c. but had been beaten off from the forts by the garrisons, and upon the approach of a reinforcement from Crown Point had withdrawn entirely. That colonel St. Leger, finding Fort Stanwix too strongly fortified, and the garrison too numerous to be taken by assault, and the Indians being alarmed by a false report of the approach of a large body of the rebel continental troops, he had given over the attempt of forcing a passage down the Mohawk river, and returned to Montreal, from whence he had proceeded to Ticonderoga, intending to join lieutenant-general Burgoyne by that route.

*The Queen's Palace, St. James's Park, Nov. 4.*

Last night, about nine o'clock, the queen was happily delivered of a princess. His grace the archbishop of Canterbury, several lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and the ladies of her majesty's bed chamber, were present.

This great event was soon after made known by the firing of the Tower guns.

Her majesty is, God be praised, as well as can be expected; and the young princess is in perfect health.

10. This morning Sir James Esdaile, Kt. the new lord mayor, accompanied by Sir Thomas Halifax, (the old lord mayor,) several of the aldermen, the two sheriffs, chamberlain, town clerk, and other city officers, went in their carriages to the three cranes, and from thence proceeded in the city barge, attended by the different companies in their barges, to Westminster-hall, and took the oaths appointed for the office, at the Exchequer bar; after which they returned in the same manner by water to Black-friars-bridge, and proceeded to Guild-hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided, at which a great number of the nobility, &c. &c. were present.

*St. James's, Nov. 7.* This day the right hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, waited upon his majesty, and being introduced to his majesty by the Earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, Thomas Nugent, Esq; the common sergeant, made their compliments in the following address.

"To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly beg leave to express our unfeigned joy upon the happy delivery of our most gracious queen, and the birth of another princess, an event which we consider as an additional strength to the present happy establishment in your majesty's illustrious family; and as a further security for the enjoyment of our excellent Constitution in church and state.

"Long may your majesty reign the true guardian of the liberties of this free country, and be the instrument, in the hands of providence, of transmitting to our posterity those invaluable Rights and Privileges which are the birthright of the subjects of this kingdom.

Signed by order of the Court,

WILLIAM RIX."

To which his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for this dutiful address, and your loyal congratulations on the happy delivery of the queen, and the birth of another princess.

"It is my invariable object to preserve, and transmit entire, the constitutional liberties of my people, which I shall ever consider as forming the basis of my government."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

*Nov. 14.* The Bienfaisant man of war, which arrived at Plymouth, Nov. 14, from Halifax, (from whence she sailed Oct. 16,) at the mouth of Halifax harbour met the Greyhound frigate, the Captain of which sent on board the Bienfaisant a Newport Gazette Extraordinary, of Sunday October 5, and another from New York of the same date, containing a letter from General Howe, brought by a sloop of war from Chesapeake Bay to General Clinton, and also a letter from Lord Howe to Sir Peter Parker at Rhode-Island, giving an account of what had happened since the disembarkation of the troops, viz. that General Howe came up with the Rebels at Brandywine, on the 11th of September, about five o'clock in the afternoon, having had several skirmishes with the enemy's out-posts in the course of the day, and the Rebels were at last brought to a general action, which lasted till dark, when Washington, taking the advantage of the night, made a precipitate retreat, leaving behind all his cannon, baggage, and 1800 of their dead on the field. That on the 17th another action had happened near the Schuylkill, where Washington was again defeated with great loss. That General Howe took possession of Philadelphia the 24th, which the Rebels instantly abandoned, setting it on fire in three places, but, from the vigilance of the troops, and the assistance afforded by the inha-



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inhabitants, it was soon got under, with very little loss. The Rebels likewise set fire to three frigates in the harbour, and several floating batteries. Gen. Howe left three regiments to garrison the town, and set off, full speed, with the grenadiers, light infantry, &c. into the Jerseys, after Washington. Provisions of all sorts have been sent into Philadelphia from the country around, and the inhabitants have promised to furnish the army with every necessary, in abundance. And the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, had also sent Delegates to the General, offering to supply him with provisions, if they could be protected, and that he had left a brigade there for that purpose.—The Dispatch sloop of war had arrived at New York from Chesapeake Bay, and the Bristol and Experiment, with their convoys from England.

*Admiralty Office, Nov. 18.* By letters from Sir. George Collier, captain of his majesty's ship the Rainbow, to Mr. Stephens, it appears, that, in order to defeat an invasion designed to be made from the eastern parts of New-England, on the province of Nova Scotia, he had proceeded from Halifax in the ship aforementioned, with the Blonde, Mermaid, and Hope sloop, under his command, to Machias, where he arrived the 13th of August; that having landed the Marines from the ships the following morning, notwithstanding the rebels kept a brisk fire of musketry from each side the river, and from the fort, they advanced, and, with very little resistance, took and destroyed the fort, three magazines, consisting of flour, rice, tanned leather, hides, shoes, ammunition, &c. several small vessels, and a corn mill, with a large quantity of corn: he also took a sloop of eighty tons, laden with lumber. That, leaving the Blonde at Machias, to intercept some vessels expected from Boston with stores and provisions, he then proceeded to cruise along the coasts of New England, and New Hampshire, and there took and destroyed a ship ready to sail from Sheepscut river, with a cargo of large masts for France, also three brigs, eleven sloops, and fifteen schooners.

19. A court of common council was held at Guildhall, when the motion made by Mr. Thorpe, at a former court, (Nov. 4.) was strongly argued, and great debates arose on both sides; however, at length, a division being made, there appeared near three to two against Mr Alderman Wilkes having the 500l. a year, agreeable to the motion. A second division was made, whether it would not be a bad precedent to allow the above, or to pay the debts contracted in the mayoralty, which was carried in the affirmative. There were 16 Aldermen present, and about 140 of the common council.

21. The military demands for the ensuing year will amount to near three millions

By the disposition of the forces under Sir William Howe's command, it appears, that he

took about 16,000 effective men with him on the Philadelphia expedition.

22. A body of troops belonging to the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst is hired for the British service in North America, for the campaign 1778.

25 Yesterday morning Mr. Horne appeared at the Bar of the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, to receive sentence, for publishing an Advertisement from the 'Constitutional Society,' accusing his Majesty's troops at Lexington, in America, of murder. The four judges of that court were present. Lord Mansfield opened the business with great candour and ability, and in a clear and masterly manner, and was followed by the Attorney General. Mr. Horne replied, and spoke for about three quarters of an hour respecting two circumstances by him averred to be omitted in the information against him, viz. that the Americans were in rebellion, and that the King had sent troops to America to suppress it, and to exculpate himself from the charge; after which the court passed the following sentence on him, viz. That he should be imprisoned for one year, pay a fine of two hundred pounds, and find security for his good behaviour for three years, himself in 400l. and two securities in 200l. each. The court was very full, and the above business took up about an hour and a half.

#### A M E R I C A.

*New-York, Aug. 29.* A trade is opened, or rather an attempt has been made to open one between this city and the West India islands. Twelve ships are already employed in it. Thus is this once flourishing city again in the infancy of its commerce.

*New-York, Sept. 4.* The Milford frigate has sent a French ship, of thirty guns, into this port, which she took, without opposition, near Boston. She was first seen under Provincial colours, then English, and, when the Milford came near her she hoisted French. Capt. Burnaby sent one of his lieutenants on board. The Frenchman made some frivolous pretences for being there. The lieutenant told him, that he had orders to make a prize of his ship. He hesitated a few minutes, and then said, had he had a little more time he would not have yielded; the officer answered, his captain would have tried for it: Upon examining, it was found that she had in her hold 50 guns, 350 barrels of gunpowder, and a great quantity of other stores.

*New-York, Sept. 22.* Yesterday the following account of the action of the 11th inst. between the King's troops under the command of his Excellency Sir William Howe, and the rebel army under Mr. Washington, near Brandywine, came to hand, as the same was published by order of the Congress.

*Chad Fort, Sept. 11, 1777, 5 o'clock.*

S I R,

WHEN I had the honour of advising you this morning, I mentioned that the enemy

were



were advancing: I had begun a cannonade. I would now beg leave to inform you, that they have kept up a brisk fire from their artillery ever since their advanced party were attacked by our light troops under General Maxwell, who hemmed the Brandywine for that purpose, and had posted his men on some high ground on each side the road. The fire from our people was not of long duration, (as the enemy pushed on fast) but was very severe. What loss the enemy sustained cannot be ascertained with precision, but from our situation, and briskness of the attack, it is the general opinion, (particularly those that were engaged) that they had at the least 300 killed and wounded. Our damage is not exactly known, but from the best account we have been able to obtain, it does not exceed fifty in the whole. After this affair, the enemy halted upon the heights, where they have remained ever since, except a detachment of them, which filed off about eleven o'clock from their left, and have since passed Brandywine at John's Ford, between five and six miles above Chad's; the amount of it is not known, accounts respecting it being various, some making it to be two or three thousand strong, and others more. Generals Sullivan, Stirling, and Stephens, with their divisions are gone in pursuit of them, and to attack it if they can with any prospect of success. There has been a scattering fire between our parties on each side the brook since the action in the morning, which just now becomes warm, when Gen. Maxwell pushed over with his corps, and drove them from their ground, with the loss of thirty men left dead on the spot, amongst them a captain of the 49th, and a number of intrenching tools, with which they were turning up a battery. At half after four o'clock the enemy attacked General Sullivan at the Ford, and above this, and the action has been violent ever since; it still continues; a very severe cannonade has begun here, and I suppose we shall have a very hot evening. I hope it will be a happy one.

I have the honour to be, 152

ROBT. H. HANISSON.

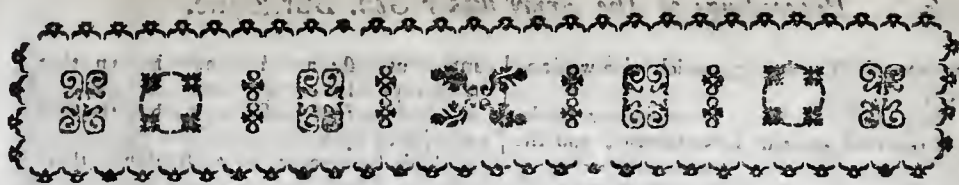
Hon. John Hancock, Esq:

Published by Order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.







# The Town and Country Magazine;

OR,

## UNIVERSAL REPOSITORY

OF

Knowledge, Instruction, and Entertainment.

For AUGUST, 1777.



*From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, Monday August 15.*

*Journal of the late principal Proceedings of the Army.*

**H**AVING remained at Crown Point three days, to bring up the rear of the army, to establish the magazines and the hospital, and to obtain intelligence of the enemy, on

June 30. I ordered the advanced corps, consisting of the British light infantry and grenadiers, the 24th regiment, some Canadians and Savages, and ten pieces of light artillery, under the command of brigadier general Frazer, to move from Putnam Creek, where they had been encamped some days, up the west shore of the lake to Four Mile Point, so called from being within that distance of the Fort of Ticonderoga. The German reserve, consisting of the Brunswick chasséurs, light infantry and grenadiers, under lieutenant colon Breymen, were advanced at the same time upon the east shore.

July 1. The whole army made a movement forward. Brigadier Frazer's corps occupied the strong post called Three Mile Point on the west shore; the German reserve the east shore opposite; the right wing of the line encamped at Four Mile Point; the left wing nearly opposite on the east shore. The Royal George and Inflexible frigates, with the gun boats, were anchored just without the reach of the enemy's batteries. The rest of the fleet had been some time without guns, in order to assist in carrying provisions over Lake Champlain.

The enemy appeared to be posted as follows: A brigade occupied the old French

lines upon the height northward of the fort of Ticonderoga. These lines were in good repair, and had several intrenchments behind them, chiefly calculated to guard the north-west flank, and they were further sustained by a blockhouse. To the left of these works about a mile, the enemy had saw mills, and a post sustained by a blockhouse, and another blockhouse, and an hospital at the entrance of Lake George. Upon the right of the French lines, and between them and the old fort, there were two new blockhouses, and a considerable battery close to the water-edge.

It seemed that the enemy had employed their chief industry, and were in greatest force upon Mount Independence, which is high and circular; and upon the summit, which is Table land, were a star fort made with pickets, and well supplied with artillery, and a large square of barracks within it.

The foot of the mount, which projects into the lake, was intrenched and covered with a strong battery close to the water. This intrenchment was lined with heavy artillery, pointing down the lake, flanking the water-battery above described, and sustained by another battery about half-way up the mount. On the west side of the mount runs the main river, and in its passage round is joined by the water which comes down from Lake George. On the east side of the mount the water forms a small bay, into which falls a rivulet, after having encircled in its course part of the mount to the south east. The side to the south could not be seen, but was described as inaccessible. There was a bridge between the

3 E 2

mount



mount and Ticonderoga, which also was unseen.

July 2. About nine in the morning a smoke was observed towards Lake George, and the Indians brought in a report that the enemy had set fire to their further blockhouse and had abandoned the saw mills; and that a considerable body were advancing from the lines towards a bridge upon the road which led to the right of the British camp. A detachment of the advanced corps was immediately put in march under brigadier Frazer, supported by a brigade of the line and some artillery, under the command of major general Phillips, with orders to proceed towards Mount Hope, which is to the north of the lines, to reconnoitre the enemy's position and to take advantage of any post they might abandon or be driven from.

The Indians under captain Frazer, supported by his company of marksmen, were directed to make a circuit to the left of brigadier Frazer's line of march, and endeavour to cut off the retreat of the enemy to their lines; but this design miscarried through the impetuosity of the Indians, who attacked too soon, and in front, and the enemy were thereby able to retire with the loss of one officer and a few men killed, and one officer wounded. Major General Phillips took possession of the very advantageous post of Mount Hope this night, and the enemy were thereby entirely cut off from a communication with Lake George.

July 3. Mount Hope was occupied in force by brigadier Frazer's whole brigade, the first brigade British, and two entire brigades of artillery. The second brigade British, encamped upon the left of the first, and the brigade of Gall having been drawn from the east shore, to occupy the ground where Frazer's corps had been on Three Mile Point, the line became complete, extending from the shore to the westernmost part of Mount Hope. On the same day major general Reidesel encamped on the east shore in a parallel line with Three Mile Point, having pushed the reserve forward near the rivulet which is on the east of Mount Independence. The enemy cannonaded the camps of Mount Hope, and of the German reserve, most part of the day, but without effect.

July 4. The army worked hard at their communications, and got up the artillery, tents, baggage, and provisions. The enemy, at intervals, continued the cannonade upon the camps, which was not in any instance returned.

The Thunderer radeau, carrying the battering train and stores, having been warped up from Crown Point, arrived this day, and immediately began to land the artillery.

July 5. Lieutenant Twiss, the commanding engineer, was ordered to reconnoitre Sugar Hill on the south west side of the communication from Lake George into Lake Champlain. It had appeared from the first to be a very ad-

vantageous post; and it is now known that the enemy had a council some time ago upon the expediency of possessing it; but the idea was rejected upon the supposition that it was impossible for a corps to be established there in force. Lieut. Twiss reported this hill to have the entire command of the works and buildings both of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence; that the ground might be levelled so as to receive cannon; and that a road to convey them, though difficult, might be made practicable in twenty-four hours. This hill also entirely commanded in reverse, the bridge of communication, saw the exact situation of the vessels, nor could the enemy, during the day, make any material movement or preparation without being discovered, and even having their numbers counted.

It was immediately determined that a battery should be raised upon Sugar Hill for light twenty-four pounders, medium twelves, and eight inch howitzers. This very arduous work was carried on so rapidly, that the battery would have been ready the next day.

It is a duty in this place to do some justice to the zeal and activity of major general Phillips, who had the direction of the operation; and having mentioned that most valuable officer, I trust it cannot be thought a digression to add, that it is to his judicious arrangements and indefatigable pains, during the general superintendency of preparations which Sir Guy Carleton entrusted to him in the winter and spring, that the service is indebted for its present forwardness; the prevalence of contrary winds and other accidents, having rendered it impossible for any necessaries prepared in England for the opening of the campaign, yet to reach the army.

July 6. Soon after day-light an officer arrived express on board the Royal George, where in the night I took my quarters, as the most central situation, with information from brigadier Frazer, that the enemy were retiring, and that he was advancing with his piquets; leaving orders for the brigade to follow as soon as they could accoutre, with intention to pursue by land. This movement was very soon discernable, as were the British colours, which the brigadier had fixed upon the fort of Ticonderoga. Knowing how safely I could trust to that officer's conduct, I turned my chief attention to the pursuit by water, by which route I had intelligence one column were retiring in two hundred and twenty batteaux, covered by five armed galleys.

The great bridge of communication, thro' which a way was to be opened, was supported by twenty-two sunken piers of large timber at nearly equal distances: the spaces between were filled by separate floats, each about fifty feet long and twelve feet wide, strongly fastened together by chains and rivets, and also fastened to the sunken piers. Before this bridge was a boom made of very large pieces of round timber, fastened together by rivetted bolts.



bolts and double chains, made of iron an inch and half square.

The gun boats were immediately moved forward, and the boom and one of the intermediate floats were cut with great dexterity and dispatch. and commodore Lutwidge, with the officers and seamen in his department, partaking the general animation, a passage was found in half an hour for the frigates also, through impediments, which the enemy had been labouring ten months together to make impenetrable. During these operations, major general Reidesel had passed to Mount Independence, with the corps of Breymen, and part of the left wing. He was directed to proceed by land to sustain brigadier Frazer, or to act more to the left, if he saw it expedient so to do. The 62d regiment British, and the Brunswick regiment of Prince Frederick, were left at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, in the place of the parties of Frazer's brigade, which had remained in possession of the stores, and the rest of the army were ordered to follow up the river as they could be collected, without regard to the place of corps in the line. About three in the afternoon I arrived with the Royal George and Inflexible, and the best sailing gun boats and batteaux, at South Bay, within three miles of Skenesborough, at which latter place I learned the enemy were posted in a stockaded fort, and their armed galleys at the falls below.

The foremost regiments, viz. the 9th, 20th, and 21st, were instantly disembarked, and ascended the mountain, with intention of burning the fort and cutting off the retreat of the enemy, but their precipitate flight rendered this manœuvre ineffectual. The gun boats and frigates continued their course to Skenesborough Falls. Captain Carter, with part of his brigade of gun boats immediately attacked the galleys, and with so much spirit that two of them very soon struck, the other three were blown up; and the enemy having previously prepared combustible materials, set fire to the fort, mills, storehouses, batteaux, &c. and retired with the detachment left for that purpose, the main body having gone off, when the troops were ascending the mountain. A great quantity of provision and some arms were here consumed, and most part of their officer's baggage was burned, sunk, or taken. Their loss in the attack is not known; about thirty prisoners were made, among which were two wounded officers. During these operations upon the right, brigadier Frazer had continued his pursuit on the road to Castletown till one o'clock, having marched in a very hot day from four in the morning. Some stragglers of the enemy had been picked up, from whom the brigadier learnt that their rear guard was composed of chosen men, and commanded by colonel Francis, one of their best officers. While the men were refreshing, major gen. Reidesel came up; and arrangements having been concerted for continuing the pursuit, brigadier

Frazer moved forward again, and during the night lay upon his arms in an advantageous situation.

July 7. At three in the morning he renewed his march, and about five his advanced scouts discovered the enemies sentries, who fired their pieces and joined their main body. The brigadier observing a commanding ground on the left of his light infantry, immediately ordered it to be possessed by that corps; and a considerable body of the enemy attempting the same, they met. The enemy were driven back to their original post. The advanced guard under major Grant, were by this time engaged, and the grenadiers were advanced to sustain them, and to prevent the right flank from being turned.

The brigadier remained on the left, where the enemy, aided by logs and trees, defended themselves long. After being dislodged, and prevented getting to the Castletown road by the grenadiers, they rallied and renewed the action. They were again driven, and attempted to retreat by Pittsford Mountain: but the grenadiers scrambled up what had appeared an inaccessible part of the ascent, and gained the summit before them. This threw them into confusion. They were still nevertheless, greatly superior in number, and consequently in extent, and the brigadier, in momentary expectation of the arrival of the Germans, had latterly weakened his left to support his right. At this critical moment major general Reidesel arrived with the foremost of his column, viz. the chasseur company and eighty grenadiers and light infantry. His judgment instantly pointed to him the course to take. He extended upon brigadier Frazer's left flank. Major Berner led the chasseurs into action with great gallantry, and they were equally well sustained. The enemy fled on all sides, leaving dead upon the field colonel Francis and many other officers, and upwards of two hundred private men. Above six hundred were wounded, many of whom perished in the woods attempting to get off; and one colonel, seven captains, ten subalterns, and two hundred and ten men, were made prisoners. The number of the enemy before the action amounted, by the report of the prisoners, to two thousand men, and they were strongly posted. The British detachment under brigadier Frazer, (the parties left at Ticonderoga the day before not having been able to rejoin) consisted only of eight hundred and fifty fighting men. The bare relation of so signal an action is sufficient for its praise. Should the attack against such inequality of numbers before the Germans came up seem to require explanation, it is to be considered, that the enemy might have escaped by delay; that the advanced guard found themselves on a sudden too near the enemy to avoid action without retreating; and that the brigadier had supposed the German troops to be very near. The difference of time in their arrival was

merely



merely accidental, Major-general Reidesel and those he commanded pressed for a share of glory, and they arrived in time to obtain it. I have only to add upon this event, that the exertions of Brigadier Frazer were but a continuance of that uniform intelligence, activity, and bravery, which distinguish his character upon all occasions, and entitle him to be recommended in the most particular manner to his majesty's notice. The other officers and soldiers of this corps have prevented any distinctions of individuals by a general and equal display of spirit.

On the same day, July 7, the country people about Skeneborough having reported that part of the enemy were still retreating upon Wood-Creek, the 9th regiment was detached to take post near Fort-Ann, to observe their motions. This was effected, though with much difficulty, the roads being extremely bad, and the bridges broken. The other troops were employed all that day and night in dragging fifty batteaux over the falls to facilitate the movement of the rest of the first brigade to Fort-Ann, to dislodge the enemy there.

July 8. A report was received from Lieut. Colonel Hill commanding the 9th regiment, that the enemy had been reinforced in the night by a considerable body of fresh troops; that he could not retire before them with his regiment, but would maintain his ground. The two remaining regiments of the first brigade under Brigadier Howell were ordered to quicken their march, and, upon the second intelligence of the force of the enemy, and firing being heard, the 20th regiment was ordered forward, and Major-general Phillips, with some pieces of artillery, was sent to take the command. A violent storm of rain, which lasted the whole day, prevented these troops from getting to Fort-Ann so soon as was intended; but the delay gave the 9th regiment an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by standing and repelling an attack of six times their numbers. The enemy finding the position not to be forced in front, endeavoured to surround it; and, from the superiority of their numbers, that inconvenience was to be apprehended, and Lieut. Col. Hill therefore found it necessary to change his ground in the heat of action. So critical an order was executed by the regiment with the greatest steadiness and bravery. The enemy, after an attack of three hours were totally repulsed with great loss. They fled towards Fort-Edward leaving fire to Fort-Ann, but leaving a saw mill and block-house in good repair, which latter was afterwards possessed by the king's troops. The 9th regiment acquired, during their expedition, about thirty prisoners, some stores and baggage, and the colours of the second Hampshire regiment. The accidents to counterbalance these several successes are few. The service has lost an officer of great gallantry and experience in Maj. Grant. The other officers killed

are also to be much regretted. Capt. Montgomery of the 9th regiment, an officer of much merit, was wounded in the leg early in the action, and was in the act of being dressed by the surgeon, when the regiment changed ground; being unable to help himself, he and the surgeon were taken prisoners. I hear he has been well treated, and is in a fair way of recovering at Albany. The wounded officers and men in general here are also likely to do well.

July 9 and 10. The army much fatigued, many parts of it having wanted their provisions for two days, almost the whole of their tents and baggage assembled in their present position. The right wing occupies the height of Skeneborough in two lines, covered on the right flank by Reidesel's dragoons, *en potence*; the left flank to Wood-Creek. The Brunswick troops, under Major-general Reidesel, are upon Castleton River with Breymen's corps, upon the communication of roads towards Pulteney and Rutland. The regiment of Hesse Hanau are at the head of East-Creek, to preserve the communication with the camp at Castleton, and secure the batteaux. Brigadier Frazer's corps is in the center to move on either wing of the army.

The remains of Ticonderoga army are at Fort-Edward, where they have been joined by considerable corps of fresh troops.

Roads are opening to march to them by Fort-Ann, and the Wood-Creek is clearing of fallen trees, sunken stones, and other obstacles, to give passage to batteaux carrying artillery, stores, provisions and camp equipage. These are laborious works; but the spirit and zeal of the troops are sufficient to surmount them. In the mean time all possible diligence is using at Ticonderoga to get gun boats, batteaux, and provision vessels, into Lake George. A corps of the army will be ordered to penetrate by that route, which will be afterwards the route of the magazines; and a junction of the whole is intended at Fort-Edward.

I transmit to your lordship herewith returns of the killed and wounded, and lists of such parts of the artillery, provisions and stores taken from the enemy as could be collected in so short a time. By a written account found in the commissary's house at Ticonderoga, six thousand odd hundred persons were fed from the magazines the day before the evacuation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BURGOYNE.

Total of the killed and wounded in the above Actions.

1 Major, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 45 rank and file 1 Indian, killed. 2 Majors, 6 captains, 9 lieutenants, 11 serjeants, 140 rank and file, and 3 Indians, wounded.— 1 Captain, 1 surgeon, 1 rank and file, prisoners.

British

1777  
155  
British officers killed and wounded.  
July 2. 53d Regiment. Lieutenant Haughton wounded.

July 6. Royal Artillery. Second Lieutenant Cleland killed. Volunteer Sutton wounded.  
K I L L E D.

July 7. Major Grant, 24th regiment.  
Lieut. Douglas, 29th regiment.  
Lieut. Hoggart, of the marines.  
W O U N D E D.

Light infantry. Capt. Harris, 54th regiment.  
Capt. Craig, 47th ditto.  
Maj. Earl of Balcarras, 53d ditto.

Grenadiers. Lieut. Cullon, 53d ditto.  
Lieut. Jones, 62d ditto.  
Capt. Stapylton, 9th ditto.  
Lieut. Row, 9th ditto.  
Major Ackland, 20th ditto.  
Lieut. Steele, 29th ditto.  
Capt. Ross, 34th ditto.  
Lieut. Richardson, 34th do.  
Capt. Shrimpton, 62d ditto.  
Volunteer Lindsay.

K I L L E D.  
July 8. Lieut. Westrop, 9th regiment.  
W O U N D E D.

July 8. Capt. Montgomery, 9th regiment and prisoner with the enemy.  
Lieut. Stavelly, 9th regiment.  
Lieut. Murray, ditto.  
Adjutant Fielding, ditto.

July 7. The Germans had one officer wounded of the chasseur company  
Lieut. Cruse.

[Signed] R. Kingston, Dep. Adj. Gen.  
Copy of a letter from Captain Luwedge to Captain Pearson, dated on board the Royal George, off Skenesborough. July 7, 1777.

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you that, very early this morning, the rebels abandoned Ticonderoga and Mount-Independent leaving behind all their artillery, stores, and a quantity of provisions. A part of them moved off by land (by No. 4) towards New-England, and the remainder in batteaux, with their armed vessels, up to Skenesborough.

Three British regiments, with the Hesse Hanau regiment, and some gun batteaux, moved up the river in pursuit of them. At nine A. M. the Royal-George and Inflexible sailed up, through the bridge at Ticonderoga, and, with a favourable wind, got up within half a mile of Skenesborough, where I found the gun batteaux engaged with the enemy's vessels. The ships were not able to get near enough to be of any use except from their appearance; and soon after the firing from the enemy's vessels ceased. The crews of two of those vessels were obliged to quit them, from the fire of the gun boats people, who acted with great spirit on the occasion; and the other three were burnt and blown up. Gen. Burgoyne, who was on board the Royal-George, went round and landed, with a part of the army in South-Bay, and came to Skenesborough in the evening.

A great quantity of arms, stores, officers, baggage, &c. were destroyed in the batteaux of the rebels, which were burnt with the vessels. From the best intelligence we have the rebel army is entirely dispersed, and no probability of their joining again to interrupt the progress of our army southward.

Annexed is a list of the rebel fleet taken and destroyed; and they have now no armed vessels of any kind left.

I am, &c.

SKEFF. LUTWIDGE.

A list of vessels taken and destroyed at Skenesborough, July 6, 1777.

Trumbull Galley. 2 Eighteen pounders. 2 six pounders. 6 four pounders. 4 Two pounders. and 12 swivels—taken.  
Liberty Schooner, laden with powder—taken.

Revenge Sloop—burnt and blown up.  
Gares Galley. 2 Twelve pounders. 2 six pounders. 3 Four pounders. 4 Two pounders, and eight swivels—burnt and blown up.

Enterprise Schooner, a provision vessel—burnt.





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## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

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### L O N D O N.

**T**HE inundation at Petersburg may be considered as one of the most extraordinary events that has happened in the course of this month. The state of Europe has undergone, in other respects, but little mutation since our last. France is at least specious in her declarations, and tho' Franklin and Deane still remain in Paris, under the nose of our ambassador, the court of Versailles pretends to be ignorant of their business, tho' they are publicly known to be agents from the American Congress. It is assured that the court of Madrid has issued very rigid orders against the American privateers, and that at Bilbao, in particular, the crew of one thought it expedient to make their escape on board another vessel, and leave their own and a prize they brought in, behind them. The other powers of Europe do not seem much inclined to abet the revolted Americans; nor do they appear disposed to any hostile measures upon the Continent. As to the operations of the American campaign, we are still left in the dark, as no authentic intelligence has been published since the account from General Burgoyne of the taking of Ticonderoga. Various are the speculations of the politicians upon this occasion: the ministerial party declare that government has received no advices officially, and therefore they cannot with propriety lay them before the public. The opponents to administration insinuate that dispatches have been received at Lord Germain's office; but they are of such a nature that government think it prudent to conceal them. In the mean while the news-papers daily amuse us with accounts from various parts of the American Continent: at one time General Burgoyne has reached Albany, and routed Washington: at another, the American general has beat Burgoyne à plate couture. In this state of contradiction it is almost impossible to form any just idea of the real situation of affairs in America. All that can be concluded is, that ere now some important stroke must have been struck, or else the campaign must be at an end. A few days will, it is expected, clear up this matter, and either dissipate the fears of the one party, or cherish the hopes of the other. At home opposition seems to be at a low ebb; the city have refused to pay Mr. Wilkes's debts, created during his mayoralty, which at once proves he has lost his influence and his popularity. Indeed we had not heard of this gentleman for a considerable time before his creditors presented their petition, and we know not by what coup d'éclat he can recover any degree of political importance: probably he may figure away upon the king's speech and the address. If there should be authentic acc'ts before that time, of the success of the king's troops, he will have very little to say. At any rate the arguments will be thread-bare:

North America has been traversed over in both houses within a short time, from Labrador to Florida, and back again. Every member is now not only a politician, but a geographer. However, we must necessarily expect very warm debates at the opening of the session, as, at all events, some lights must be thrown upon the subject, and the curiosity and attention of all Europe is fixed upon that period.

Whitehall, September 24, 1777.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant General Burgoyne, to Lord Geo. Germaine, dated Headquarters upon Hudson's River, near Fort Edward, July 30, 1777. received this day, by the Silver Eel Ordnance Transport, from Quebec.

' My Lord.

**B**Y my dispatch of the 11th instant, committed to the care of Captain Gardener, my aid de camp, I had the honour to inform your Lordship of the successful progress which had then been made by the army under my command.

Although the continued retreat of the enemy from one post to another since that period, has prevented any material action, I think the bare date of a letter from Hudson's river, matter of intelligence not to be deferred: and I take this occasion to give your Lordship the further satisfaction of knowing, that the march hither, tho' scarce a-day passed without firing, was effected without any loss of the regulars. A few wounds only were received by the Indians and Provincials. The losses of the enemy, including killed and prisoners, in the several skirmishes, amounted to about 300 men.

The toil of the march was great, but supported with the utmost alacrity. The country being a wilderness in almost every part of the passage, the enemy took the means of cutting large timber trees on both sides the road, so as to fall across and lengthways, with the branches interwoven. The troops had not only layers of these to remove, in places where it was impossible to take any other direction, but also they had above forty bridges to construct, and others to repair, one of which was a log work over a morass, two miles in extent.

I was not unapprized that great part of these difficulties might have been avoided by falling back from Skeensborough to Ticonderoga by water, in order to take the more commodious route by Lake George. But besides wishing to prevent the effect which a retrograde motion often has, to abate the panic of an enemy, I

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considered that the natural consequence would be a resistance, or delay at least, at Fort George; where, as the retreat was open, the enemy could wait securely the preparation of batteries, or at least a landing in force for the purpose of investment.

The issue has justified my perseverance. The garrison of Fort George, in manifest danger of being cut off by the direct movement from Skeeneborough to Hudson's river, took the measures I expected, of abandoning the fort, and burning the vessel, thereby leaving the Lake entirely free. A detachment of the king's troops from Ticonderoga, which I had ordered to be ready for that event, with a great embarkation of provision, passed the Lake on the same day that I took possession of this communication by land: and I have the happiness upon the whole to find, that the necessities for continuing the progress of the army, are more forward, in point of time, than they could have been by any other means.

The enemy is at present in force near Saratoga, where they profess an intention of standing a battle, and they have drawn a supply of artillery from New England for that purpose. The king's troops are employed in bringing forward from Fort George provisions, batteaux, artillery, and other materials necessary for proceeding.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BURGOYNE.

25. A wardmote was held at Bakers-hall, in Thames street, before the lord-mayor, for the election of an alderman of Tower ward, in the room of alderman Smith, who has resigned his gown; when Evan Pugh, esq; a soap-boiler, in Bishopsgate-street, and one of the common-council of that ward, was chosen without opposition. After the election Mr. Pough entertained his friends in an elegant manner, at the King's Head tavern, in Tower-street.

26. Admiral Duff is appointed to relieve admiral Mann, in the Mediterranean; lord Shuldham to relieve admiral Young at the Leeward islands; admiral Graves to succeed his lordship in the command at Plymouth; and admiral Sir Peter Parker to relieve admiral Gayton at the Windward islands.

Admiral Duff is to sail to his command in the Panther, of 60 guns, now sitting for him at Portsmouth, and Capt. Harvey is promoted to the command of her.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 27. The following letter from lieutenant Bazely, commander of his majesty's cutter the Alert, to Mr. Stephens, was this day received.

SIR,

Plymouth Sept. 24.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you of my arrival here, having met with the Lexington brig, armed by the American Congress, with 16 four pounders, 12 swivels, and 84 men, commanded by Henry Johnstone, (late master of the Yankee privateer, who made his escape from the Mars, at Blackflakes, in Sep-

tember, 1766,) which I took the 19th inst. W. by S. 14 leagues from Ushant, two days from Morlaix, bound to Boston, with dispatches for the Congress, which were thrown overboard.

I gave chase at five in the morning, and came up with him at half past seven, had a close engagement till ten, when he bore up and made sail. As soon as I got my rigging to rights, again gave chase, and came up with him at half past one, renewed the action till half past two, when he struck. I have been so fortunate as to have had only two men killed, and three wounded, one of which is since dead, with my mast, rigging, and sails much cut and damaged.

The loss on the rebels side is seven men killed, and eleven wounded: in the former are the master and lieutenant of marines; in the latter the first lieutenant and gunner; with her rigging, mast, and sails much damaged.

It blowing strong easterly the night of the 20th, with a large swell and thick weather, I parted company; but am in expectation of her arrival in this port every hour.

I am to beg you will acquaint their Lordships with the very gallant behaviour of my officers and people on this occasion.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant

JOHN BAZELY.

N. B. The Lexington arrived in the Downs the 25th instant, and is put into Dover to repair her damages.

The Alert had ten carriage guns, four pounders, ten swivels, and sixty men.

29. This morning the right hon. the lord mayor, aldermen Alsop, Bull, Esdaile, Kennett, Plomer, Hayley, Newenham, Hart, and Wright, the two sheriffs, and other city officers, met at Guildhall, from whence they went in procession to hear divine service at St. Lawrence's church. After service they returned to Guildhall, when the livery proceeded to the choice of a lord mayor for the ensuing year; and after the putting up the aldermen Esdaile, Kennett, Oliver, Lewis, Plomer, and Lee, the sheriffs declared the shew of hands to favour of Sir James Esdaile, knt. and Brackley Kennett, esq; who being returned to the court of lord mayor and aldermen, they made choice of the former for lord mayor.

30. Sunday evening, at six o'clock, the purser of the Thetis men of war arrived at the India-house, with an account of the following ships having arrived, all well, within the Lizard, on Friday the 26th, at noon, viz. the Gatton, Money, Stafford, Liell, —, Nortolk, Bugging, Fox, Michell, and Lord Camden, Reddall, from China; the Prince of Wales, Court, London, Webb, and Duke of Cumberland, Savage, from Coast and Bay. All the above sailed from St. Helena the 20th of July. The Bridgewater arrived at and sailed from that island before the above fleet departed.



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*Oct. 2.* A commission for proroguing the parliament to the 20th day of November, according to proclamation, together with the proclamations, were sent to the Lord Chancellor, at Cirencester, to pass the great seal.

4. Orders are given to the captains of the East Indiamen that are to go out the ensuing season to take on board their full complement of men, with the liberty of receiving an additional number at any of the out-ports; they are to mount 26 guns each, with all ordnance stores, for their better defence in case of being attacked by any of the American privateers.

This morning an express arrived from Liverpool to the underwriters, with the agreeable news of all the Jamaica ships, except the one that was burnt at sea, being safe arrived at that port, and left the ships belonging to Lancaster, the day before, all well.

*Admiralty Office, October 6, 1777.*

*Copy of Letter from Lieutenant Bouchier, commanding his Majesty's Sloop the Druid, to Mr. Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty.*

*Druid, at Spithead, Oct. 3, 1777.*

S I R,

'I beg you will please to acquaint the right honourable the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty, I arrived at this place at nine o'clock this morning, with his majesty's sloop *Druid* under my command, under the directions of the honourable captain William Clement Finch, of his majesty's ship *Camel*, and to inform their Lordships, the 4th of September, in latitude 40. 33. N. longitude 50. 17. W. at half past four o'clock in the evening, we discovered a strange sail on our larboard quarter bearing west, and steering for us. We were then (from the irregularity of the fleet) above five miles distant from the *Camel*, to windward, repeating the signal for the convoy to go under the *Camel's* stern, and obliging those ships to bear down. The *Weazle* at a great distance to the Leeward, and out of our sight. We cleared ship for action, and turned all hands to quarters. At five o'clock she came within pistol shot, when I could plainly perceive her to be a rebel privateer, mounting 38 or 40 guns, her decks and tops full of men. She hailed, and desired us to strike to the honour of the Congress's colours, hoisted her ensign, and began to engage. The first broadside sent a shot through captain Carteret's thigh-bone, and killed the master.

'I then took command on the quarter-deck, and continued the action. At half past five she came close along side, and kept an irregular, but very hot firing. At six she made sail a-head. I attempted to do the same, and keep her broadside on, but the shattered condition of the rigging rendered the sails almost useless to the ship: as the head sails only were of service, we edged away, and kept her nearly on our bow till 20 minutes past six. She then had the wind abaft, sheered off, hauled

down her colours, and made sail. I attempted to wear ship and rake her, but the rigging being entirely shot to pieces, could not bring her round. I then tried to make what sail I could, and pursue the enemy, but found most of the masts and yards wounded, and the rigging, &c. as in the inclosed defects of the ship, with four feet ten inches water in the hold.

'At half past seven we brought too with our forefail and mizen on our larboard tack, to plug the shot holes between wind and water, clear the wreck, and pump the ship out.

'I then perceived another rebel privateer laying to, bearing S. S. W. six or seven miles off; and by her appearance I suppose she mounted about twenty guns. The *Camel* was then in chase about two or three miles distant; soon after the *Weazle* spoke us, and gave chase also.

'I am sorry to inform their Lordships, that the first broadside which was fired killed the master, and wounded captain Carteret in the left thigh, of which he died the next morning, after undergoing an amputation. I should do the greatest injustice was I to omit acquainting their Lordships, that although capt. Carteret was so dangerously wounded, it was with great difficulty he could be persuaded to quit the deck; his fortitude and intrepidity was such, that he wished to have remained on deck to have seen the service performed, but the loss of blood was so great, it was absolutely necessary to carry him to the surgeon. And I should be wanting in gratitude and justice if I omitted to mention the remarkable bravery of the officers, seamen, and marines, during the action, and the alertness they shewed with the fatigue they went through to put the ship in the state of of service when action was hourly expected; for three days and nights the rebels were in sight. Inclosed you have a list of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be,

S I R,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

JOHN BOURCHIER.

A list of men killed and wounded on board his majesty's sloop *Druid*, Sept. 4, 1777, in action with a rebel privateer, viz.

K I L L E D :

Mr. John Wilson, master. John Cambron, seaman. George Baker, marine. Simon Salisbury, ditto. Lawrence Macely, ditto. Henry Hullcott, boy.

Died of their wounds since action,

Peter Carteret, esq; commander, Sept. 5. George Smith, invalid, ditto. George White, marine, ditto. Patrick Lowry, seaman, Sept. 19. John Fennegun, ditto Sept. 21.

W O U N D E D.

Mr. John Wiggan, master's matc. Mr. James Nicholson, lieutenant of marines, John Plumley, seaman, James Connel, ditto. James

James Stanton, ditto. Daniel Butler, ditto. Peter Chapman, ditto. John Scully, ditto. Richard Austin, ditto. William Wallbrook, ditto. Charles Robertson, ditto. James Thomas, ditto. Thomas Connolly, ditto. Thomas Hood, ditto. Mr. Nicholas Foulson, surgeon's mate. Thomas Duon, marine. James Miller, ditto. Thomas Albott, ditto. James Murray, ditto. Robert Osborn, ditto. Samuel Kctson, boy.

## JOHN BOURCHIER.

*Portsmouth, Oct. 8.* Arrived the Belleisle man of war, capt. Brookes, from conveying out the East Indiamen. She saw them all safe as far as latitude 12, and has been since cruising off the Western islands, but saw no American privateers. She has been out thirteen weeks.

The Belleisle touched at the Cape de Verd islands, the inhabitants of which had suffered greatly by famine, in consequence of a drought, having had no rain on any of them for two years. The Isle of May has lost upward of 5000 of its inhabitants. Not more than fifty families are remaining on the island of St. Jago, and the other islands have suffered in proportion. Before the Belleisle came away, it began to rain very plentifully, though but just in time to save the remainder of the inhabitants from perishing.

9. The aldermen Peckham and Clarke were sworn in sheriffs at Guildhall for this city, and county of Middlesex. After the ceremony was over, the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. were elegantly entertained by the two sheriffs, at Joiner's hall—And this day the new sheriffs went with the lord mayor, in the city barge, to Westminster-hall, to be presented to the curst baron of the Exchequer, and pass through the usual ceremonies on the occasion.

14. Letters from Halifax say, that they have received advices from Fort Cumberland, of the Provincials having again made their appearance in the Bay of Fundy; that they had landed twice, and endeavoured to raise a diversion by spurring up the people to revolt, but had failed in their attempts.

15. Sunday, in consequence of orders being issued from the war-office, the guards were mustered on some convenient spot near the churches where they were quartered in the different parishes in the county of Middlesex, and proceeded with their serjeants to church, which orders were strictly observed, and are to be continued every Sunday for the future; and every soldier, who has a wife and three children, is to have a ticket for a bushel of coals on every Monday morning during the next winter season.

An additional company to every regiment in Canada is ordered to be got ready for embarkation.

17. Governor Penn, of Pennsylvania, and Benjamin Chew, Esq; his majesty's attorney general for that province, have been sent pri-

soners to Fredericksburg, in Virginia, by order of the congress.

23. Arrived at Gloucester-house, his royal highness the Duke of Gloucester, attended by the dukes, and the rest of his train: his highness appears to be in the most enfeebled state; notwithstanding which there are flattering appearances of his recovery.—Soon after the news arrived at the Queen's palace, a great personage sent a message to enquire after his highness's health, couched in terms of the most tender affection.

## A M E R I C A.

*Boston, Aug. 3.* Friday last Mr. O'Connor, a native of Ireland, whom the Congress had appointed a commodore, hoisted his broad pennant on board the Renown, a ship of war of 56 guns, built by the Genoese; and yesterday morning, with four other vessels, well manned and equipped for war, sailed with a fair wind for the West-Indies.

*New York, Aug. 4.* Advices have been received from Albany, that the Congress had ordered gen. Sinclair to be put under arrest; and that he was to be tried for evacuating Ticonderoga upon the approach of general Burgoyne.—The same letter adds, that one Elliot, formerly a private man in the train of artillery, at Woolwich, but of late advanced to the rank of an engineer in the Provincial service, had been broke, with every mark of disgrace, for deserting a battery (which commanded a pass near Fort Independence) on the arrival of the British troops.

*New York, Aug. 12.* From North Carolina we learn that the usurped authority of that province have made a law obliging all persons to take an oath of obedience to them and their rebellious cause, or to depart the colony within a limited time after refusing to take such oath.

In consequence of this, on Thursday last arrived here the brig Brothers, capt. Bazey, from Newbern, with whom came passengers the Hon. Martin Howard, esq; chief justice of that place, with his lady and family, mess. Telfairs and family, mess. M'Nairs and family, mess. Bigden Bryce, William Carter, William M'Lellan, James M'Neill, Andrew Mack, John Maxwell, John Lindsay, and — Jamieson, &c. friends to government.

*New York, Aug. 29.* About sun-rise, on the 23d, a large body of rebels landed in three divisions on the west and north west sides of Staten island, under the command of lord Stirling, Mr. Sullivan, and a French officer: they marched to Duke's Ferry, where they destroyed the magazine of hay, routed part of colonel Barton's battalion quartered there, and took the colonel prisoner; but brigadier general Campbell, and general Skinner, coming up with the British troops and Anspachers, the rebels soon were put to flight, with the loss of 200 killed, and 300 made prisoners; our loss is not more than 50 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Colonel Dungan and major Tym-



pany, of the new troops, are wounded, but the former is likely to do well. 1758.

The same day an attack was made on King's Bridge by about 3000 of the rebels, when a part of the army at that place marched out, beat them back, pursued them six miles, took one captain, one lieutenant, and twelve privates prisoners. Our loss is only three privates.

Likewise, the same day, general Parsons, from Connecticut, landed 500 men from on board the privateers at Satucut, situate on the north side of Long island, about sixty miles from hence, with several pieces of brass ordnance, and summoned the fort there to surrender; colonel Hewet desired an hour to consider, but they only gave him ten minutes. His answer was, that he would defend the fort to the last; on which a smart firing began; but the rebels were soon obliged to embark, several being killed and wounded, as much blood was seen in their encampment when they were gone away. We had one killed, and three wounded.





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## FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

*Stockholm, Oct. 18.*

**W**E have accounts from Maelstrand, that several rich American families are come to settle in that city, who say that many others will follow their example.

*Stockholm, Oct. 28.* The American ship, lately arrived at Maelstrand, hath brought thither a cargo consisting of 36,000 lb. of rice, 25,000 lb. of tobacco, 13,000 lb. of indigo, five chests of spermaceti candles, 14 bales of cacao, and 700 or 800 lb. of pepper. As the day of sale of this cargo, which was on the 8th inst. had been fixed up only at Gottenburgh, all the above merchandizes were sold there at a very moderate price, and the merchants of the last mentioned place, purchased the whole. The Americans, notwithstanding the small profit of the sale, appeared quite content with what they received.

*Vienna, Nov. 1.* We are assured that the court of Petersburg has declared to the Porte, in the strongest terms, that they will never desist from the pretensions they have made, which are strictly conformable to the treaty of peace, and that they leave the Porte to chuse whether they will exactly fulfil the treaty, or accept of war.

*Brest, Nov. 24.* A list of the maritime forces of France, is published here as follows:

In the road. Six ships of 74 guns, one of 70, five of 64.

In the Indies. One of 64, two of 28, one of 26.

On the coast of Guinea one of 64, one of 26.

At St. Domingo. Two of 26, two of 20, one of 16.

At Martinico. Two of 26, one of 10. Three of 26 employed in conveying the troops to the colonies. Four of 26, and one of 20, employed on the coasts of France. Two of 10, and two of 8.

Ships in readiness to put to sea. La Bretagne, of 128 guns; La Ville de Paris, of 90. Three of 80; five of 74; one of 64; one of 62; two of 50; eight of 26; one of 20; one of 14; one of 8, and one of 4.

The men of war and frigates in the dock-yards are, two of 74; one of 64; one of 80; two of 74, on the stocks at Brest. Two of 74 on the stocks at Rochfort. Four frigates of 26 at St. Malo; two at Brest; two at L'Orient, and two at Rochfort; with two corvettes of 16 guns each.

By recapitulation, there are two ships of three decks; four of 80 guns, seventeen of 74, one of 70, fifteen of 64, two of 50, two

frigates of 28, two of 30, thirty-eight of 26, eleven corvettes, from 20 to 10 guns, three sloops of 8.

To which they add: men of war and frigates at Toulon. Two of 80, six of 74, nine of 64, one of 80 on the stocks, two of 74, four frigates of 30, seven of 26, and 8 chebecs. Total 119.

*Utrecht, Dec. 3.* Some time ago the Hesse, Hanau, and Anspach troops had met with some difficulties in descending the Rhine, which account is confirmed from all parts: the letters from Cleves and the Wesel mention, that the regency of Hanover having some time ago notified to that of Cleves, that several transports of German troops, destined for America, were on their way, and having at the same time asked a free passage for these troops thro' the Prussian dominions, the regency of Cleves had expedited the necessary orders, but general Salomon, commandant of Wesel, had since received fresh orders from his sovereign, positively forbidding the auxiliary German troops, destined for America, from passing thro' his dominions; in consequence of which, an express was sent to the Hessian and Anspach troops then on their march, to communicate to them these fresh orders; and we hear from Embden, that the commandant of that place had by order of his Prussian majesty stopt a transport of troops from Anspach Bareuth, which were going to Holland, and from thence to America.

Although we are ignorant of the real motives which induced the king of Prussia to make this refusal, it is reported that he did it at the request of the emperor. It has long been a complaint that North America depopulates Germany very considerably. The diet of Ratisbon, sensible of this, did all they could to put a stop to these emigrations; notwithstanding which, many German princes have granted their subjects to serve in America against those colonies. This leads many people to think, that the emperor, in order to prevent any further depopulation, has requested the king of Prussia to refuse the troops a passage thro' his dominions; and what supports this opinion is, that the letters from Hesse mention, that the states of that principality violently oppose the design of the landgrave to grant 4000 more of his troops to the court of Great Britain, and that they have even resolved to address the emperor on this subject.



## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

L O N D O N. 1777

*THE situation of affairs in Europe has undergone but little change since our last, except that a rupture between Russia and the Porte seems now inevitable; and the dispositions of the king of Prussia, to prevent the march of our German auxiliaries, for America, through his territories, appear to indicate his being a well-wisher to the American cause; but we shall not pretend to say how far his reasons are well grounded, or disclose his real designs. Matters of far more immediate consequence are entitled to engage our attention. The success of General Howe against Washington, and his taking Philadelphia, we are sorry to say, were but preludes to news of a very disagreeable nature; this must necessarily strike the reader, to be the capitulation of General Burgoyne with General Gates, which however honourable on the part of the former, must naturally be highly mortifying to a man of his spirit and courage, as well as to many officers under his command, whose uncommon bravery he has particularly noticed in his letter to Lord George Germaine. The length of these dispatches, which we have presented to our readers, has prevented us being more particular in our remarks in this part: we have been obliged, in consequence, to curtail the foreign and domestic news of the month. The remainder of what is important, we are compelled to reserve for the Supplement, which will be published about the usual time.*

*Whitehall, Dec. 15. 1777.*

THIS afternoon captain Craig, of the 47th regiment, arrived from Quebec, with the following duplicate of a letter from lieutenant general Burgoyne, to Lord George Germaine, the original of which has not yet been received.

*My Lord, Albany, Oct. 20, 1777.*

NO possibility of communication with your lordship having existed since the beginning of September, at which time my last dispatches were sent away, I have to report to your lordship the proceedings of the army under my command from that period; a series of hard toil, incessant effort, stubborn action, till disabled in the collateral branches of the army by the total defection of the Indians; the desertion or the timidity of the Canadians and Provincials, some individuals excepted; disappointed in the last hope of any timely co-operation from other armies; the regular troops reduced by losses from the best parts to 3,500 fighting men, not 2000 of which were British; only three days provisions, upon their allowance, in store; invested by an army of 16,000 men; and no apparent

means of retreat remaining, I called into council all the generals, field officers, and captains commanding corps, and by their unanimous concurrence and advice, I was induced to open a treaty with major general Gates.

Your lordship will see by the papers transmitted herewith, the disagreeable prospect which attended the first overtures, and when the terms concluded are compared, I trust that the spirit of the councils I have mentioned, which, under such circumstances, dictated, instead of submitting, will not be refused a share of credit.

Before I enter upon the detail of these events, I think it a duty of justice, my lord, to take upon myself the measure of having passed the Hudson's-River, in order to force a passage to Albany. I did not think myself authorized to call any men into council, when the peremptory tenor of my orders, and the season of the year, admitted no alternative.

Provisions for about 30 days having been brought forward, the other necessary stores prepared, and the bridge of boats completed, the army passed the Hudson's-River on the 13th and 14th of Sept. and encamped on the heights and in the plain of Saratoga, the enemy being then in the neighbourhood of Still-Water.

15th. The whole army made a movement forward, and encamped in a good position in a place called Dogot.

16th. It being found that there were several bridges to repair, that work was begun under cover of strong detachments, and the same opportunity was taken to reconnoitre the country.

17th. The army renewed their march, repaired other bridges, and encamped upon advantageous ground, about four miles from the enemy.

18th. The enemy appeared in considerable force to obstruct the further repair of bridges, and with a view, as it was conceived, to draw on an action where artillery could not be employed; a small loss was sustained in skirmishing, but the work of the bridges was effected.

19th. The passages of a great ravin, and other roads towards the enemy, having been reconnoitred, the army advanced in the following order.

Brigadier-general Fraser's corps sustained by lieutenant-colonel Breyman's corps, made a circuit in order to pass the ravin commodiously, without quitting the heights, and afterwards to cover the march of the line to the right; these corps moved in three columns, and had the first

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 d'ans, Canadians, and Provincials upon their fronts and flanks. The British line, led by me in person, passed the ravine in a direct line south, and formed in order of battle as fast as they gained the summit, where they waited to give time to Frazer's corps to make the circuit, and to enable the left wing and artillery, which, under the command of major-general Philips and major-general Reidesel, kept the great road and meadows near the river, in two columns, and had bridges to repair, to be equally ready to proceed. The 47th regiment guarded the batteries.

The signal guns, which had been previously settled to give notice of all the columns being ready to advance, having been fired between one and two o'clock, the march continued, the scouts and flankers of the column of the British line were soon fired upon from small parties, but with no effect; after about an hour's march, the picquets, which made the advanced guard of that column, were attacked in force, and obliged to give ground, but they soon rallied and were sustained.

On the first opening of the wood, I formed the troops; a few cannon shot dislodged the enemy at a house from whence the picquets had been attacked; and brigadier general Frazer's corps had arrived with such precision in point of time, as to be found on a very advantageous height on the right of the British.

In the mean time, the enemy not acquainted with the combination of the march, had moved in great force out of their intrenchments, with a view of turning the line upon the right: and being checked by the position of brigadier general Frazer, countermarched in order to direct their great effort to the left of the British.

From the nature of the country, movements of this nature, however near, may be effected without a possibility of their being discovered.

About three o'clock the action began by a very vigorous attack on the British line, and continued with great obstinacy till after sunset. The enemy being continually supplied with fresh troops the stress lay upon the 20th, 21st, and 62d regiments, most parts of which were engaged near four hours without intermission: The 9th had been ordered early in the day to form in reserve. The grenadiers and 24th regiment were some part of the time brought into action, as were part of the light infantry; and all these corps charged with their usual spirit.

The riflemen, and other parts of Breyman's corps, were also of service; but it was not thought advisable to evacuate the height where brigadier general Frazer was posted, otherwise than partially and occasionally.

Major-general Philips, upon first hearing the firing, found his way thro' a difficult part of the wood to the scene of action, and brought up with him major Williams and four pieces of artillery, and from that moment I stood indebted

to that gallant and judicious second for incessant and most material services; particularly for restoring the action in a point which was critically pressed by a great superiority of fire, and to which he led up the 20th regiment at the utmost personal hazard.

Major-general Reidesel exerted himself to bring up a part of the left wing, and arrived in time to charge the enemy with regularity and bravery.

Just as the light closed, the enemy gave ground on all sides, and left us completely masters of the field of battle, with the loss of about 500 men on their side, and as supposed, thrice that number wounded.

The darkness preventing a pursuit, the prisoners were few.

The behaviour of the officers and men in general was exemplary. Brigadier-general Frazer took his position in the beginning of the day with great judgment, and sustained the action with constant presence of mind and vigour. Brigadier-general Hamilton was the whole time engaged, and acquitted himself with great honour, activity, and good conduct. The artillery in general was distinguished, and the brigade under captain Jones, who was killed in the action, was conspicuously so.

The army lay upon their arms the night of the 19th, and the next day took a position nearly within cannon shot of the enemy, fortifying their right, and extending their left so as to cover the meadows through which the great river runs, and where the batteries and hospitals were placed. The 47th regiment, and the regiment of Hesse Hanau, with a corps of Provincials, encamped in the meadows as a further security.

It was soon found that no fruits, honour excepted, were attained by the preceding victory; the enemy working with redoubled ardour to strengthen their left; their right was unattackable already.

On our side it became expedient to erect strong redoubts for the protection of the magazines and hospital, not only against a sudden attack, but also for their security in case of a march to turn the enemy's flank.

21st. A messenger arrived from Sir Harry Clinton, with a letter in cyphers, informing me of his intention to attack Fort Montgomery in about ten days from the date of his letter, which was the 10th of September. This was the only messenger of many that I apprehend were dispatched by Sir Wm. Howe and him, that had reached my camp since the beginning of Aug. He was sent back the same night to inform Sir Harry of my situation, and of the necessity of a diversion to oblige general Gates to detach from his army; and my intention to wait favourable events in that position, if possible, to the 12th of October.

In the course of the two following days, two officers in disguise, and other confidential persons, were dispatched by different routes with verbal messages to the same effect; and I con-

tinued



tinued fortifying my camp, and watching the enemy, whose numbers increased every day.

3d October. I thought it advisable to diminish the soldiers' ration, in order to lengthen out the provisions, to which measure the army submitted with the utmost cheerfulness. The difficulties of a retreat to Canada were clearly foreseen, as was the dilemma, should the retreat be effected, of leaving at liberty such an army as general Gates's to act against Sir Wm. Howe.

This consideration operated forcibly to determine me to abide events as long as possible, and I reasoned thus: the expedition I commanded was evidently meant at first to be hazarded. Circumstances might require it should be devoted; a critical junction of Mr. Gates's force with Mr. Washington might possibly decide the fate of the war; the failure of my junction with Sir Harry Clinton, or the loss of my retreat to Canada, could only be a partial misfortune.

7th. In this situation things continued till the 7th, when no intelligence having been received of the expected co-operation, and four or five days for our limited stay in the camp only remained, it was judged advisable to make a movement to the enemy's left, not only to discover whether there were any possible means of forcing a passage, should it be necessary to advance, or of dislodging him for the convenience of retreat, but also to cover a forage of the army, which was in the greatest distress on account of the scarcity.

A detachment of 1500 regular troops, with 2 32 pounders, 2 howitzers, and 6 six-pounders, were ordered to move, and was commanded by myself, having with me major-general Philips, major-general Reidesel, and brigadier-general Frazer. The guard of the camp upon the heights was left to brigadiers-general Hamilton and Speight; the redoubts and the plain to brigadier-general Golt; and as the force of the enemy immediately in their front consisted of more than double their numbers, it was not possible to augment the corps that marched beyond the numbers above stated.

I formed the troops within three quarters of a mile of the enemy's left; and captain Frazer's rangers, with Indians and Provincials, had orders to go by secret paths in the woods to gain the enemy's rear, and by shewing themselves there to keep them in check.

The further operations intended were prevented by a very sudden and rapid attack of the enemy on our left, where the British grenadiers were posted to support the left wing of the line. Major Ackland at the head of them sustained the attack with great resolution: but the enemy's great numbers enabling them in a few minutes to extend the attack along the front of the Germans; which were immediately on the right of the grenadiers, no part of that body could be removed to make a second line to the flank where the stress of the fire lay. The right was at that time unengaged; but it was soon

observed that the enemy were marching a large corps round their flank to endeavour cutting off their retreat. The light infantry and part of the 24th regiment, which were at that post, were therefore ordered to form a second line, and to secure the return of the troops into camp.

While this movement was proceeding, the enemy pushed a fresh and strong reinforcement to renew the action upon the left, which overpowered by so great a superiority, gave way, and the light infantry and 24th regiment were obliged to make a quick movement to save that point from being entirely carried, in doing which brigadier-general Frazer was mortally wounded.

The danger to which the lines were exposed becoming at this moment of the most serious nature, orders were given to majors-general Philips and Reidesel to cover the retreat, while such troops as were most ready for the purpose returned for the defence of them. The troops retreated hard pressed, but in good order. They were obliged to leave six pieces of cannon, all the horses having been killed; and most of the artillery men, who had behaved as usual with the utmost bravery, under the command of major Williams, being either killed or wounded.

The troops had scarcely entered the camp, when it was stormed with great fury, the enemy rushing to the lines under a severe fire of grape shot and small arms. The post of the light infantry under lord Balcarras, assisted by some of the line, who threw themselves by order into those entrenchments, was defended with great spirit; and the enemy, led on by general Arnold, was finally repulsed, and the general wounded; but unhappily the entrenchments of the German reserve, commanded by lieutenant colonel Breymen, who was killed, were carried, and although ordered to be recovered, they never were so; and the enemy by that misfortune gained an opening on our right and rear. The night put an end to the action.

Under the disadvantages thus apparent in our situation, the army was ordered to quit the present position during the night, and take post upon the height above the hospital; thus, by an entire change of front, to reduce the enemy to form a new disposition. This movement was effected with great order and without loss, though all the artillery and camp were removed at the same time. The army continued offering battle to the enemy in their new position the whole day of the 8th.

8th. Intelligence was now received that the enemy were marching to turn the right, and no means could prevent this measure but retiring toward Saratoga. The army began to move at nine o'clock at night; major-general Reidesel commanding the van guard, and major-general Philips the rear.

This retreat, though within a musket-shot of the enemy, and encumbered with all the baggage of the army, was made without loss; but



but a very heavy rain, and the difficulties of guarding the batteaux which contained all the provisions, occasioned delays, which prevented the army reaching Saratoga till the night of the ninth; and the artillery could not pass the fords of the Fish-Kill till the morning of the 10th.

At our arrival near Saratoga, a corps of the enemy, of between 5 and 600 were discovered throwing up entrenchments on the heights, but retired over a ford of the Hudson's River at our approach, and joined a body posted to oppose our passage there.

It was judged proper to send a detachment of artificers, under a strong escort, to repair the bridges, and open a road to Fort Edward. The 47th regiment, captain Fraser's marksmen, and Mackoy's Provincials were ordered for that service but the enemy appearing on the heights of the Fish-Kill in great force, and making a disposition to pass and give us battle, the 47th regiment and Fraser's marksmen were recalled: the Provincials, left to cover the workmen at the first bridge, ran away upon a very slight attack of a small party of the enemy, and left the artificers to escape as they could, without a possibility of their performing any work.

During these different movements, the batteaux with provisions were frequently fired upon from the opposite side of the river; some of them were lost, and several men were killed and wounded in those which remained.

17th. Attacks upon the batteaux were continued; several were taken and retaken; but their situation being much nearer to the main force of the enemy than to ours, it was found impossible to secure the provisions any other-wise than by landing them and carrying them upon the hill: this was effected under fire, and with great difficulty.

The possible means of further retreat were now considered in councils of war composed of the general officers, minutes of which will be transmitted to your lordship.

The only one that seemed at all practicable, was by a night-march to gain Fort Edward, with the troops carrying their provision upon their backs; the impossibility of repairing bridges, putting a conveyance of artillery and carriages out of the question; and it was proposed to force the ford at Fort Edward, or the ford above it.

Before this attempt could be made, scouts returned with intelligence that the enemy were entrenched opposite those fords, and possessed a camp in force on the high ground between Fort Edward and Fort George with cannon; they had also parties down the whole shore to watch our motions; and posts so near to us upon our own side of the water, as must prevent the army moving a single mile undiscovered.

The bulk of the enemy's army was hourly joined by new corps of militia and volunteers, and their numbers together amounted to 16000 men.

Their position, which extended three parts

in four of a circle round us, was, from the nature of the ground, inattackable in all parts.

In this situation the army took the best position possible and fortified; waiting till the 13th at night, in the anxious hope of succours from our friends, or the next desirable expectation, an attack from our enemy.

During this time the men lay continually upon their arms, and were cannonaded in every part; even rifle shot and grape shot came into all parts of the line, though without any considerable effect.

At this period an exact account of the provisions was taken, and the circumstances stated in the opening of this letter became complete.

The council of war was extended to all the field officers and captains commanding corps of the army, and the convention inclosed herewith ensued; a transaction which I am sure was unavoidable, and which I trust, in that situation, will be esteemed honourable.

After the execution of the treaty, General Gates drew together the force that surrounded my position, and I had the consolation to have as many witnesses as I have men under my command, of its amounting to the numbers mentioned above.

During the events stated above, an attempt was made against Ticonderoga, by an army assembled under major gen. Lincoln, who found means to march with a considerable corps from Hubbardton undiscovered, while another column of his force passed the mountains between Skenesborough and Lake George; and on the morning of the 18th of Sept. a sudden and general attack was made upon the Carrying Place at Lake George, Sugar-hill, Ticonderoga, and Mount Independence. The sea officer commanding the armed sloop stationed to defend the Carrying place, as also some of the officers commanding at the ports at the Sugar-hill and at the Portage were surprised, and a considerable part of four companies of the 53d regiment were made prisoners; a block-house commanded by lieutenant Lord of the 53d reg. was the only post on that side that had time to make use of their arms, and they made a brave defence till cannon taken from the surprised vessel was brought against them.

After stating and lamenting so fatal a want of vigilance, I have to inform your lordship of the satisfactory events which followed.

The enemy having twice summoned brigadier gen. Powell, and received such answers as became a gallant officer entrusted with so important a post; and having tried during the course of four days several attacks, and being repulsed in all, retreated without having done any considerable damage.

Brigadier general Powell, from whose report to me I extract this relation, gives great commendations to the regiment of Prince Frederick and the other troops stationed at Mount Independence. The brigadier also mentions with great applause the behaviour of captain Taylor of



of the 21st regiment, who was accidentally there on his road to the army from the hospital, and lieutenant Beecroft of the 24th regiment, who, with the artificers in arms, defended an important battery.

On the 24th of Sept. the enemy, enabled by the capture of the gun-boats and batteaux which they had made after the surprize of the sloop to embark upon Lake George, attacked Diamond Island in two divisions.

Capt. Aubrey and two companies of the 47th regiment had been posted at that island from the time the army passed the Hudson's river, as a better situation for the security of the stores at the fourth end of Lake George, than Fort George, which is on the continent, and not tenable against artillery and numbers. The enemy were repulsed by captain Aubrey with great loss, and pursued by the gun boats under his command to the east shore, where two of their principal vessels were retaken, together with all the cannon; they had just time to set fire to the other batteaux, and retreated over the mountains.

I beg leave to refer your lordship for further particulars to my aid-de-camp, lord Peterham; and I humbly take occasion to recommend to his majesty's notice that nobleman, as one endowed with qualities to do important services to his country in every station to which his birth may lead. In this late campaign, in particular, his behaviour has been such as to entitle him to the fullest applause, and I am confident his merit will be thought a sufficient ground for preferment, though deprived of the éclat and sort of claim which generally attends the delivery of fortunate dispatches.

I have only to add, my lord, a general report of the killed and wounded. I do not give it as correct; the hurry of the time and the separation of the corps, having rendered it impossible to make it so. The British officers have bled profusely and most honourably; all who have fallen were valuable, but the extensive merits which marked the public and private character of brigadier general Fraser will long remain upon the memory of this army, and make his loss a subject of particular regret. Those who remain unwounded have been equally forward; and the general officers, from the mode of fighting, have been more exposed than in other services. Among the rest I have had my escapes. It depends upon the sentence his majesty shall pass upon my conduct; upon the judgment of my profession, and of the impartial and respectable parts of my country, whether I am to esteem them blessings or misfortunes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BURGOYNE.

After many messages, and different proposals made by gen. Burgoyne and gen. Gates, which we are obliged to omit here, as well as the minutes of the council of war for want of

room, the colonies convention was mutually agreed to. (See p. 619.)

Nov. 25. The following is a list of the several ships, and the number of men belonging thereto, on the different stations, mentioned in the House of Commons by Mr. Buller.

On the Leeward Island station 19 ships, 2885 men. Mediterranean station 5 ships, 1080 men. On remote parts on discoveries 2 ships, 430 men. In America 93 ships, 17685 men. Newfoundland station 10 ships, 1345 men. At home 105 ships, 32597 men. In all 234 ships, 55877 men.

27. Lord Weymouth communicated to his Majesty, after the Levee and Council were over, the Petition of the Merchants for the Protection of their Trade against the American pirates; and the Earl of Sandwich being present, received instructions for equipping with all expedition a number of small cruizers, to lay entirely off the French Coast, and at the mouth of the Channel, for the protection of the Merchants ships.

28. Orders are issued from the War Office for the 1st, 59th, and 70th regiments of Foot, now in this kingdom, to embark for Ireland. It is thought they are to replace three regiments on the Irish Establishment, expected to be sent to America early in the Spring.

Dec. 14. The embarkation of the German troops is now settled; they are to return up the Rhine, and go on board the transports at Bremer Lehe.

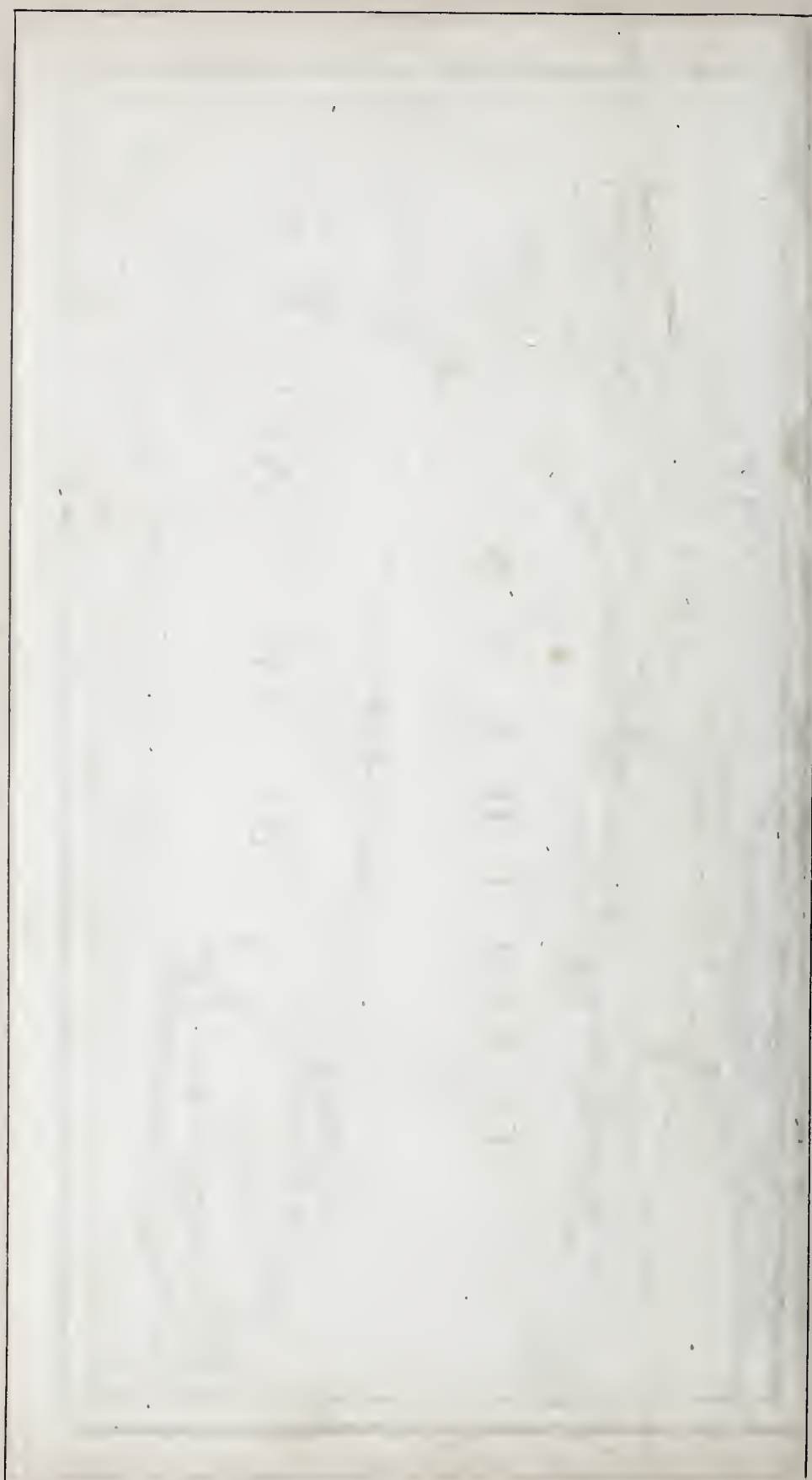
16. An express was sent off to Waterford, for provisions to be immediately got ready to load about twenty sail of ships, that are taken up for America.

23. A letter from Manchester, dated Dec. 13, says, "In consequence of a public Advertisement, a Meeting was held this week to take the sense of the town, respecting a voluntary offer to his Majesty of a battalion, consisting of 1000 men, which is to be called the regiment of Royal Manchester Volunteers. The Meeting was very numerous and respectable, and the proposal was cheerfully and unanimously agreed to. Books were then opened, and above 5000 guineas were subscribed in two days, and the subscription still continues to go on with the greatest spirit and alacrity. This offer will be attended with an Address from the Town, and will be presented on Monday next at the public Levee, by a deputation of Gentlemen for that purpose."

24. The lords of the admiralty are determined that the West India convoy, which is fixed for the 5th of January, shall sail on the day appointed, and not be put off, as was the case with the last, whereby those ships which were ready by the time appointed suffered greatly in being detained.

[Births, Deaths, &c. in the Supplement.]







a hurricane the rain is always salt and bitter.

This island is the strongest of all the Caribbee Islands, there being but one landing place, which is commanded by a fort, and may be easily defended by a few men. The Dutch first took possession of it in 1635.

Saba, also one of the Caribbee islands, is a small pleasant island, thirteen miles north-west of Eustatia. The sea is so shallow about it, that none but sloops can come near it; nor, even they, but at a small creek on the south side of the island. Most of the inhabitants are said to be shoe-makers, or dealers in shoes. There is a delightful valley in the island, which produces necessaries for the inhabitants, with some indigo and cotton.

Curassao, or Curacoa, is about nine or ten leagues in length, and five in breadth; lying in 12°. 14' north latitude; nine or ten leagues from the coast of Terra-Firma.

The climate is unwholesome and disagreeable, and the soil unfruitful; yet the island is populous, and the industry of the inhabitants such, that it produces a great deal of sugar and tobacco. It is well supplied with provisions and commodities from Europe, and the other Dutch settlements, in which it carries on a very lucrative and extensive contraband trade with the Spaniards in Terra-Firma. The chief town and harbour is about three leagues from the south-east end of the island. The town, for its size, is one of the fairest and finest in America, and contains every thing necessary to render it commodious and agreeable, as far as the climate and soil will permit. The islands of Bonacre and Aruba are likewise considerable for their situation near the coast of Terra-Firma, which gives the inhabitants an opportunity of carrying on a clandestine trade with the Spanish settlements in Terra-Firma. On the south side of Bonacre is a good salt pond, whither the Dutch sloops come for salt, which is now become a very profitable commodity.

*Handwritten: A note on the ground*

**The present STATE of AMERICA.**

(Continued from Page 530.)

**DUTCH WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.**

**ST. EUSTATIA,**

**SITUATE** three leagues north-west of St. Christopher's, is a very well cultivated island, about three leagues in compass. Besides tobacco, the inhabitants raise and export great quantities of sugar. They also breed hogs, rabbits, goats, and all sorts of poultry. The air is wholesome, but it is subject to terrible thunder-claps, earthquakes and hurricanes; and there is a scarcity of fresh-water. Before

**DANISH ISLANDS.**

**ST. THOMAS,**

The chief of the Virgin Islands, which lie to the east of Porto-Rico, has a safe, strong, and commodious harbour, which, by being open to traders of all nations, enriches the inhabitants. The island



island also naturally produces most of the West Indian commodities; but is much infested with muskettoes.

St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, a small island, about twenty leagues west of St. Christopher's, is under the protection of the king of Denmark; but mostly the property of some Irish gentlemen. The soil is said to be rich, producing many excellent dying and other woods, proper for house and ship-building, together with oranges, citrons, granates, lemons, the mandioca root, and the papau-tree, the fruit of which makes a most excellent sweet-meat.

Among the many islands in these seas are, Anigada, fifty miles north-west of Anguilla, and Sombrero thirty. They both abound with birds, particularly the colubri-or humming-bird, of great beauty, but which has been variously described by different writers. They live on the juice of flowers, especially those of the cotton tree, smell like amber, and build their nests, which are curiously lined with cotton, down, and silk, among the thick leaves of the boughs.

Here are also painted crabs, which are said to be very good meat. Some of them have violet-coloured shells; others yellow, full of purple-specks; and others tawny, with red streaks. They creep down the hills in May, consuming all the herbage in their way, and after going four times to the water to wash themselves, retire to the woods; but at a certain season, the females take to the sea, and there lay their eggs, which being afterwards cast ashore, and warmed by the sun, produce young ones, that creep to the woods, and as they grow bigger climb up the rocks, where the old ones keep together in vast multitudes, and so stop up the holes that they cannot be found out.--- They creep out of their shells through an opening at the tail, which is scarce perceptible, and thus lie bare and stripped of their shells, being only covered with a thin skin, which at last grows as firm as that they left.

Salt Tortuga is a barren, rugged island, situated north west from Margarita, in the latitude of  $10^{\circ} 35'$  north, and so named to distinguish it from the other turtle-islands on the coast of America, on account of a large salt-pond at the east end of it, within two hundred paces of the sea, where merchant-ships take in loadings of salt. There is a small harbour in the island.

The island of Blanco lies north of Margarita, in  $10^{\circ} 15'$  north latitude; but is only remarkable for its turtle fishery.

The Virgin Islands, including St. Thomas, are twelve in number. They are said to be in general small, barren, and inhospitable; but whether any of them, besides St. Thomas, are inhabited, and by whom, we are not told.

### 536 The BAHAMA ISLANDS.

These belong to Great-Britain; are situated in the Atlantic Ocean, to the north of the island of Cuba, and not far from the coast of Florida, stretching from the north-west to the south-east, between  $21^{\circ}$  and  $27^{\circ}$  of north latitude. They are very numerous, and twelve of them pretty large.

Bahama, which is the largest, being about fifty miles in length, though very narrow, and gives name to the rest, lies twenty-five leagues from the continent of Florida. It enjoys a serene temperate air, with a fruitful soil, well watered every where with springs and rivulets.

Though these were the first lands discovered in America by Columbus, the Spaniards never thought of settling in them. The English knew nothing of them till 1667, when Captain William Sayle, being bound to Carolina, was forced among them by a storm, which gave him an opportunity of examining them carefully, particularly that which at present is known by the name of Providence. At his return, he reported the benefit they might be of to the state; upon which, grants of them were made out to proprietors; but the government was reserved in the hands of the crown. None of them, however, are yet settled, except Providence, Lucays, and Harbour Island.

The Straits of Bahama are well known to navigators for their difficult passage; yet these islands, intime of peace are capable of great improvement in point of trade, and have always been a good retreat for disabled ships, blown from the different parts of the continent of America. In time of war the British cruisers and privateers stationed at the Bahama Islands, are more capable to obstruct and annoy the Spanish trade, homeward bound, than any that are stationed at the rest of the British colonies in America. Accordingly, New Providence, which is a very thriving colony, was of great benefit to the British trade



trade in the late war. The chief town of the island is called Nassau.

Many of these islands, through the dangers attending the navigation to them, are but little known. They are supposed to amount altogether to near five hundred; but many of them are only barren rocks.

Of the fishes found on the coast, not a few are said to be poisonous, or at least unwholesome.

#### **The BERMUDAS, or SUMMER ISLANDS,**

Are a cluster of islands lying in the Atlantic Ocean, in  $32^{\circ} 20'$  north latitude, about seven or eight hundred miles east from Cape Hatteras, in South Carolina, which is the nearest land to them. They are said to be about four hundred in number, but most of them so small and barren as not to be habitable. How they got the name of Bermudas is uncertain; but the other is a corruption of Sommers, from Sir George Sommers, who was shipwrecked on them in 1609. We are informed by some voyage-writers, that both the air and soil of these islands have undergone a most surprising alteration for the worse, since they were first discovered.

The Bermudas have still considerable remains of fine cedars that serve for building of sloops, with the assistance of the New England white pine. Ambergrease is often found, and whales caught on this coast; and the turtle fishing trade greatly serves to subsist the inhabitants. The governor, it is said, has ten pounds for every whale that is caught. There is a breed of black hogs here, that are thought to have been left by the Spaniards; and a white chalk-stone, which is easily chiselled, and exported for building gentlemen's houses in the West-Indies. Some tobacco is raised in these islands, and they abound in excellent oranges and palmetto trees; but the water, except what falls from the clouds, and is preserved in cisterns, is brackish.

The chief island is St. George, which is not above sixteen miles in length, and three, at most, in breadth. There are three clergymen in the island, who have a handsome provision. The island takes its name from the chief town.

#### **NEWFOUNDLAND.**

Newfoundland is of a triangular form, and about as big as Ireland, being two hundred and eighty miles in length from north to south, and nine hundred and

thirty in circumference. There is no coast in the world better accommodated with harbours all round. Those on the east and south coasts are best known, namely Bonaville, Trinity, Capelin, and Conception bays, Torbay, St. John's Harbour, the Bay of Bulls, Fresh Water Bay, those of Biscay, St. Mary, Placentia, Bay of Fortune, or St. Peter's, and the Bay of Despair; but the most famous and considerable is the bay of Placentia. On the north the island is separated from Terra de Labrador, or New Britain, by the Strait of Belleisle, which runs N. E. and is about twenty-eight miles over in its narrowest part; on the west it has the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and on the south and east the Atlantic Ocean. The most western point is called Cape Rye, and the most southerly Cape Race, or Raz.

The climate of Newfoundland is intensely hot in summer, and insupportably cold in winter, from a variety of natural causes. Four or five months in the winter the ground is covered with snow, frozen as hard as crystal. The southern and eastern coasts seldom enjoy a very serene sky, from their neighbourhood to the Great Bank, which is almost constantly covered with a thick fog; but in the northern and western parts the sky is very clear, both in summer and winter.

The soil is in general very barren, and the country full of bleak mountains and naked rocks. The meadows and vales for the most part produce only a kind of moss. Many species of timber, however, grow here in the utmost perfection, and the firs are as fit for masts as those of Norway. Some fruitful spots, nevertheless, are said to be met with in it, and a kind of rye which grows naturally without culture, and is very nourishing, with wild strawberries and raspberries. The island abounds with wild fowl, and with deer, hares, rabbits, foxes, squirrels, bears, beavers, wolves, otters, and other quadrupeds; and the sea is plentifully stocked with different kinds of delicious fish, besides cod, the staple commodity. The inhabitants depend most for bread, and other necessaries, upon the exports thither from the mother-country, or (till lately) from the continent of America.

The chief and almost only trade here is in fish; of which there is such plenty on the coasts of the island, that the whole world almost might be supplied from it: all sorts being taken here in immense quantities; but the principal fishery is of  
cod,

cod, wherewith at least five hundred sail of ships have been usually laden every year, for France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, England, and other parts. The main fishery is on the great bank, and the other banks about this island, as also along the coast. The great bank is a vast mountain under water, extending in length according to the most accurate sea-charts, from the forty-first degree of north latitude to  $49^{\circ} 25'$ . and in breadth from  $42^{\circ} 30'$ . to  $51^{\circ} 30'$ . of longitude west from London.

The depth of water on it is from five to sixty fathom. But whatever be the figure or dimension of this bank, it is covered with a vast quantity of shells; and several kinds of fish of all sizes, most of which serve for food to the cod-fish, whose number here seems to equal the grains of sand on the bank itself. Between two and three hundred vessels have loaded here annually, for two centuries without apparently lessening the number of the fishy inhabitants.

The next bank is called the Green-Bank. The charts make it about a hundred and twenty miles long, and about fifty over where broadest: it lies off the south coast of Newfoundland. There are several other banks, but not so considerable.

The Great Strand, or drying place for fish, is about a league in extent, and lies between two steep hills, one of which is separated from the Strand by a small rivulet, which forms a kind of lake called the little bay, abounding with salmon. The Great Strand may contain at once a sufficiency to load threecore ships. There is another lesser Strand for the use of the inhabitants, who fish all along the coast. The fishing season is from spring to September. All the train oil that comes from Newfoundland is drawn chiefly from the livers of the cod. The principal towns are Placentia, Bonaville, and St. John.

The Indians of this island are a gentle, tractable people, and easily gained by good usage. They paint their bodies, and in winter are covered with skins and furs, especially round the waist. Their stature is small, but muscular and robust, their chests full, and their faces broad to a degree of deformity. The savages of this island are never found with a beard, which is mostly ascribed to a custom among them of plucking the hairs up by the roots, the moment they begin to appear. Pilfering, cunning, and duplicity

Nov. 1777.

are said also to be ingredients in the character of those people; nor are they ashamed when detected; or provoked, when obliged to make restitution. They are accounted more rational in their religious opinions than the Indians on the continent; to have carried some arts, particularly pottery, to much perfection; and to discover some seeds of genius for greater matters.

The first settlements were made by the English, in the year 1610. By the fifth article of the last definitive treaty of peace, the subjects of France have a liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coast of the island of Newfoundland, such as is specified in the fifteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht; also the liberty of fishing in the Gulph of St. Laurence, at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great-Britain, and at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the island of Cape Breton. The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon were also ceded to them by the sixth article, to serve as a shelter for their fishermen; but they are not to fortify these islands. By the eighteenth article of the said peace, his catholic majesty desists from any pretensions in favour of his subjects, to the right of fishing in the neighbourhood of the island of Newfoundland.

#### CAPE-BRETON.

This island, which, from the nature of its situation, is of the utmost consequence to the British colonies and fisheries in America, lies between  $45$  and  $47^{\circ}$ . of north latitude, and between  $61$  and  $62^{\circ}$ . of west longitude, being about one hundred miles in length, and fifty in breadth. It is separated from Nova Scotia by the narrow Strait of Canis, or Frontac; and is about twenty leagues from Newfoundland.

The northern coast is all very high, and almost inaccessible; nor is it much easier to land any where on the west coast, till you come to the Strait of Frontac; but on the south east there are many good harbours, bays, and creeks, particularly that of Louisbourg, one of the finest in America, being almost four leagues round, with every where six or seven fathom water.

The climate is very similar to that of Quebec, only more subject to fogs; the air, however, seems to be pretty wholesome.

The island abounds with lakes and rivers, coals, and limestone; and though a

4 F

great





great part of it is barren, apples, pulse, wheat, and other corn, flax, and hemp, are or may be raised in it. The chief timber-trees are oaks of a prodigious bigness, pines fit for masts, ash, maple, plane, and aspin trees. There is no occasion for digging deep, or draining the waters to come at the coals here, as in other countries.

There are horses, hogs, oxen, sheep, goats, and poultry on the island, but game is scarce. The partridges are almost as big as pheasants, and not unlike them in the colour of their feathers.—The quantities of cod and other fish on the coast is almost incredible; and there is no scarcity of whales, sea-wolves, porpoises, and seals.

This island was one of our conquests in the beginning of the late war; Louisbourg, its fortress, with the island of St. John, and its other appurtenances, having been surrendered, by capitulation, on the 26th of July, 1758; but to avoid expence, and prevent the French from settling on it again, all the fortifications at Louisbourg have been demolished.

There are several islands lying round Cape Breton, among which are those of St. Peter, and Madame, or Maurepas; but the chief is St. John's, the produce of which is nearly the same as that of Cape Breton, but the soil is said to be much better. This last hath lately been made a separate government; and a town, it is said, hath been laid out in it, to be called Charlotte Town.



to arrive in the destined position for the commencement of the attack.

Upon intelligence of this event received the 13th preparation was made for taking the first favourable opportunity to move the fleet round to a proper anchorage for preserving a free communication with the army in this river.

The progress down the Bay was considerably retarded by the state of the weather and intricacy of the navigation, which did not admit continuing under sail during the night; wherefore, though quitting the Elk the 14th, the fleet could not put to sea from the Capes of Virginia until the 23d of the same month. I then proceeded forward in the Eagle with the Vigilant and the Isis, and a small division of the transports, in which some articles of provisions and military stores, likely to be soonest wanted for the army, had been for that purpose embarked, and left the body of the fleet to be conducted by captain Griffith, with the rest of the ships of war.

Having had very tempestuous weather of some duration to the Northward, in the passage down the Chesapeake Bay, the prospect was favourable for the speedy arrival of the fleet in the Delaware.

But when the two divisions (little separated) were advanced within a few leagues of the entrance of the river, the wind changed in a sudden squall from the southward in the evening of the 25th; and having continued between the North-West and the North-East with a degree of force much too great for the transports to make any way against it, I was unable to get into the river (followed a few days after by the first convoy, which I had left in the care of capt. Cornwallis when the weather became more settled) until the evening of the 4th instant.

The larger convoy with captain Griffith, though much more despatched, arrived between the 6th and 8th of the month, with no other material accident except the loss of the transport named the Father's Good Will, which having sprung a leak when no assistance could be given during the bad weather, sunk at sea, but the crew were saved.

The ships of war and transports were anchored in the most convenient situations in the western shore from Newcastle down towards Reedy Island.

On my arrival off Chester on the 6th instant, I learnt that the rebel army, since the 11th of last month, had always been retreating with precipitation to avoid a general action, sometimes attempting advantages by surprise, but the King's forces maintaining their usual ascendancy on every occasion.

The General was in possession of Philadelphia, and a frigate of 32 guns named the Delaware, attempted to be passed above the town, had been taken by the troops which were first posted there.

Captain Hammond (who was returned here

162.  
Admiralty-Office, December 1, 1777.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Lord Viscount Howe to Mr. Stephens. Dated on board His Majesty's ship Eagle, in the River Delaware October 25, 1777.*

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will be informed by my last letter of the 28th of August of the arrival of the fleet at the head of Chesapeake Bay, and the debarkation of the army the 25th in the River Elk.

The provisions, military stores, and baggage required having been landed under the direction of Captain Duncan, by the 7th of the next month the army advanced towards the rebel forces assembled near Wilmington on the side of the Delaware.

The enemy confiding in the strength of their situation, and waiting the approach of the army, were charged the 11th in the evening with so much spirit, that notwithstanding the advantages of their post, they were quickly forced on every part, and retreated in great confusion towards the town of Philadelphia.

When this account was forwarded, the loss in either army was not ascertained. But twelve pieces of cannon had been taken in the field; and the victory would have probably been complete, but for the great fatigue of the King's forces in a long and difficult march round by the Forks of the Brandywine,





in the Roebuck) had moved up the river with the Pearl, Camilla, and Liverpool, as the army advanced.

When I came to this station, he was lying with those frigates off of Billingsport, where the rebels had nearly completed a very extensive work for defending the approach to the first double line of sunk frames or chevaux de frize, which crossed the navigable channel in that part of the river.

The general having a few days before appointed a strong corps of infantry to be landed on the Jersey shore, to dislodge the enemy from that post, they abandoned it at his approach. The front to the river had thereupon been destroyed, and the troops that evening withdrawn.

A trial had in the mean time been begun for opening a passage thro' that first obstruction which the enemy, with their fire rafts, galleys, and other armed craft, repeatedly endeavoured to prevent under cover of the night; but without any material injury to the frigates: and a sufficient channel was at length (though not without much difficulty) made for the larger ships, by the advanced squadron; the conduct of which was on every occasion to be much approved.

The remaining obstructions to an uninterrupted communication with the town of Philadelphia, consisted of an inclosed work erected on a flat muddy island, named Fort Island, a little distance below the entrance of the Schuylkill, strengthened by four blockhouses; with two floating batteries of nine guns each, and twelve or fourteen galleys mounting heavy cannon, besides many other armed craft of lesser force, and several fire ships. Opposite thereto, on the eastern shore at Red Bank, above Manto Creek, a redoubt was constructed, under which their moveable water force could find protection occasionally.

In the front of these defences, to the extent of half a mile or more below the island, (being the part of the channel where the navigation was contracted in the width to about 100 fathoms) several rows of the chevaux de frize were sunk so as to render the nearer approach of the ships impracticable; and no attempt could be made for moving the sunk frames, or otherwise clearing the channel till the command of the shores on each side of the river could be obtained.

For those purposes the general ordered some batteries to be erected on the western shore to dislodge the enemy from the island; and a body of troops to be landed for forcing the redoubt on the Red Bank.

It was intended that the Vigilant should pass thro' a shallow and very confined channel between Hog Island (next before Fort Island) and the Pennsylvania shore; to arrive and act upon the rear and less defensible part of the work; and the circumstances of the

navigation not admitting of a more serious attack, for the reasons before mentioned, a diversion was proposed to be made at the same time by the advanced frigates, together with the Isis and Augusta in the eastern or main channel of the river, as well for engaging the attention of the enemy at Fort Island and the redoubt, as to restrain the motions of the galleys and other armed craft which had retired under the works at Red-bank, when they discovered the danger they would be exposed to in their former stations near Fort Island from our batteries on the western shore.

The wind continuing from the northward several successive days, the Vigilant could not proceed according to her destination at the time intended. The Augusta, Roebuck, Liverpool, and Pearl were nevertheless ordered above the first line of chevaux de frize the 22d inst. to be in readiness for such service as they should be able to render when the redoubt should be attacked; and captain Reynolds, being the senior officer, succeeded to the command of the advanced squadron.

The detachment of the army, consisting of Hessian troops under colonel Donop, appointed to attack the redoubt, crossed the Delaware opposite to Philadelphia the 21st inst. in a division of flat boats, which Captain Clayton conducted in the night by Fort Island along the western shore for that purpose.

The attack of the redoubt being observed to take place the evening of the 22d, just upon the close of day, Captain Reynolds immediately slipped, and advanced with the squadron (to which the Merlin had been joined) as far as he was able with the flood, to second the attempt of the troops, which were seen to be very warmly engaged; but the change in the natural course of the river, caused by the obstructions appearing to have altered the channel, the Augusta and Merlin unfortunately grounded some distance below the second line of the chevaux de frize: and the fresh northerly wind, which then prevailed, greatly checking the rising of the tide, they could not be got afloat on the subsequent flood.

The diversion was endeavoured to be continued by the frigate, at which the fire from the enemy's galleys was chiefly pointed for some time. But as the night advanced, the Hessian detachment having been repulsed, the firing ceased.

The rebels discovering the state of the Augusta and Merlin in the morning of the 23d, renewed the fire from their galleys, works, and floating batteries. But their moveable force approaching little nearer than a random shot, the injury was inconsiderable to the ships: and by the alertness and spirit of the officers and seamen (of the transports as well as ships of war) attending in the boats of the fleet on this occasion, four fire vessels directed against the Augusta, were sent without effect.





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The Isis was at this time warping through between the lower chevaux de frize. Empty transports had been ordered up from the fleet, and other preparations made for lightening the Augusta; when by some accident, no otherwise connected with the circumstances of the action, but as it was probably caused by the wads from her guns, the ship took fire abaft, and it spread with such rapidity that all endeavours to extinguish it were used in vain. The men were thereupon taken out, except a very small number, not yet ascertained. The second lieutenant, Baldock, the chaplain, and gunner, appear to be of that number.

In this state of the proceeding it was necessary to withdraw the frigates, for securing them from the effect of the blast. And as the Merlin could not be protected from the same injury, I judged it requisite to give orders for the sloop to be evacuated and destroyed.—The other ship dropped down nearer to Billingsport.

Much commendation is due to the several captains, inferior officers, and seamen concerned in this service; and particularly in their resolute exertions to assist in saving the crew of the Augusta.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 1.

*Copy of a Letter from Commodore Hotham to Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Howe, and by his Lordship transmitted to Mr. Stephens, dated on board his Majesty's Ship the Preston, off Peak's-kill-Creek, the 9th of October.*

SIR Henry Clinton having thought it advisable to make a diversion up the North-River, and the necessary arrangements being made in consequence, the flat-boats and batteaux on the 3d inst. proceeded to Spikendeville-creek in three divisions, under the captains Pownall, Jordan, and Stanhope: Captain Pownall having the direction of the whole.

A body of about 1100 troops were embarked in them that evening, and the same night proceeded to Tarry-town, where they landed at day-break, and occupied the heights adjoining. A second division, nearly of that number, marched out at the same time from Kingsbridge, and formed a junction by land with those who passed by water. The squadron under Capt. Ommanney had moved up the day before to receive them, the smaller part of it, namely, the galleys and armed vessels, (as they might be to act separately) I thought it advisable on this occasion to make a distinct command, and could not place them better than under the direction of Sir James Wallace, whose knowledge of the river, as well as Capt. Ommanney's, we fully experienced the advantage of.

The third division of troops were embarked in transports, and on the 4th in the morning left New York, under convoy of the Preston,

and in the course of the same tide arrived off Tarry town.

The general embarkation was that night made, and the wind being still favourable, the whole, preceded by the squadron under Sir James Wallace as an advanced guard, reached Vere plank-point at noon the day following, and those in the flat-boats landed with appearance only of an opposition. Sir James Wallace was immediately dispatched higher up the river to cut off the enemy's communication by Peak's-kill Ferry.

The 6th at day-break the general debarkation took place, and all the troops, except about 400, who were left to secure Vere-plank-neck, were soon landed at Stoney-point, upon the opposite shore, from whence they had about 12 miles to march through a mountainous and rugged road to Fort Clinton and Montgomery.

The ships and transports then moved higher up, and anchored opposite Peak's-kill landing.

In the afternoon the advanced squadron and the two frigates got under sail, and opened Fort Montgomery, with a view only to make an appearance, and thereby to cause a diversion in favour of the attack, which we observed had now begun. Sir James, by the help of his oars, got near enough in with the galleys to throw some shot into the fort. The cannonading and fire of musquetry continued till night, when, by a most spirited exertion, a general and vigorous assault was made, and the two important forts of Clinton and Montgomery fell by storm to his majesty's arms, on which I have the honour to congratulate your lordship most sincerely. The rebels frigates are both burnt, with a galley; and a sloop of ten guns is taken.

The loss on the enemy's side is not yet exactly known, but they are supposed to have had about 100 killed, and 250 taken prisoners. The greatest loss on the side of the king's troops are about 40 killed, among whom are some valuable officers namely, Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, Major Still, Major Grant, and Capt. Stewart, and about 150 wounded.

A summons signed by Sir Henry Clinton and myself was the next day sent up to Fort Constitution by a flag of truce, which being fired at, returned, and determined the general immediately to correct the insult by an attack. An embarkation was accordingly made on the morning of the 8th, and proceeded up the river for that purpose, under cover of the galleys.

We found upon our arrival the fort had been abandoned in great confusion, their barracks burnt, but all their artillery left. The whole number of cannon taken in the three forts amount to 67, with a large quantity of provisions, ammunition, and stores of all kinds to a very considerable amount. I have directed such part of the chain and boom as cannot

cannot be saved to be destroyed: the construction of both give strong proofs of labour, industry, and skill.

Sir James Wallace, with his flying Squadron, is gone still higher up the river, and if he passes the chevaux de frize at Pellipus-island, he may do essential service, as there can be nothing to give him any interruption.

When it is considered that this attack was made after a most fatiguing march over precipices, and through roads almost impenetrable, which made it impossible for the troops to avail themselves of the use of cannon so necessary for such a purpose, and the little assistance they could therein promise themselves from the ships; the access through the highlands to the forts, rendering the approach to them so precarious, it redounds the more to the credit of an enterprise, which was formed and executed with equal judgment, valour, and success.

The captains, officers, and men under my command have been so strenuously zealous in their exertions upon this occasion, that every testimony is due from me in approbation of their conduct during this service of fatigue, of which Captain Pownall has had his share, and is well able to inform your lordship of every particular.

I have the farther pleasure to acquaint your lordship, that General Tryon is just returned from Continental Village, where he has destroyed barracks for 1500 men, with stores to a considerable amount.

*Copy of a Letter from Sir James Wallace to Commodore Horbarn, dated Gallies and armed Vessels off Esopus-Creek, Oct. 17, 1777.*

SIR,

WE proceeded up the river, destroying a number of vessels as we sailed along, without stopping till we arrived at Esopus-Creek, where we found two batteries; one of two guns, the other of three guns erected, and an armed galley at the mouth of the creek, who endeavoured to prevent our passing by their cannonade. Gen. Vaughan was of opinion such a force should not be left behind. It was determined to land and destroy them, and immediately executed, without retarding our proceeding up the river. The General marched for the town and fired it. The boats from the armed vessels went up the creek, burnt two brigs, several large sloops and other craft, with all their apparatus that was in store upon the shore. Lieutenant Clark of the Dependance, with two or three others, in firing the stores were blown up, but we flatter ourselves not dangerously hurt.

The officers and men upon this occasion behaved with the greatest spirit.

**The LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.**

*Admiralty Office, January 8, 1778.*

THE following is an extract of a letter received last night by the Eagle packet from the vice admiral, lord viscount Howe, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in North America, to Mr. Stephens, dated on board his majesty's ship the Eagle, in the Delaware, the 23d of November, 1777.

*Eagle, Delaware, November 23, 1777.*

SIR,

The general advising me of his intention to send a packet immediately to England, I avail myself of the opportunity to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, respecting the progress of the military services in which the ships of war have been concerned, since the date of my last letter of the 25th of October.

I mentioned in that letter the preparations making for the attack meditated on the works the rebels had constructed on either shore, for preventing an open communication by water with the army at Philadelphia, on which it was obvious to them that the farther operations of the campaign would greatly depend.

The wind still continuing to prevent the Vigilant from passing to the rear of the enemy's works on Fort Island, by the only channel practicable for that purpose, the opportunity was taken by the king's forces, and by the enemy with equal assiduity, to strengthen the preparations judged expedient on either part for the proposed attack.

The officers and seamen of the ships of war and transports were employed in the meantime, with unremitting fatigue and perseverance, to convey provisions, artillery, and stores, to the Schuylkill, between Fort Island and the Pennsylvania shore, 6 twenty-four pounders from the Eagle, and 4 thirty-two pounders from the Somerset, transported in the same manner, with the requisite proportions of ammunition, were mounted in the batteries erected by the general's appointment on Province-Island.

The wind becoming favourable the 15th instant, that first occasion was taken for ordering the ships upon the intended service.

The Somerset and Isis were appointed to proceed up the eastern channel of the river, to act against the fort in the front. The Roebuck, Pearl, and Liverpool, with the Cornwallis Galley, and some smaller armed vessels, against a battery with heavy artillery which the rebels had lately opened on a point above, and near to Manto Creek, in a situation to rake the ships anchored to fire upon the fort, and more advantageously chosen, as the shoalness of the water did not admit ships to approach.



The Vigilant, with a hulk mounting 3 eighteen pounders, commanded by Lieutenant Betham of the Eagle, proceeded at the same time through the channel round Hog Island, and anchored on that side the fort, according to the intention pointed out for co operating with the batteries on the Pennsylvania shore.

The Isis, being as well placed in the eastern channel as the circumstances of the navigation would permit, rendered very essential service against the fort and galleys, much to the personal honour of capt. Cornwallis, and credit of the discipline in his ship. The Roebuck and other frigates stationed against the battery were equally well conducted.

Greater caution being necessary in placing the Somerset, that ship could not be carried as far up the channel as the Isis was advanced.

The impression made by the batteries on Province Island (before very considerable) being united with the well directed efforts from the Vigilant and Hulk, soon silenced the artillery of the fort; and farther preparations being in progress for opening the estocade and forcing the works next morning, the enemy set fire to, and evacuated the fort during the night.

The numbers of the enemy killed and wounded appeared to have been very considerable. Those in the different ships were much less than could be supposed, (being six killed, and nineteen wounded) particularly of the Isis and Roebuck, which were struck many times from the galleys and works.

A detachment from the army under the command of lord Cornwallis, having been landed the 18th at Billingsport (where a post had been some time before established) for attacking the redoubt at Red-Bank, the enemy abandoned and blew up the work. They had passed several of their galleys unperceived above the town of Philadelphia, in the night of the 19th, which proved very favourable for the purpose; and attempted to do the same with the rest of the galleys, and other water force the following night: but being seasonably discovered, they were opposed with so much effect, by lieutenant Watt, of the Roebuck (ordered by capt. Hammond, before my arrival, to take his station in the Delaware prize, near the town) that not more than three or four of the former appeared to have escaped: and being otherwise unable to prevent the capture of the rest of their armed craft, (consisting of two zebecques, the two floating batteries, and several ships besides fire-vessels, amounting to about seventeen in number) they were quitted and burnt. Lieutenant Watt having testified great propriety and spirit on this occasion, I have continued him in the command of the Delaware, retained as an armed-ship in the service, to remain near the town of Philadelphia, where such additional naval force is particularly requisite.

A more accurate inspection of the Obstructions to the navigation of the river adjacent to Fort Island, becoming practicable under

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the circumstances before-mentioned, two channels were discovered through which the transports, containing the provisions, stores and other necessaries for the army might proceed to Philadelphia. They were ordered up the river accordingly, to be afterwards secured at the wharfs of the town, for the approaching winter months.

The unfortunate event of lieutenant-general Burgoyne's operations with the northern army terminating, as I am advised by the commander in chief, with the surrender of those troops agreeable to the tenor of a convention executed the 16th of last October, has rendered a suitable provision necessary to be made for their conveyance to Europe. A proper number of transports has been appropriated for that occasion. But as it would be scarce practicable at this season of the year for light transports to gain the port of Boston, where the embarkation is conditioned to take place, the transports have been ordered under convoy of the Raisonné to Rhode-Island; that if the proposed alteration is adopted, and the troops can be embarked at that port, they may be sooner released.

Whitehall, January 8, 1778.

The following is a copy and extract of two letters from the honourable general Sir William Howe to lord George Germain.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1777.

My Lord,

From a variety of difficulties attending the construction of additional batteries, in a morass, against the fort upon Mud Island, and in the transportation of the guns and stores, they were not opened against the enemy's defences until the 10th instant. On the 15th, the wind proving fair, the Vigilant armed ship, carrying 16 twenty-four pounders, and a hulk with three twenty-four pounders, got up to the fort through the channel between Province and Hog Islands; these, assisted by several ships of war in the eastern channel, as well as by the batteries on shore, did such execution upon the fort and collateral blockhouses, that the enemy, dreading an impending assault evacuated the island in the night between the 15th and 16th, and it was possessed on the 16th at day break by the grenadiers of the guards. Much commendation is due to brigadier-general Cleaveland, to the officers and men of the corps of artillery, and to the troops in general employed upon this service, attended with great fatigue.

The enemy's fire upon the ships of war the Vigilant, and Hulk, from two floating batteries, seventeen galleys and armed vessels, and from a battery on the Jersey shore, was exceedingly heavy; but the gallantry displayed by the naval commanders, their officers and seamen, on this occasion, frustrated all their efforts, and contributed principally to the reduction of the enemy's works. Permit me at the same time to report to your lordship, that the perseverance of the officers and seamen, employed in bringing up stores from





he fleet, under the conduct of captain Duncan of the Eagle, demand my highest acknowledgments; and that the services they rendered were most essential, and borne with the utmost cheerfulness.

The enemy's loss during the siege is computed to have been 400 killed and wounded. The loss to the King's troops was only seven killed and five wounded.

On the 18th at night lord Cornwallis marched with a corps from camp, and passed the Delaware on the 19th from Chester to Billings Fort, where he was joined by major-general Sir Thomas Wilson, with a corps that arrived a few days before from New York under his command, having with him brigadier-generals Leslie and Pattison.

As soon as the necessary preparations were made, his lordship pursued his march to attack the enemy entrenched at Red-Bank. Upon his approach the rebels evacuated the post, and retired to Mount Holly, where they joined a corps of observation, detached from the main army of the rebels, encamped at White Marsh. The entrenchment being demolished, his corps returned by Gloucester on the 27th, and joined the army in this camp.

The enemy's shipping having no longer any protection, and not finding it advisable to attempt the passage of the river, the channel being commanded by the batteries of the town, and the Delaware frigate, they were quitted, without being dismantled, and burnt on the night between the 20th and 21st; but the galleys of a smaller draught of water, by keeping close along the Jersey shore, escaped from the great breadth of the river.

A forward movement against the enemy will immediately take place, and I hope will be attended with the success that is due to the spirit and activity of his majesty's troops.

The passage of the river, by the reduction of the two places aforementioned, has been sufficiently opened to bring up frigates and transports; but the removal of the chevaux de frise is postponed to a more favourable season.

Major general Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson having represented the very critical situation of his private concerns in England, has my leave to return, and has taken charge of my dispatches to your lordship, by the Eagle packet. With the most perfect respect.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. H O W E

*Extract of a letter from general Sir William Howe to lord George Germain, dated Philadelphia the 29th of November, 1777.*

The last accounts I have received from Rhode-Island mention a descent which the enemy threatened upon that place about the 30th of October, and of considerable preparations they had made with that design; but the disposition of the admiral and major general Pigot to oppose them, together with the spirited behaviour of the inhabitants, who associated for the defence of Newport, induced them to desist and separate.





## THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, December 2, 1777.

**Y**ESTERDAY morning major Cuyler, first aid de camp to Gen. Sir William Howe, arrived from Philadelphia, with dispatches to lord George Germaine, of which the following are copies and extracts.

*Copy of a Letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain, dated Head Quarters, German Town, October 10, 1777.*

MY LORD,

IN my last dispatch of the 30th of August, I had the honour to advise your lordship of the army having landed on the west side of Elk river, and of its being afterwards divided into two columns, one under the command of Lord Cornwallis at the head of Elk, and the other commanded by lieutenant-general Knyphausen at Cecil court-House: I am therefore to give your lordship an account of the operations from that period, wherein will be included two general actions, in both of which I have the satisfaction to premise that success has attended his majesty's arms.

On the 3d of September major-general Grant with six battalions remaining at the head of Elk, to preserve the communication with the fleet, the two columns joined at Pencadder, laying four miles to the eastward of Elk on the road to Christian bridge. In this day's march the Hessian and Anspach chasseurs, and the 2d battalion of light infantry, who were at the head of Lord Cornwallis's column, fell in with a chosen corps of one thousand men from the enemy's army, advantageously posted in the woods, which they defeated with the loss of only two officers wounded, three men killed, and nineteen wounded, when that of the enemy was not less than fifty killed, and many more wounded.

On the 6th major-general Grant, after captain Duncan, who superintended the naval department, had destroyed such vessels and stores as could not be removed from the head of Elk, joined the army.

The whole marched on the 8th by Newark, and encamped that evening in the township of Hokesen, upon the road leading from Newport, to Lancaster, at which first place General Washington had taken post, having his left to Christian Creek, and his front covered by Red Clay Creek.

The two armies in this situation being only four miles apart, the enemy moved early in the night of the 8th by the Lancaster road from Wilmington, and about ten o'clock next morning crossed Brandywine Creek at Chadsford, taking post on the heights on the eastern side of it.

On the 9th in the afternoon lieutenant-general Knyphausen marched with the left of the army to Red Garden and Kennet's Square,

while Lord Cornwallis with the right moved to Hokesen's meeting house, and both joined the next morning at Kennet's Square.

On the 11th at day break the army advanced in two columns; the right commanded by lieutenant-general Knyphausen, consisting of four Hessian battalions under major-general Stern, the 1st and 2d brigades of British, three battalions of the 71st regiment, the Queen's American Rangers, and one squadron of the 16th dragoons under major-general Grant, having with them six medium twelve pounders, four howitzers, and the light artillery belonging to the brigades. This column took the direct road to Chad's Ford, seven miles distant from Kennet's Square, and arrived in front of the enemy about ten o'clock, skirmishing most part of the march with their advanced troops, in which the Queen's Rangers, commanded by Captain Wemyss of the 40th regiment, distinguished themselves in a particular manner.

The other column under the command of Lord Cornwallis, major-general Grey, brigadier-generals Mathew and Agnew, consisting of the mounted and dismounted chasseurs, two squadrons of the 16th Dragoons, two battalions of light infantry, two battalions of British, and three of Hessian grenadiers, two battalions of guards, the 3d and 4th brigades, with four light twelve pounders, and the artillery of the brigades, marched about twelve miles to the Forks of the Brandywine, crossed the first branch at Trimble's Ford, and the second at Jeffery's Ford, about two o'clock in the afternoon, taking from thence the road to Dilworth, in order to turn the enemy's right at Chad's Ford.

General Washington having intelligence of this movement about noon, detached Gen. Sullivan to his right with near ten thousand men, who took a strong position on the commanding ground above Birmingham church, with his left near to the Brandywine, both flanks being covered by very thick woods, and his artillery advantageously disposed.

As soon as this was observed, which was about four o'clock, the king's troops advanced in three columns, and upon approaching the enemy, formed the line with the right towards the Brandywine; the guards being upon the right, and the British grenadiers upon their left, supported by the Hessian Grenadiers in a second line: to the left of the center were the two battalions of light infantry, with the Hessian and Anspach chasseurs, supported by the 4th brigade.—The third brigade formed the reserve.

Lord Cornwallis having formed the line, the light infantry and chasseurs began the attack; the guards and grenadiers instantly advanced from the right, the whole under a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry: but they pushed on with an impetuosity not to be sullained by the enemy, who falling back into their woods in their rear, the King's troops entered with them.





them, and pursued closely for near two miles.

After this success a part of the enemy's right took a second position in a wood about half a mile from Dilworth, from whence the 2d light infantry and chasseurs soon dislodged them; and from this time they did not rally again in force.

The 1st British grenadiers, the Hessian grenadiers and guards having in the pursuit got entangled in very thick woods, were no further engaged during the day.

The 2d light infantry, 2d grenadiers, and 4th brigade, moved forward a mile beyond Dilworth, where they attacked a corps of the enemy that had not been before engaged, and were strongly posted to cover the retreat of their army by the roads from Chad's Ford to Chester and Wilmington; which corps not being forced until after it was dark, when the troops had undergone much fatigue, in a march of seventeen miles, besides what they supported since the commencement of the attack, the enemy's army escaped a total overthrow, that must have been the consequence of an hour's more day-light.

The 3d brigade was not brought into action, but kept in reserve in the rear of the 4th brigade, it not being known before it was dark how far lieutenant-general Knyphausen's attack had succeeded: nor was there an opportunity of employing the cavalry.

Lieutenant-general Knyphausen, as had been previously concerted, kept the enemy amused in the course of the day, with cannon, and the appearance of forcing the ford, without intending to pass it, until the attack upon the enemy's right should take place: accordingly when it began, major general Grant crossed the ford with the 4th and 5th regiments; and the 4th regiment passing first, forced the enemy from an intrenchment and battery, where three brass field pieces and a 5 and half inch howitzer were taken, that had been placed there to command the ford. The enemy made little stand on that side after the work was carried, when the guards appearing on their right flank, the retreat became general; but darkness coming on before lieutenant-general Knyphausen's corps could reach the heights, there was no further action on that side.

From the most correct accounts, I conclude the strength of the enemy's army opposed to lieutenant-general Knyphausen and Lord Cornwallis, was not less than fifteen thousand men, a part of which retired to Chester, and remained there that night: but the greater body did not stop until they reached Philadelphia. Their loss was considerable in officers killed and wounded; and they had about three hundred men killed, six hundred wounded, and near four hundred made prisoners.

The loss on the side of his majesty's troops, and the ordnance, ammunition, and stores taken from the enemy will appear in the inclosed returns, No. 1. and 2.

The army laid this night on the field of battle, and on the 12th major general Grant, with the 1st and 2d brigades marched to Concord. Lord Cornwallis with the light infantry and British grenadiers, joined him next day, and proceeded to Ash Town within five miles of Chester.

On the same day (the 13th) the 71st regiment was detached to Wilmington, where the enemy had thrown up works, both to the land and to the river, with seven pieces of cannon in the latter; but these works being evacuated, Major M'Donell took possession of the place without opposition, and made Mr. M'Kinley, the new appointed president of the Lower Counties on the Delaware, his prisoner.

On the 14th, lieutenant-colonel Loos, with the combined battalion of R hall's brigade, escorted the wounded and sick to Wilmington, whither the battalion of Mirbach was sent two days afterwards to join him.

The army moved in two columns towards Goshen on the 16th; and intelligence being received upon the march, that the enemy was advancing upon the Lancaster Road, and were within five miles of Goshen, it was immediately determined to push forward the two columns and attack them. Lord Cornwallis to take his route by Goshen Meeting-house, and lieutenant-general Knyphausen by the road to Downing-Town.

The two divisions proceeded on their march, but a most violent fall of rain setting in, and continuing the whole day and night without intermission, made the intended attack impracticable.

The 1st light infantry, at the head of Lord Cornwallis's column, meeting with a part of the enemy's advanced guard, about a mile beyond Goshen, defeated them, killing twelve and wounded more, without the loss of a man.

Nearly at the same time the chasseurs in front of lieutenant-general Knyphausen's column fell in with another party, of which they killed an officer and five men, and took four officers prisoners, with the loss of three men wounded.

The enemy being thus apprized of the approach of the army, marched with the utmost precipitation the whole night of the 16th, and got in the morning to the yellow Springs, having; as is since known, all their small ammunition damaged by the excessive rain.

In the evening of the 17th Lord Cornwallis advanced to the Lancaster Road, and took post about two miles distant from lieutenant-general Knyphausen.

The army joined in the Lancaster road at the White-Horse on the 18th, and marched to Truduffrin, from whence a detachment of light infantry was immediately sent to the Valley Forge upon Schuylkill, where the enemy had a variety of stores, and a considerable magazine of flour. The 1st Battalion of light infantry and the British grenadiers took post there



there next day, and were joined on the 20th by the guards.

The enemy crossed the Schuylkill on the 18th, above French Creek, and encamped up on the river, on each side of Perkyomy Creek, having detached troops to all the Fords of Schuylkill, with cannon at Swedes Ford and the Fords below it.

Upon intelligence that general Wayne was lying in the woods with a corps of fifteen hundred men, and four pieces of cannon, about three miles distant, and in the rear of the left wing of the army, major-general Grey was detached on the 20th late at night, with the 2d light infantry, the 42d and 44th regiments, to surprize this corps. The most effectual precaution being taken by the general to prevent his detachment from firing, he gained the enemy's left about one o'clock; and having by the bayonet only, forced their outposts and pickets, he rushed in upon their encampment, directed by the light of their fires, killed and wounded not less than three hundred on the spot, taking between seventy and eighty prisoners, including several officers, the greater part of their arms, and eight wagons loaded with baggage and stores. Upon the first alarm, the cannon were carried off, and the darkness of the night only saved the remainder of the corps. One captain of light infantry and three men were killed in the attack, and four men wounded. Gallantry in the troops, and good conduct in the general, were fully manifested upon this critical service.

On the 21st the army moved by Valley Forge, and encamped upon the banks of Schuylkill, extending from Fat Land Ford to French Creek. The enemy upon this movement quitted their position, and marched towards Portsgrove in the evening of this day.

On the 22d the grenadiers and light infantry of the guards crossed over in the afternoon at Fat Land Ford, to take post, and the chateaux crossing soon after at Gordon's Ford, opposite to the left of the line, took post there also. The army was put in motion at midnight. The vanguard being led by Lord Cornwallis, and the whole crossed the river at Fat Land Ford without opposition. Major General Grant, who commanded the rear guard with the baggage, passed the river before two o'clock in the afternoon, and the army encamped on the 23d, with its left to the Schuylkill, and the right upon the Monatomy Road, having Stony Run in front. The second battalion of light infantry was detached to Swedes Ford, which a small party of the enemy quitted immediately, leaving six pieces of iron cannon behind them.

On the 25th the army marched in two columns to German Town; and Lord Cornwallis, with the British grenadiers, and two battalions of Hessian grenadiers, took possession of Philadelphia the next morning.

In the evening of the 26th three batteries

for six medium twelve pounders and four howitzers were begun at Philadelphia, to act against the enemy's shipping and craft that might approach the town. These batteries were unfinished on the 27th, when two frigates, a number of galleys, gondolas, and other armed vessels, came up from Mud Island, and attacked the lower battery of two guns and two howitzers. The largest frigate called the Delaware, mounting thirty guns, anchored within five hundred yards of the battery, and the other frigate somewhat more distant; the galleys, gondolas, and other vessels taking their respective stations as they could bring their guns to bear. About ten in the morning they began a heavy cannonade upon the town as well as the battery, but the tide falling the Delaware grounded; upon which the four battalion guns of the grenadiers being brought to bear upon her to the greatest advantage, they did such execution in a short time, that she struck her colours, and was taken possession of by the marine company of grenadiers commanded by Captain Awerne.

Brigadier-general Cleveland, who attended the batteries in person, seeing the effect of the battalion guns upon the Delaware, turned the direction of his fire to the smaller frigate and armed vessels, which forced all of them, excepting a schooner that was disabled and driven on shore, to return to their former situation, under the protection of the fort, where there were two floating batteries in the manner of hulks, of considerable strength, with three rangers of sunken machines, which they term chevaux de frize, to obstruct the passage of the river, the lowest row being three miles below the fort.

The enemy had a redoubt upon the Jersey shore, at a place called Billing's Point, with heavy guns in it to prevent these machines from being weighed up.

Upon the representation of Captain Hammond, commanding his majesty's ship Roebuck, who was lying off Chester with some other ships of war, that the possession of Billing's Point would give him the lower chevaux de frize, the 10th and 42d regiments were detached on the 29th, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Stirling. This detachment, crossing the river next day from Chester, took possession on the 1st of October of the enemy's works at the point, which three hundred men posted there evacuated, after spiking the guns and burning the barracks. Lieutenant-colonel Stirling pursued them about two miles, but to little purpose, as they retired with the utmost precipitation. Captain Hammond immediately opened the navigation at that place, by removing a part of the chevaux de frize.

On the 3d the regiment of Royal Welch Fusiliers was detached to Philadelphia, with orders to proceed next day to Cheller, where they were to be joined by the 10th and 42d regiments on their return from Jersey, and to form

form an escort for a convey of provisions to the army.

The enemy having received a reinforcement of fifteen hundred men from Peek's Kill, one thousand from Virginia, and, presuming upon the army being much weakened by the detachments to Philadelphia and Jersey, thought it a favourable time for them to risk an action. They accordingly marched at six o'clock in the evening of the 3d, from their camp near Skippach Creek, about sixteen miles from German Town.

This village forms one continued street for two miles, which the line of incampment, in the position the army then occupied, crossed at right angles near a mile from the head of it, where the 2d battalion of light infantry and the 40th regiment were posted.

In this line of encampment Lieutenant-General Knyphausen, Major-generals Stirn and Grey, Brigadier-general Agnew, with seven British and three Hessian battalions, the mounted and dismounted chasseurs, were upon the left of the village extending to the Schuylkill, the chasseurs being in front.

Major-general Grant and Brigadier-general Mathew, with the corps of guards, six battalions of British and two squadrons of dragoons, were upon the right; the 1st battalion of light infantry and the Queen's American Rangers, were advanced in the front of this wing.

At three o'clock in the morning of the 4th the patrols discovered the enemy's approach, and upon the communication of this intelligence the army was immediately ordered under arms.

Soon after the break of day the enemy began their attack upon the 2d light infantry, which they sustained for a considerable time, supported by the 40th regiment; but at length being overpowered by increasing numbers, the light infantry and a part of the 40th retired into the village, when Lieutenant-colonel Musgrave, with six companies of the latter corps, threw himself into a large stone house in the face of the enemy, which though surrounded by a brigade, and attacked by four pieces of cannon, he most gallantly defended, until Major-general Grey, at the head of three battalions of the 3d brigade, turning his front to the village, and Brigadier-general Agnew, who covered Major-general Grey's left with the 4th brigade, by a vigorous attack repulsed the enemy that had penetrated into the upper part of the village, which was done with great slaughter: the 5th and 55th regiments, from the right, engaging them at the same time on the other side of the village, completed the defeat of the enemy in this quarter.

The regiments of Du Corps and Donop being formed to support the left of the 4th brigade, and one battalion of Hessian grenadiers in the rear of the chasseurs, were not engaged; the precipitate flight of the enemy preventing the two first corps from entering into action,

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and the success of the chasseurs, in repelling all efforts against them on that side, did not call for the support of the latter.

The 1st light infantry, and pickets of the line in front of the right wing, were engaged soon after the attack began upon the head of the village; the pickets were obliged to fall back, but the light infantry, being well supported by the 4th regiment, sustained the enemy's attack with such determined bravery, that they could not make the least impression on them.

Two columns of the enemy were opposite to the guards, 27th and 28th regiments, who formed the right of the line.

Major-general Grant, who was upon the right, moved up the 49th regiment with four pieces of cannon to the left of the 4th regiment, about the time Major-general Grey had forced the enemy in the village, and then advancing with the right wing, the enemy's left gave way, and was pursued through a strong country between four and five miles.

Lord Cornwallis, being early apprized at Philadelphia of the enemy's approach, put in motion the two battalions of British and one of the Hessian grenadiers, with a squadron of dragoons; and his lordship getting to Germantown just as the enemy had been forced out of the village, he joined Major-general Grey, when placing himself at the head of the troops he followed the enemy eight miles on the Skippach road, but such was the expedition with which they fled, he was not able to overtake them.

The grenadiers from Philadelphia, who, full of ardor, had run most of the way to German Town, could not arrive in time to join in the action.

The country in general was so strongly enclosed and covered with wood, that the dragoons had not any opening to charge, excepting a small party on the right, which behaved most gallantly.

The enemy retired near twenty miles by several roads to Perkiomy Creek, and are now encamped upon Skippach Creek, about eighteen miles distant from hence.

They saved all their cannon by withdrawing them early in the day.

By the best accounts, their loss was between two and three hundred killed, about six hundred wounded, and upwards of four hundred taken. Among the killed was General Nash, with many other officers of all ranks, and fifty-four officers among the prisoners.

Since the battle of Brandy-Wine seventy-two of their officers have been taken, exclusive of ten belonging to the Delaware frigate.

Your lordship will see the loss on the part of the king's army in return No. 3, and among the killed will be found the names of Brigadier-general Agnew, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bird of the 15th regiment, both of whom are much to be lamented, as officers of experience and approved merit.

A R

Lieut.



## *List of the Killed and Wounded.*

Lieutenant-colonel Walcot of the 5th regiment is among the wounded, but I have the satisfaction to report that he is now in a fair way of recovery, though at first his wound was thought mortal. His behaviour on this occasion reflects upon him infinite honour.

In these several engagements, the successes attending them are far better vouchers than any words can convey of the good conduct of the general officers, and of the bravery of the other officers and soldiers. — The fatigues of a march exceeding one hundred miles, supported with the utmost cheerfulness by all ranks, without tents, and with very little baggage, will, I hope, be esteemed as convincing proofs of the noble spirit and emulation prevailing in the army to promote his majesty's service.

Major Cuyler, my first aid de camp, will have the honour to deliver my dispatches, and I flatter myself is well informed to answer your lordship's further enquiries.

With most perfect respect,

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. H O W E.

*Killed, wounded, and missing of the army under the command of his excellency Sir William Howe, in the general engagement with the rebel army, on the heights of the Brandywine, September 11, 1777.*

*Total British and Foreign.* 3 Captains, 5 lieutenants, 7 sergeants, 74 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 17 captains, 25 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 40 sergeants, 4 drummers, 395 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file, missing.

*Return of ordnance, ammunition and stores, taken from the rebels by his majesty's troops, in the action near Brandywine Creek, September 11, 1777.*

Ordnance mounted on travelling carriages. Brass six-pounders, 1 Rebel States, 1 Hessian, 1 English; four-pounders, 4 French; three-pounders, 1 Hessian, 1 French; five and half inch howitzer, 1 Rebel States. Iron four-pounder, 1 Rebel States.

Total 11.

Shot fixed, with powder. Grape quilted, six-pounders 183; three-pounders 20; ditto round, six-pounders 76; three pounders 23; ditto case, six-pounders 130; three-pounders 225.

Shot fixed to wood bottoms. Round, six-pounders 6; case, six pounders 4; eight-inch howitzers 38; five and half ditto 39.

Shot round loose. Twelve-pounders 6; six pounders 39; four-pounders 12; three-pounders 20.

Cartridges. Paper filled with powder, six-pounders 24; 3 pounders, 46. Flannel ditto for five and half inch howitzer 28. Musquet filled with ball 6000.

Powder. Whole barrels 3.

Budge barrels 4.

Waggons covered for ammunition 9. Open ditto 1.

A quantity of damaged tubes, port fires, and intrenching tools.

The two Hessian guns were taken by the rebels at Trent Town, and one of them since boted to a six-pounder.

The English gun was left at Prince Town, the carriage being broke.

*Killed, wounded, and missing, of the army under the command of his excellency General Sir William Howe, in the engagement with the rebel army at German Town, in Pennsylvania, on the 4th day of October, 1777.*

*Total British and Hessians.* 2 Lieutenant-colonels, 2 ensigns, 7 sergeants, 1 drummer, 58 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 captains, 13 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 24 sergeants, 1 drummer, 395 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 13 rank and file, missing.

N. B. 16th light dragoons. 1 man killed; 3 horses killed, and 4 wounded.

*Extract of a letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain, dated Philadelphia, October 21, 1777.*

SINCE the march of the army from the head of the Elk, I have been honoured with your lordship's several dispatches, No. 10, 11, 12, and separate letter of the 20th of May, the duplicates of which were before received, also the original and duplicate of the twelfth of June, enclosing the states of the Hessian chasseurs and recruits brought out by Major-general Robertson, a circular letter of the same date, and the original and duplicate of your lordship's dispatch, No. 14. These reached my hands at German Town on the 17th instant, and on the 19th I had the further honour of your lordship's dispatches of the 6th of August, which came to New-York by the Le Despencer packet.

The inclosed copies of reports from Lieutenant-general Sir Henry Clinton and Brigadier-general Campbell will give your lordship a particular information of the most material transactions that have passed on the side of New-York. The very important and brilliant success set forth in No. 3, does infinite honour to the general and his troops, and must be attended with the best consequences to his majesty's service,

The loss on the part of the king's troops on this last occasion is contained in return No. 4.

One hundred of the enemy were killed in the different attacks, eight field officers, two captains, twelve subalterns, and about three hundred men made prisoners, by the best accounts that could be obtained before Sir Henry Clinton's advices were dispatched.

On the 19th the army removed from German Town to this place, as a more convenient



nient situation for the reduction of Fort Island, which at present is an obstruction to the passage of the river, as the upper chevaux de frize cannot be removed until we have possession of that post. The difficulty of access has rendered the reduction of it a much more tedious operation than was conceived upon our arrival here.

I am to request that additional cloathing may be sent over for 5000 Provincials, which, by including the new levies expected to be raised in this and the neighbouring countries will certainly be wanting.

*Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-general Sir Henry Clinton to General Sir William Howe, dated Kingsbridge, 23d September, 1777.*

IN the last letter which I had the honour of writing to your excellency of the 6th of this month, I mentioned my intention of making an incursion into Jersey; the object of which was to make a small diversion in favour of both armies, at what, I supposed, a critical time; having learnt by rebel accounts that you had landed on Elk River.

My principal motive was, if possible, to attempt a stroke against any detached corps of the enemy, if one offered, or, if not, to collect a considerable number of cattle, which would at the same time prove a seasonable refreshment to the troops, and deprive the enemy of resources which I understood they much depended upon; and finally to retire, with our body, by the only road practicable with those embarrassments, to re-embark, return to our camp, or proceed to some other expedition if any thing presented itself.

All arrangements being settled, the landing was made at the four following places, viz. at Elizabeth-Town-Point by Brigadier-general Campbell, with the 7th, 26th, and 52d regiments, Anspach and Waldeck grenadiers, and 300 Provincials.

At Schuyler's Ferry by Captain Drummond, with two pieces of cannon, 250 recruits of the 71st regiment, and some convalescents.

At Fort Lee by Major-general Vaughan, with Captain Emmerick's chasseurs, five companies of grenadiers and light infantry, the 57th, 63d, and Prince Charles's regiment, and 5 pieces of very light artillery.

And at Tapan by Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, with 200 Provincials, and 40 marines.

The corps which landed at Elizabeth-Town-Point to proceed to Newark, driving cattle, disarming the inhabitants, and if it met with the enemy in any force, so as to prevent its proceeding to Aquakinack, its retreat over the Passaic River was secured by a small corps with cannon on the heights of Schuyler, who had landed at Schuyler's Ferry, and were appointed to take possession of the high grounds which command the environs of Newark, &c.

If the Elizabeth-Town corps continued its march to Aquakinack, it was there received by the corps which had landed at Fort Lee, and marched by Newbridge, Hackinsack and Slatterdam, where it was in situation to fulfil that object. A post was left at Hackinsack, and I ordered General Vaughan to leave one battalion and two pieces of cannon at Newbridge to cover that very important pass. Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, who had landed at Tapan, to remain there, and if pressed to fall back on Newbridge; this however subject to any alterations that Vaughan should think necessary to make. Finding that Brigadier-General Campbell had landed on Friday the 12th, about four o'clock in the morning, without opposition, I then went by Newark Bay to Schuyler's landing on Hackinsack River. The cannon were that instant landed, and I ordered them to proceed through the Cedar Swamp, to the high grounds near Schuyler's House, where Captain Sutherland, with 250 men had been for some time. Finding it necessary to amuse the enemy, who being informed of the landing at Elizabeth-Town Point, were retiring with their cattle, the troops were ordered to shew themselves, and about noon the enemy were much increased in number, and had got one piece of cannon. They had all the boats on their side of the river. Firing of musquetry and cannon continued the whole day with little or no loss on either side. Much loose firing was heard beyond Newark, and at night we had a private report that General Campbell had taken possession of that town. I sent immediately to tell him our situation, but soon afterwards, by the noise of cattle driving and march of troops, found he had continued his route, was opposite to us, and on his way to Aquakinack. I judged it best to order him to halt till morning. At day-break the rebels appeared in some force and about noon they had three pieces of cannon in battery on their side of the river. I went over to observe them, and had every reason to suppose, from their cloathing and artillery, that they were reinforced by what is called continental troops. To try their countenance, and give an opportunity to the Provincials, I ordered Burdick's battalion to march through a corn field, with an intention of taking in flank a body of the rebels posted behind a stone wall, and which it would have been difficult to have removed by a front attack. The regiment marched with great spirit, and their march, with some little movement to favour it, obliged the rebels to quit without a shot. I then repassed the river, desiring General Campbell to lose no opportunity of giving them a brush, and, if possible, of taking their cannon.

In the evening the rebels retired, as we supposed, to the neighbouring woods, and I waited only to hear of the arrival of a squadron of cavalry, which I had ordered to join Gen. Vaughan from Paulus Hook, to settle

plan in which part of Gen. Vaughan's corps might co-operate with General Campbell's, in endeavouring to surround them. In the mean time I received a letter from Gen. Vaughan, acquainting me, that, by information from his patrols, the rebels were assembling in great force at the Clove. This intelligence, and their leaving us so suddenly gave me some suspicion of their intention, and made it necessary for me to assemble our little army as soon as possible, occupy Newbridge & some force, and send Lieutenant-colonel Campbell from Newbridge towards Tapan, to observe their motions in that quarter.

General Campbell began his march at day-break, and was not followed. I ordered the small corps on the heights of Schuyler, reinforced with two companies of grenadiers, to fall back and cover the entry of the defile; and when the cattle we had got on that side had passed the river, they were to pass also, and remain with their cannon, on the other side.

I then went to General Vaughan at Slatterdam, and having assembled the little army and the cattle, I ordered him to march to Newbridge, and General Campbell towards Hackensack.

The whole assembled at Newbridge on the 15th, and then hearing nothing of the enemy, having collected our cattle, the soldiers without tents or blankets, and the weather threatening, I thought it advisable to fall back. I accordingly ordered General Campbell to continue his march to English Neighbourhood, taking with him the cattle, amounting to 400 head, including 20 milch cows for the use of the hospital, (which was all I would suffer to be taken from the inhabitants) 400 sheep, and a few horses.

On the 16th General Campbell marched to Bergen Point, where he embarked for Staten Island, and General Vaughan to Fort Lee, not followed by a single man, where he re-passed the North River, and the whole returned to their former stations by two o'clock.

I wish upon this occasion to express the very great assistance I have received from the navy; indeed I have experienced it in every instance; but the excellent arrangement of the boats in this affair, and the secrecy with which every thing was conducted, demand my particular acknowledgment.

Your excellency will permit me to give the highest commendation to the regularity of the troops, both British, foreign, and Provincials, during this excursion. Their strict attention to discipline did them and their officers great credit.

*Killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing of the corps during an excursion to Jersey from the 12th to the 16th of September, 1777.*

Total. 8 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 17 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 9

rank and file missing; 5 rank and file taken prisoners.

Lieut. Haymer of the 7th regiment, wounded.

(Signed) H. Clinton, Lieut. Gen.

*Copy of a letter from Brigadier General Campbell to Sir Henry Clinton, dated Head Quarters, Staten Island, August 23, 1777.*

S I R,

I had the honour of informing you yesterday morning of a descent made by the rebels on this island, and of my being on my march with the 52d regiment of British and 3d regiment of Waldeck, with two field pieces to each battalion to reconnoitre, and if possible to attack them. I am sorry now to add that the enemy effected almost a total surprize of two battalions of the Jersey Provincials, which occasioned nearly the whole loss sustained by his majesty's troops, as will appear by the inclosed Return.

Soon after I wrote, I had intelligence that the enemy was moving towards Richmond, with an intention (as I conjectured) of occupying the adjacent heights, and thereby be enabled to cut off the retreat of three provincial regiments stationed beyond that village, which determined me to move forward to prevent the sacrifice of that corps; but a messenger soon after arrived from lieutenant-colonel Dongan, with information, that an attack had likewise been made on the West part of the island; that lieutenant-colonel Lawrence and a good many of his corps had been made prisoners; but that he and lieutenant-colonel Allan, and their battalions, with a few of Lawrence's that had joined them, had taken possession of some works formerly thrown up by the rebels near Princes Bay, where they should be able to defend themselves until supported, or that boats should arrive to carry them off. This strengthening me in my former resolution, I advanced on the footsteps of the enemy and proceeded without the least interruption to the village of Richmond, where I was obliged to halt to bring up the rear, and to refresh the troops who were even at this time very much fatigued from excessive heat. From this place brigadier general Skinner was directed to send repeated expresses to inform colonel Dongan of my approach, and desiring him to endeavour a junction. I had proceeded but a short way beyond Richmond, when I was informed that the rebels had reached the Old Blazing Star, and were using the greatest diligence in transporting their troops to the Jersey shore. At this very instant an officer arrived from colonel Dongan, that he was little more than at a mile's distance on his way to join me; whereupon I sent him orders to turn towards the enemy, and to attack whatever body he could come up with, and I was following with all expedition, and would immediately support him. He obeyed my orders with spirit, bravery, and resolution, and engaged



engaged their rear for near half an hour, when the 52d regiment coming up, exchanging some shots, and moving to take them in flank, and the cannon having by this time began to play upon their boats, about 150 surrendered themselves prisoners to Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, of the 52d regiment, and the remainder of nearly the same number retreated towards the extremity of the Island opposite Amboy, of which last number I have since learned was Brigadier-general De Bore; and reports render it still doubtful whether he has as yet made his escape from off the island: however, the troops were by this time so much fatigued that I found it altogether impossible to pursue them; and I fear the greater part, if not the whole, found means to cross over near Amboy.

The troops lay for that night under arms, and this morning I detached the greater part of General Skinner's brigade toward Amboy, and proceeded with the regular troops on my return. A party was this day also ordered to bring off the enemy's boats under the cover of a piece of cannon, which was effected without any loss.

I must not forget to mention that Colonel Baskirk's battalion was early in the day ordered to attack a party left to cover the enemy's boats, which they did with charge of bayonet, and obliged them to retreat to the Jersey shore.

By prisoners reports, and from an inclosed order found in General Smallwood's, major of brigade's pocket, who was killed, it appears that this attack was carried on by select and chosen troops, and formed from three brigades—Sullivan's, Smallwood's, and De Bore's, and headed by their respective generals, besides Drayton's and Ogden's battalions. We have taken in all 259 prisoners, among whom are 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 2 captains, and 15 inferior officers. Their loss in killed cannot be ascertained, but must have been considerable.

I cannot do too much justice to the bravery and spirit of the troops. Both officers and men seemed only anxious to engage, and emulous who should be foremost in the race of glory. And I must add, that the several commanding officers did justice to the ardour of their troops which they knew to temper with judgment and conduct. For further particulars I refer you to Brigade Major Campbell, who was present at the whole affair, and charged with the delivery of this.

I have, &c,

(Signed) John Campbell, B. G.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton to General Sir William Howe, dated Fort Montgomery, October 9, 1777.

SIR,

IN the last letter which I had the honour to write to your excellency, I mentioned my intention, with the small force that could be

spared from the important post you had left under my command, to make an attack upon Forts Clinton, Montgomery, &c. Your excellency recollects the situation of these forts, that they are separated by a creek which comes from the mountains, and communicate with each other by a bridge.

In my opinion, the only way of effecting it was by a coup de main in the unguarded state they then were. The Commodore and I having made our arrangements, and every proper jealousy having been given for every object but the real one, the little army, consisting of about 3000 men, arrived off Verplancks Point, preceded by the galleys under the command of Sir James Wallace. On our appearance the enemy retired without firing a shot, leaving a twelve pounder behind them; and Sir James moved up to Peaks Kill Neck to mask the only communication they had across the river on this side of the Highlands.

At day-break on the 6th the troops \* disembarked at Stoney Point. The avant garde of 500 regulars, and 400 Provincials commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, with Colonel Robinson of the Provincials under him, began its march to occupy the pass of Thunder Hill. This avant garde, after it had passed that mountain, was to proceed by a detour of seven miles round the hill, and débouchée in the rear of Fort Montgomery, while Gen. Vaughan with 1200 † men, was to continue his march towards Fort Clinton, covering the corps under Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, and à portée to co-operate, by attacking Fort Clinton, or in case of misfortune to favour the retreat. Major-general Tryon with the remainder being the rear ‡ guard, to leave a battalion at the pass of Thunder Hill, to open our communication with the fleet.

Your excellency recollecting the many, and, I may say, extraordinary difficulties of this march over the mountains, every natural obstruction, and all that art could invent to add to them, will not be surprized that the corps, intended to attack Fort Montgomery in the rear, could not get to its ground before five o'clock; about which time I ordered Gen. Vaughan's corps, à portée, to begin the attack on Fort Clinton, to push, if possible, and dislodge the enemy from their advanced station behind a stone breast work, having in front, for half a mile, a most impenetrable abbatis. This the General, by his good disposition, ob-

\* 52d and 27th regiments, Loyal Americans, New York Volunteers, and Emerick's Provincial Chasseurs.

† Grenadiers and light infantry, 26 and 63d regiments, one company of the 71st, one troop of dismounted dragoons, Hessian chasseurs.

‡ Royal fusiliers, and Hessian regiment of Trumbach.



hired the enemy to quit, though supported by cannon, got possession of the wall, and there waited the motion of the co-operating troops, when I joined him, and soon afterwards heard Lieutenant-colonel Campbell begin his attack. I chose to wait a favourable moment before I ordered the attack on the side of Fort Clinton; which was a circular height, defended by a line for musquetry, with a barbet-battery in the centre of three guns, and flanked by two redoubts. The approaches to it, through a continued abbatis of 400 yards, defensive every inch, and exposed to the fire of ten pieces of cannon. As the night was approaching, I determined to seize the first favourable instant. A brisk attack on the Montgomery side; the galleys with their oars approaching, firing, and even striking the fort: the men of war that moment appearing, crowding all sail to support us; the extreme ardour of the troops, in short, all determined me to order the attack; General Vaughan's spirited behaviour and good conduct did the rest. Having no time to lose, I particularly ordered that not a shot should be fired; in this I was strictly obeyed, and both redoubts, &c. were stormed. General Tryon advanced with one battalion to support General Vaughan, in case it might be necessary, and he arrived in time to join in the cry of victory.

Trumbach's regiment was posted at the stone wall to cover our retreat in case of misfortune. The night being dark, it was near eight o'clock before we could be certain of the success of the attack against Fort Montgomery, which we found afterwards had succeeded at the same time that of Fort Clinton did, and that by the excellent disposition of Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, who was unfortunately killed on the first attack, but seconded by Colonel Robinson of the Loyal American regiment, by whose knowledge of the country I was much aided in forming my plan, and to whose spirited conduct in the execution of it I impute in a great measure the success of the enterprise.

Our loss was not very considerable excepting in some respectable officers who were killed in the attack.

About ten o'clock at night the rebels set fire to their two ships, Montgomery and Congress, some galleys, and other armed vessels, with their cannon, stores, &c. in them.

I have the honour to send your excellency a return of the cannon, stores, &c. taken. That of stores is very considerable, this being, I believe, their principal magazine.

The Commodore has assisted me with his advice, and every effort. We sent a joint summons to Fort Constitution, but our flag meeting with an insolent reception, unknown in any war, we determined to chastize, and therefore an embarkation under Major-general Tryon, and Sir James Wallace, with the galleys, was ordered. They found the fort evacuated in the greatest confusion, their store-

houses burnt, but their cannon were left unspiked. The Commodore immediately ordered Sir James Wallace up the river, and if it should be possible to find a passage through the chevaux de frize, between Polypus Island and the main, he may probably do most essential service.

In justice to Captain Pownall, who commanded the Flat Boats, and the officers under him, I must mention to your excellency that that service could not have been more zealously or punctually attended to.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Signed H. CLINTON, Lt. Gen.

October, 9, 10 o'clock at Night.

P. S. Major-general Tryon, whom I detached this morning with Emerick's chasseurs, 50 yagers, the royal fuzileers, and regiment of Trumbach, with two three pounders, to destroy the rebel settlement called the Continental Village, has just returned, and reported to me that he has burned barracks for 1500 men, several storehouses, and loaded waggons. The extreme badness of the weather making it necessary to be as expeditious as possible, no account could be taken of the stores, but I believe them to have been considerable. I need not point out to your excellency the consequence of destroying this post, as it was the only establishment of the rebels in that part of the Highlands, and the place from whence any neighbouring body of troops drew their supplies. Fanning's and Bayard's corps marched from Verplancks Point to co-operate with General Tryon, but finding he met with no opposition, they were ordered back to their post.

Signed H. C.

*Return of Cannon, Stores, Ammunition, &c. taken and destroyed upon the Expedition up the North River, October 6, 1777.*

Cannon. 32 pounders 6; 18 pounders 3; 12 pounders 7; 9 pounders 3; 6 pounders 41; 4 pounders 3; 3 pounders 2; 2 pounders 2; Total 67.

Two frigates built for 30 and 36 guns were burnt by the rebels on the forts being taken. The guns aboard them, and two galleys which were likewise burnt, amounted to above 30. One sloop with 10 guns fell in to our hands. The whole loss, therefore, is above 100 pieces.

Powder 54 casks; 11 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  barrels; 12,236 lb. exclusive of what was aboard the vessels, Cartridges fitted. 1,852 cannon; 57,396 musquet.

Cannon-shot. 9530 round; 886 double headed; 2483 grape and case; 36 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lb landgridge.

For musquets. 1379 wt. of ball; 116 wt. of buck shot; 5400 flints.

Every article belonging to the laboratory in the greatest perfection. Other stores, such as

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port-fires, match, harness, spare gun carriages, tools, instruments, &c. &c. in great plenty. A large quantity of provisions. The boom and chain which ran across the river from Fort Montgomery to St. Anthony's Nose is supposed to have cost the Rebels 70,000 l. Another boom which we destroyed near Fort Constitution must likewise have cost the Rebels much money and labour. Barracks for 1500 men were destroyed by Major-general Tryon at Continental Village, besides several store-houses and loaded waggons, of the articles contained in which no accounts could be taken.

*Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, in the storm of Forts Clinton and Montgomery on the 6th of October, 1777.*

Total. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 30 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 126 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

N. B. Count Grabouskie, a Polish nobleman, acting as aid du Camp to Lieutenant-general Clinton, killed, not included in the above return.

*Copy of a letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated Philadelphia, October 25, 1777.*

My Lord,

THE enemy having intrenched about eight hundred men at Red Bank, upon the Jersey shore, some little distance above Fort Island, Colonel Donop, with three battalions of Hessian grenadiers, the regiment of Mirbach, and the infantry, chasseurs, crossed the Delaware on the 21st instant to Cooper's Ferry, opposite to this town, with directions to proceed to the attack of that post. The detachment marched a part of the way on the same day, and on the 22d in the afternoon was before Red Bank: Colonel Donop immediately made the best disposition, and led on the troops in the most gallant manner to the assault. They carried an extensive outwork, from whence the enemy were driven into an interior intrenchment, which could not be forced without ladders, being eight or nine feet high, with a parapet boarded and fraized. The detachment in moving up and returning from the attack was much galled by the enemy's galleys and floating batteries.

Colonel Donop and Lieutenant-colonel Mingerode being both wounded, the command devolved upon Lieutenant-colonel Linsing, who after collecting all the wounded that could be brought off, marched that night about five miles towards Cooper's Ferry, and on the following morning returned with the detachment to Camp.

Colonel Donop unfortunately had his thigh so much fractured by a musquet ball, that he

could not be removed, but I since understand there are some hopes of his recovery. There were several brave officers lost upon this occasion, in which the utmost ardour and courage were displayed by both officers and soldiers.

On the 23d the Augusta in coming up the river with some other ships of war, to engage the enemy's galleys near the fort, got aground, and by some accident taking fire in the action, was unavoidably consumed; but I do not hear there were any lives lost. The Merlin sloop also grounded, and the other ships being obliged to remove to a distance from the explosion of the Augusta, it became expedient to evacuate and burn her also.

These disappointments, however, will not prevent the most vigorous measures being pursued for the reduction of the fort, which will give us the passage of the river.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. HOWE.

P. S. I have the satisfaction to inclose to your lordship a report just received of a very spirited piece of service performed by Major-general Vaughan, and Sir James Wallace up the Hudson's River.

*Copy of Major-General Vaughan's Report.*

*On board the Friendship off Esopus, Friday Oct. 17, 10 o'clock, morning.*

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that on the evening of the 15th instant I arrived off Esopus; finding that the rebels had thrown up works, and had made every disposition to annoy us, and cut off our communication, I judged it necessary to attack them, the wind being at that time so much against us, that we could make no way. I accordingly landed the troops, attacked their batteries, drove them from their works, spiked and destroyed their guns. Esopus being a nursery for almost every villain in the country, I judged it necessary to proceed to that town. On our approach they were drawn up with cannon, which we took, and drove them out of the place. On our entering the town, they fired from their houses, which induced me to reduce the place to ashes, which I accordingly did, not leaving a house. We found a considerable quantity of stores of all kinds, which shared the same fate.

Sir James Wallace has destroyed all the shipping except an armed galley, which run up the creek, with every thing belonging to the vessels in store.

Our loss is so inconsiderable that it is not at present worth while to mention.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

John Vaughan.

*\*\* The Dispatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Howe, and the other naval Officers, will be inserted in the Supplement.*

POET.









# The Town and Country Magazine ;

O R,

## UNIVERSAL REPOSITORY

O F

Knowledge, Instruction, and Entertainment.

For DECEMBER, 1777.

ARTICLES of CONVENTION between GENERAL BURGOYNE and GENERAL GATES.

### NUMB. I.

October 13.

LIEUTENANT - General Burgoyne is desirous of sending a field officer, with a message to Major-general Gates, upon a matter of high moment to both armies. He requests to be informed at what hour General Gates will receive him to-morrow morning.

Major-general Gates.

Answer. Major-general Gates will receive a field officer from Lieutenant-general Burgoyne at the advanced post of the army of the United States, at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, from whence he will be conducted to head quarters.

Camp at Saratoga; 9 o'clock,

P. M. Oct. 13.

Lieutenant-general Burgoyne.

### NUMB. II.

Major Kingston delivered the following message to Major-general Gates, Oct. 14.

After having fought you twice, Lieutenant-general Burgoyne has waited some days, in his present position, determined to try a third conflict against any force you could bring to attack him.

He is apprised of the superiority of your numbers, and the disposition of your troops to

impede his supplies, and render his retreat a scene of carnage on both sides. In this situation he is impelled by humanity, and thinks himself justifiable by established principles and precedents of state, and of war, to spare the lives of brave men upon honourable terms: should Major-general Gates be inclined to treat upon that idea, general Burgoyne would propose a cessation of arms during the time necessary to communicate the preliminary terms by which, in any extremity, he and his army mean to abide.

### NUMB. III.

Major-general Gates's proposals; together with Lieutenant-general Burgoyne's answers.

I. General Burgoyne's army being exceedingly reduced by repeated defeats, by desertion, sickness, &c. their provisions exhausted, their military horses, tents, and baggage, taken or destroyed, their retreat cut off, and their camp invested, they can only be allowed to surrender prisoners of war.

Answer. Lieutenant-general Burgoyne's army, however reduced, will never admit that their retreat is cut off, while they have arms in their hands.

II. The officers and soldiers may keep the baggage belonging to them. The generals of the United States never permit individuals to be pillaged.

III. The troops under his excellency Gen. Burgoyne will be conducted by the most convenient route to New England, marching by easy marches, and sufficiently provided for by the way.

Answer. This article is answered by Gen. Bur-

Burgoyne's first proposal, which is here annexed.

IV. The officers will be admitted on parole; may wear their side arms, and will be treated with the liberality customary in Europe, so long as they, by proper behaviour, continue to deserve it; but those who are apprehended having broke their parole, as some British officers have done, must expect to be close confined.

Answer. There being no officer in this army under, or capable of being under the description of breaking parole, this article needs no answer.

V. All public stores, artillery, arms, ammunition, carriages, horses, &c. &c. must be delivered to commissaries appointed to receive them.

Answer. All public stores may be delivered, arms excepted.

VI. These terms being agreed to and signed, the troops under his excellency General Burgoyne's command may be drawn up in their encampments, where they will be ordered to ground their arms, and may thereupon be marched to the river side, to be passed over in their way towards Bennington.

Answer. This article inadmissible in any extremity. Sooner than this army will consent to ground their arms in their encampment, they will rush on the enemy determined to take no quarter.

VII. A cessation of arms to continue till sun-set, to receive General Burgoyne's answer.

(Signed) *Horatio Gates*

Camp at Saratoga, Oct. 14.

#### NUMB. IV.

Major Kingston met the Adjutant-general of Major-general Gates's army, Oct. 14<sup>th</sup> at sun-set, and delivered the following message:

If General Gates does not mean to recede from the 6<sup>th</sup> article, the treaty ends at once.

The army will to a man proceed to any act of desperation, rather than submit to that article.

The cessation of arms ends this evening.

#### NUMB. V.

Lieutenant-general Burgoyne's proposals, together with Major-general Gates's answers.

The annexed answers being given to Major-general Gates's proposals, it remains for Lieutenant-general Burgoyne, and the army under his command, to state the following preliminary articles on their part.

I. The troops to march out of their camp with the honours of war, and the artillery of the intrenchments, which will be left as hereafter may be regulated.

I. The troops to march out of their camp with the honours of war, and the artillery of the intrenchments to the verge of the river, where the old fort stood, where their arms and artillery must be left.

II. A free passage to be granted to this army to Great-Britain, upon condition of not serving

again in North America during the present contest; and a proper port to be assigned for the entry of transports to receive the troops whenever General Howe shall so order.

II. Agreed to for the port of Boston.

III. Should any cartel take place by which this army or any part of it may be exchanged, the foregoing article to be void as far as such exchange shall be made.

I. I. Agreed.

IV. All officers to retain their carriages, bat-horses, and other cattle; and no baggage to be molested or searched, the Lieutenant-general giving his honour, that there are no public stores secreted therein. Major-general Gates will of course take the necessary measures for the security of this article.

IV. Agreed.

V. Upon the march the officers are not to be separated from the men; and in quarters the officers shall be lodged according to rank; and are not to be hindered from assembling their men for roll calling, and other necessary purposes of regularity.

V. Agreed to, as far as circumstances will admit.

VI. There are various corps in this army composed of sailors, bateau men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and followers of the army; and it is expected that those persons of whatever country, shall be included in the fullest sense and utmost extent of the above articles; and comprehended in every respect as British subjects.

VI. Agreed to in the fullest extent.

VII. All Canadians and persons belonging to the establishment in Canada, to be permitted to return there.

VII. Agreed.

VIII. Passports to be immediately granted for three officers, not exceeding the rank of captain, who shall be appointed by General Burgoyne to carry dispatches to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton, and to Great Britain by the way of New York, and the public faith to be engaged that these dispatches are not to be opened.

VIII. Agreed.

IX. The foregoing articles are to be considered only as preliminaries framing a treaty, in the course of which others may arise to be considered by both parties; for which purpose it is proposed that two officers of each army shall meet and report their deliberations to their respective generals.

IX. This capitulation to be finished by two o'clock this day, and the troops march from their encampments at five, and be in readiness to move towards Boston to-morrow morning.

X. Lieutenant-general Burgoyne will send his Deputy-adjutant general to receive Major-general Gates's answer to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

X. Complied with.

(Signed)

*Horatio Gates.*

Saratoga, Oct. 15.

NUMB.



1777 NUMB. VI.

The eight first preliminary articles of Lieutenant-general Burgoyne's proposals, and the 2d, 3d, and 4th of those of Major-general Gates of yesterday being agreed to, the foundation of the proposed treaty is out of dispute; but the several subordinate articles and regulations necessarily springing from these preliminaries, and requiring explanation and precision between the parties, before a definitive treaty can be safely executed, a longer time than that mentioned by General Gates in his answer to the 9th article becomes indispensably necessary. Lieutenant-general Burgoyne is willing to appoint two officers immediately to meet two others from Major-general Gates to propound, discuss, and settle those subordinate articles, in order that the treaty in due form may be executed as soon as possible.

(Signed) John Burgoyne.

Camp at Saratoga, Oct. 15.

Major Kingston has authority to settle the place for a meeting of the officers proposed.

Settled by Major Kingston on the ground where Mr. Schuyler's house stood.

NUMB. VII.

In the course of the night Lieutenant-general Burgoyne has received intelligence that a considerable force has been detached from the army under the command of Major-general Gates during the course of the negotiations of the treaty depending between them; Lieutenant-general Burgoyne conceives this, if true, to be not only a violation of the cessation of arms, but subversive of the principles on which the treaty originated, viz. a great superiority of numbers in General Gates's army; Lieutenant-general Burgoyne therefore requires that two officers on his part be permitted to see that the strength of the forces now opposed to him is such as will convince him that no such detachments have been made; and that the same principles of superiority on which the treaty first began, still exists.

Oct. 16th.

NUMB. VIII.

Articles of Convention between Lieutenant-General Burgoyne and Major-general Gates:

I. The troops under Lieutenant-general Burgoyne to march out of their camp with the honours of war, and the artillery of the intrenchments to the verge of the river where the old fort stood, where the arms and artillery are to be left. The arms to be piled by word of command from their own officers.

II. A free passage to be granted to the army under Lieutenant-general Burgoyne to Great Britain, on condition of not serving again in North America during the present contest; and the port of Boston is assigned for the entry of transports to receive the troops whenever General Howe shall so order.

III. Should any cartel take place, by which the army under General Burgoyne, or any part of it, may be exchanged, the foregoing article to be void, as far as such exchange shall be made.

IV. The army under Lieutenant-general Burgoyne to march to Massachusetts's bay, by the easiest, most expeditious, and convenient route; and to be quartered in, near, or as convenient as possible to Boston, that the march of troops may not be delayed when transports arrive to receive them.

V. The troops to be supplied on their march, and during their being in quarters, with provisions, by Major-general Gates's orders, at the same rate of rations as the troops of his own army; and, if possible, the officers' horses and cattle are to be supplied with forage at the usual rates.

VI. All officers to retain their carriages, bat-horses, and other cattle, and no baggage to be molested or searched, Lieutenant-general Burgoyne giving his honour, that there are no public stores secreted therein. Major-general Gates will of course take the necessary measures for the due performance of this article. Should any carriages be wanted during the march, for the transportation of officers' baggage, they are, if possible, to be supplied by the country at the usual rates.

VII. Upon the march, and during the time the army shall remain in quarters in the Massachusetts-bay, the officers are not, as far as circumstances will admit, to be separated from their men. The officers are to be quartered according to their rank, and are not to be hindered from assembling their men from roll-calls, and other necessary purposes of regularity.

VIII. All corps whatever of General Burgoyne's army, whether composed of sailors, bateau men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and followers of the army, of whatever country, shall be included in the fullest sense and utmost extent of the above articles, and comprehended in every respect as British subjects.

IX. All Canadians and persons belonging to the Canadian establishment, consisting of sailors, bateau men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and many other followers of the army, who come under no particular description, are to be permitted to return there; they are to be conducted immediately by the shortest route to the first British posts on Lake George, are to be supplied with provisions in the same manner as the other troops, and are to be bound by the same condition of not serving during the present contest in North America.

X. Passports to be immediately granted for three officers, not exceeding the rank of captains, who shall be appointed by Lieutenant-general Burgoyne to carry dispatches to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton, and to Great Britain, by the way of New York; and Major-general Gates engages the public faith, that



that these dispatches shall not be opened.—These officers are to set out immediately after receiving their dispatches, and are to travel the shortest route, and in the most expeditious manner.

XI. During the stay of the troops in Massachusetts bay, the officers are to be admitted on parole, and are to be permitted to wear their side arms.

XII. Should the army under Lieutenant-general Burgoyne find it necessary to send for their clothing and other baggage from Canada, they are to be permitted to do it in the most . . . manner, and the necessary passports granted for that purpose.

XIII. These articles are to be mutually signed and exchanged to-morrow morning at nine o'clock; and the troops under Lieutenant-general Burgoyne are to march out of their intrenchments at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Camp at Saratoga, Oct. 16.

*Horatio Gates, Major-General.*  
(True Copy)

To prevent any doubts that might arise from Lieutenant-general Burgoyne's name not being mentioned in the above treaty, Major-general Gates hereby declares, that he is understood to be comprehended in it as fully as if his name had been specifically mentioned.

*Horatio Gates*

#### NUMB. IX.

Minutes of a council of War, held on the heights of Saratoga, Oct. 12

#### PRESENT,

Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne, Major Gen. Philips, Major Gen. Redefel, Brig. Gen. Hamilton.

The Lieutenant-general states to the council the present situation of affairs.

The enemy in force, according to the best intelligence he can obtain, to the amount of upwards of 14,000 men, and a considerable quantity of artillery, are on this side the Fishkill, and threaten an attack. On the other side the Hudson's River, between this army and Fort Edward is another army of the enemy, the numbers unknown; but one corps which there has been an opportunity of observing, is reported to be about 1,500 men. They have likewise cannon on the other side the Hudson's river, and they have a bridge below Saratoga church, by which the two armies can communicate.

The batteaux of the army have been destroyed, and no means appear of making a bridge over the Hudson's river, were it even practicable from the position of the enemy.

The only means of retreat, therefore, are by the ford at Fort Edward, or taking the mountains in order to pass the river higher up by rafts, or by any other ford which is reported to be practicable with difficulty, or by keeping the mountains, to pass the head of Hudson's river, and continue to the westward of Lake George all the way to Ticonderoga; it is true,

this last passage was never made but by Indians or very small bodies of men.

In order to pass cannon or any wheel carriages from hence to Fort Edward, some bridges must be repaired under fire of the enemy from the opposite side of the river; and the principal bridge will be a work of 14 or 15 hours; there is no good position for the army to take to sustain that work, and, if there were, the time stated as necessary, would give the enemy on the other side the Hudson's river an opportunity to take post on the strong ground above Fort Edward, or to dispute the ford while General Gates's army followed in the rear.

The intelligence from the lower part of Hudson's river is founded upon the concurrent reports of prisoners and deserters, who say it was the news in the enemy's camp, that Fort Montgomery was taken; and one man, a friend to government, who arrived yesterday, mentions some particulars of the manner in which it was taken.

The provisions of the army may hold out to the 20th; there is neither rum nor spruce beer.

Having committed this state of facts to the consideration of the council, the General requests their sentiments on the following propositions:

1st. To wait in the present position an attack from the enemy, or the chance of favourable events.

2d. To attack the enemy.

3d. To retreat repairing the bridges as the army moves for the artillery, in order to force the passage of the Ford.

4th. To retreat by night, leaving the artillery and the baggage; and should it be found impracticable to force the passage with musquetry, to attempt the upper ford, or the passage round Lake George.

5th. In case the enemy, by extending to their left, leave their rear open, to march rapidly for Albany.

Upon the first proposition resolved, that the situation would grow worse by delay, that the provision now in store not more than sufficient for the retreat, should impediments intervene, or a circuit of country become necessary; and as the enemy did not attack when the ground was unfortified, it is not probable they will do it now, as they have a better game to play.

The second unadvisable and desperate, there being no possibility of reconnoitering the enemy's position, and his great superiority of numbers known.

The third impracticable.

The fifth thought worthy of consideration by the Lieutenant general, Major-general Philips, and Brigadier-general Hamilton; but the position of the enemy yet gives no opening for it.

Resolved, that the fourth proposition is the only resource, and that to effect it, the utmost secrecy and silence is to be observed; and the troops are to be put in motion from the right

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in the still part of the night, without any change in the disposition.

N. B. It depended upon the delivery of six days provision in due time, and upon the return of scouts, who had been sent forward, to examine by what route the army could probably move the first four miles undiscovered, whether the plan should take place on that day, or on the morrow.

The scouts on their return reported, that the enemy's position on the right was such, and they hid so many small parties out, that it would be impossible to move without our march being immediately discovered.

Minutes and proceedings of a council of war, consisting of all the general officers and field officers, and captains commanding corps, on the heights of Saratoga, Oct. 13,

The lieutenant-general having explained the situation of affairs, as in the preceding council, with the additional intelligence, that the enemy was intrenched at the fords of Fort Edward, and likewise occupied the strong position on the Pine-plains between Fort George and Fort Edward, expressed his readiness to undertake at their head any enterprise of difficulty or hazard that should appear to them within the compass of their strength or spirit: He added, that he had reason to believe a capitulation had been in the contemplation of some, perhaps of all, who knew the real situation of things; that upon a circumstance of such consequence to national and personal honour, he thought it a duty to his country, and to himself, to extend his council beyond the usual limits; that the assembly present might justly be esteemed a full representation of the army; and that he should think himself unjustifiable in taking any step in so serious a matter, without such a concurrence of sentiments as should make a treaty the act of the army, as well as that of the general.

The first question therefore he desired them to decide was,

Whether an army of 3500 fighting men, and well provided with artillery, were justifiable, upon the principles of national dignity and military honour, in capitulating in any possible situation?

Resolved, nem. con. In the affirmative.

Question 2. Is the present situation of that nature?

Resolved, nem. con. That the present situation justifies a capitulation upon honourable terms.

The lieutenant-general then drew up the message, marked No. 2, in the paper relative to the negotiation, and laid it before the council. It was unanimously approved, and upon that foundation the treaty opened.

October 14. Major Kingston having delivered the message marked No. 2, returned with the proposals marked No. 3, and the council of war being assembled again, the

lieutenant-general laid it before them, when it was resolved unanimously to reject the 6th article, and not to admit of it in any extremity whatever.

The lieutenant-general then laid before the council the answers to major-general Gates's proposals, as marked in the same paper, together with his own preliminary proposals marked No. 4, which were unanimously approved of.

October 15. The council being assembled again, major-general Gates's answers to lieutenant-general Burgoyne's proposals were laid before them, whereupon it was resolved, that they were satisfactory, and a sufficient ground for proceeding to a definitive treaty.

Report of the killed, wounded, and prisoners of the British troops (till exact returns can be collected) under the command of lieutenant-general Burgoyne, to October 12, 1777.

- 1 Brigadier general, 1 major, 2 captains, 15 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 12 serjeants, 5 drummers, 313 rank and file, killed.
- 2 Lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 17 captains, 18 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 38 serjeants, 4 drummers, 715 rank and file, wounded.
- 2 Majors, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 43 rank and file, prisoners

Names of the staff-officers killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Brigadier-general Fraser, sir James Clarke, aid-de-camp to lieutenant-gen. Burgoyne, killed.

Capt. Green of the 31st regiment, aid-de-camp to major-general Phillips, captain Blomfield of the royal artillery, major of brigade to major-general Phillips, wounded.

Captain Money of the 9th regiment, deputy quarter-master-general, prisoner.

Names of officers killed, wounded, and missing. Major Grant of the 24th regiment killed.

Captains Wight. of the 53d, Jones, royal artillery, killed.

Lieutenants Wellrop and Wright, 9th regiment, Lucas, Cooke, Obins, 20th ditto, Currie, Mackenzie, Robertson, Turnbull, 21st ditto, Douglas, 29th ditto, Reynal, Harvey, Stuart, 62d ditto, Haggart, of the marines, Cleyland, second lieutenant royal artillery, killed

Ensigns Taylor, Phillips, Young, 62d ditto, killed.

Adjutant Fitzgerald, 62d ditto, killed.

Lieutenant-colonels Lynd of 20th regiment, Anstruther 62d ditto, wounded in two different actions.

Majors Forbes, 9th ditto, Acland, 20th ditto, Agnew, 24th ditto, earl of Balcarras, 53d ditto, Harnage, 62d ditto, wounded in two different actions.

Captains.





Captains Montgomery, Swetenham, Stapylton, (since dead of his wounds) 9th ditto, Weyms, Dowling, Stanley, Farquaire, 20th ditto, Strangways, 24th ditto, Ramsay, 21st ditto, Blake, 24th ditto, Harris, Ross, 34th ditto, Craig, 47th ditto, Shrimpton, Bunbury, 62d ditto, wounded. 1757-2

Lieutenants Battersby, light infantry, 29th ditto, Fisherton, grenadiers 21st ditto, Richardson, grenadiers 34th ditto, (wounded in two different actions) Rowe, Stavelly, Murry, Prince, 9th ditto, Dowling, 29th, doing duty with the 20th ditto, Doyle, 24th ditto, Rutherford, 21st ditto, Williams, Steel, 29th ditto, Richardson, 54th ditto, Haughton, Cullan, 53d ditto, Jones, 60th ditto, Smith, Howarth, royal artillery, wounded.

Ensigns Connel, 20th ditto, Blake, Hervey, 62d ditto, baron d'Salons 9th ditto, wounded.

Adjutant Fielding, 9th ditto, wounded.

Majors Acland, commanding the grenadiers Williams, royal artillery, prisoners.

Captains Montgomery, Money, 9th ditto, prisoners.

Lieutenants Johnston, York, 29th ditto, Howarth, royal artillery, prisoners.

Ensigns Dantroch, Naylor, 62d ditto, prisoners.

Surgeon Shelly, 9th ditto, prisoner.

J. BURGOYNE, Lieut. Gen.

N. B. From the 12th, the loss by killed, prisoners, and desertion, was very considerable.



*Whitehall, Feb. 2, 1782.*

146 Extract of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton to the Right Hon. Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated New York, Dec. 11, 1781.

I Have the honour to inclose the copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Stewart to Earl Cornwallis, with its inclosures, dated September the 9th, the day after the action at Eutaw Spring.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Stewart to Earl Cornwallis, dated Eutaw, Sep. 9, 1781.

MY LORD,

176 WITH particular satisfaction I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 8th instant I was attacked by the rebel General Greene with all the force he could collect in this province and North Carolina; and, after an obstinate engagement, which lasted near two hours, I totally defeated him, and took 2 six-pounders.

Soon after I had the honour of writing your Lordship from Thomson's, I received information of Greene's having moved with the rebel army towards Camden, and crossed the Wateree near that place, and, from the best intelligence I could collect, was on his march to Friday's Ferry on the Congarees.

The army under my command being much in want of necessaries, and there being at the

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same





same time a convoy with provisions on the march from Charles Town, which would have necessarily obliged me to make a detachment of at least 400 men (which at that time I could ill afford, the army being much weakened by sickness) to meet the convoy at Martin's, 56 miles from my camp; the distance being so great, a smaller effort was liable to fall by the enemy's cavalry, which are very numerous.

I therefore thought it advisable to retire by slow marches to the Eutaws, where I might have an opportunity of receiving my supplies, and disencumber myself of the sick, without risking my escorts, or suffer myself to be attacked at a disadvantage, should the enemy have crossed the Congarees.

Notwithstanding every exertion being made to gain intelligence of the enemy's situation, they rendered it impossible, by way-laying the by-paths and passes through the different swamps; and even detained different flags of truce which I had sent on public business on both sides.

About six o'clock in the morning I received intelligence by two deserters, who left General Greene's camp the preceding evening about seven miles from this place: and, from their report, the rebel army consisted of near 4000 men, with a numerous body of cavalry, and four pieces of cannon.

In the mean time I received information by Major Coffin, whom I had previously detached with 140 infantry, and 50 cavalry, in order to gain intelligence of the enemy, that they appeared in force in his front, then about four miles from my camp.

Finding the enemy in force so near me, I determined to fight them, as from their numerous cavalry a retreat seemed to me to be attended with dangerous consequences; I immediately formed the line of battle, with the right of the army to the Eutaw branch, and its left crossing the road leading to Roache's plantation, leaving a corps on a commanding situation to cover the Charles Town road, and to act occasionally as a reserve.

About nine o'clock the action began on the right, and soon after became general.

Knowing that the enemy were much superior in numbers, and at the same time finding that they attacked with their militia in front, induced me not to alter my position unless I saw a certain advantage to be gained by it: for by moving forwards I exposed both flanks of the army to the enemy's cavalry, which I saw ready formed to take that advantage, particularly on the left, which obliged me to move the reserve to support it.

By some unknown mistake the left of the line advanced, and drove their militia and North Carolinians before them; but unexpectedly finding the Virginian and Maryland lines ready formed, and at the same time receiving a heavy fire, occasioned some confusion. It was therefore necessary to retire a little distance, to an open field, in order to form,

which was instantly done, under cover of a heavy and well-directed fire, from a detachment of New York volunteers under the command of Major Sheridan, whom I had previously ordered to take post in the house, to check the enemy should they attempt to pass it.

The action was renewed with great spirit; but I was sorry to find that a three-pounder, posted on the road leading to Roache's, had been disabled, and could not be brought off when the left of the line retired.

The right wing of the army being composed of the flank battalion, under the command of Major Marjoribanks, having repulsed and drove every thing that attacked them, made a rapid move to their left, and attacked the enemy in flank; upon which they gave way in all quarters, leaving behind them two brass six-pounders, and upwards of 200 killed on the field of action, and sixty taken prisoners, amongst which is Colonel Washington; and, from every information, about 800 wounded, altho' they contrived to carry them off during the action. The enemy retired with great precipitation to a strong situation, about seven miles from the field of action, leaving their cavalry to cover their retreat. The glory of the day would have been more complete had not the want of cavalry prevented me from taking the advantage, which the gallantry of my infantry threw in my way.

I omitted to inform your Lordship, in its proper place, of the army's having for some time been much in want of bread, there being no old-corn or mills near me. I was therefore under the necessity of sending out roving parties from each corps, under an officer, to collect potatoes every morning at day-break; and unfortunately that of the flank battalion and buffs, having gone too far in front, fell into the enemy's hands before the action began, which not only weakened my line, but increased their number of prisoners.

Since the action our time has been employed in taking care of the wounded; and finding that the enemy have no intention to make a second attack, I have determined to cover the wounded as far as Monk's-corner with the army.

My particular thanks are due to Lieutenant-colonel Cruger, who commanded the front line, for his conduct and gallantry during the action; and to Lieutenant-colonel Allen, Majors Dawson, Stewart, Sheridan, and Coffin, and to Captains Kelly and Campbell, commanding the different corps and detachments; and every other officer and soldier fulfilled the separate duties of their stations with great gallantry: but to Major Marjoribanks, and the flank battalion under his command, I think the honour of the day is greatly due. My warmest praise is due to Capt. Barry, Deputy Adjutant General, Major Brigade Coxon, Lieutenant Ranken, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and to Acting Major of Brigade Roosback, for the great assistance they rendered me during the day.

I hope





I hope, my Lord, when it is considered such a handful of men, attacked by the united force of Generals Greene, Sumpter, Marion, Sumner, and Pickens, and the legions of Colonels Lee and Washington, driving them from the field of battle, and taking the only two six-pounders they had, deserve some merit.

Inclosed is the return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's troops.

From the number of corps and detachments which appears to have been engaged, it may be supposed our force great; but your Lordship will please to observe, that the army was much reduced by sickness, and otherwise. I hope your Lordship will excuse any inaccuracy that may be in this letter, as I have been a good deal indisposed by a wound which I received in my left elbow; which, though slight, from its situation, is troublesome. It will give me most singular pleasure if my conduct meets with the approbation of his Majesty, that of your Lordship, and my country.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the army commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Alexander Stewart, in the action at Eutaw, Sept. 8, 1782.

Cavalry. 2 rank and file killed; 1 commissioned officer, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded; 18 rank and file, missing.

Flank battalion. 1 commissioned officer, 12 rank and file, killed; 2 commissioned officers, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 81 rank and file, wounded; 3 drummers, missing.

The Buffs. 1 commissioned officer, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, killed; 1 commissioned officer, 3 serjeants, 74 rank and file, wounded; 1 commissioned officer, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 70 rank and file, missing.

63d regiment. 2 serjeants, 6 rank and file, killed; 3 commissioned officers, 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file, wounded; 2 commissioned officers, 20 rank and file, missing.

64th regiment. 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, killed; 2 commissioned officers, 3 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded; 2 commissioned officers, 7 serjeants, 47 rank and file, missing.

Detachment of the 84th regiment. 6 rank and file, killed; 1 commissioned officer, 22 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

New York infantry. 3 rank and file, wounded; 3 drummers, 4 rank and file, missing.

New Jersey volunteers. 2 rank and file, killed; 2 commissioned officers, 3 serjeants, 21 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.

1st battalion of Delancey's. 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded; 1 commissioned officer, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file, missing.

Provincial light infantry. 3 rank and file, killed; 4 commissioned officers, 3 serjeants,

12 rank and file, wounded; 4 commissioned officers, 1 serjeant, 21 rank and file, missing.

Artillery with additional. 3 rank and file, killed; 4 ditto, wounded; 11 ditto, missing.

Total. 2 commissioned officers, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 75 rank and file, killed; 16 commissioned officers, 20 serjeants, 2 drummers, 313 rank and file, wounded; 10 commissioned officers, 15 serjeants, 8 drummers, 224 rank and file, missing.

Names of officers, killed, wounded, and missing.

Cavalry. Cornet Vanhorn, wounded.

Flank battalion. Lieut. Huchman, 19th regiment light infantry, killed; Lieut. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, 19th regiment, ditto; Lieutenant Ankettie, 30th regiment ditto, wounded.

The Buffs. Lieut. Bukwith, killed; Hon. Major Leslie, wounded; Lieut. Douglas Hamilton missing, and prisoner.

63d regiment. Lieut. Campbell and Lloyd, and Ensign Murray, wounded; Capt. St. Leger, missing, wounded, and prisoner; Lieut. Beacroft missing, and prisoner.

64th regiment. Lieutenants Graham and Cofwell, wounded; Ensign Laton, missing, wounded, and prisoner, since dead; Capt. Strong missing, and prisoner.

48th regiment. Capt. Robert Campbell, wounded.

New Jersey volunteers. Capt. Barbare, and Lieutenant Troup, wounded; Lieutenant Troup since dead.

1st battalion Delancey's. Lieutenant Cunningham missing, and prisoners.

Provincial light infantry. Capt. Shaw, wounded, since dead; Capt. Bulkirk, Lieut. Cox, and Ensign Montgomery, wounded; Lieut. Evans, Ensigns Reed and Blauv, Adjutant Murray, missing, and prisoners.

Staff. Capt. Barry missing; wounded, and prisoner, Deputy-Adjutant-General.

(Signed) M. COXON, Major of Brigade.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Feb. 9.

St. James's, Feb. 9. The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable George Germain, (commonly called Lord George Germain) and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the names, siles, and titles of Baron Polebrooke, in the county of Sussex, and Viscount Sackville, of Drayton, in the county of Northampton.

The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant of the dignity of a Baronet of that kingdom to Benjamin Chapman, of St. Lucy, in the county of Westmeath, Esq; and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with remainder to Sir Thomas Chapman, Knight, brother of the said Benjamin Chapman, Esq. and his heirs male.



1786 A. M. E. R. I. C. A. 1787  
From the NEW YORK GAZETTE.

March 27. By advices just received from Virginia we learn, that the French troops have left the garrisons of York and Hampton, and marched from South Carolina; in consequence of which the militia from the interior parts of that province were called down to garrison those places: That Congress have demanded 12,000 men from Virginia, which the Assembly have agreed to furnish by draught; this has so struck the inhabitants, that those who have no families are endeavouring to get to sea, some as passengers, others as common sailors, &c.

Account of the expedition against the Rebel Post on Tom's River, New-Jersey, under the orders of the Honourable Board of Directors of Associated Loyalists.

"On Wednesday, the 20th instant, Lieut. Blanchard, of the armed Whale-boats, and about 80 men belonging to them, with Capt. Thomas, and Lieutenant Roberts, both of the late Buck's County Volunteers, and between 30 and 40 other Refugee Loyalists, the whole under the command of Lieut. Blanchard, proceeded to Sandy-Hook, under convoy of Capt. Stewart Ross, in the armed brig Arrogant, where they were detained by unfavourable winds until the 23d; about twelve o'clock on that night the party landed near the mouth of Tom's River, and marched to the Block-house at the town of Dover, and reached it just at day-light. On the way they were challenged and fired upon, and when they came to the works they found the Rebels, consisting of 25 or 26 twelve-months men and militia, apprised of their coming, and prepared for defence.

"The post into which they had thrown themselves was about six or seven feet high, made of large logs, with loopholes between, and a number of brass swivels on the top, which was entirely open, nor was there any way





way of entering but by climbing over. They had, besides swivels, muskets with bayonets, and long pikes for their defence. Lieutenant Blanchard summoned them to surrender, which they not only refused, but bid the party defiance; on which he immediately ordered the place to be stormed, which was accordingly done, and though defended with obstinacy it was soon carried. The Rebels had nine men killed in the assault, and 12 made prisoners, two of whom are wounded, the rest made their escape in the confusion. Among the killed was a Major of militia, two Captains, and one Lieutenant. The Captain of the twelvemonth's men, stationed there, is amongst the prisoners, who are all brought safe to town. On our side two were killed, Lieutenant Irdell of the armed Boatmen, and Lieut. Inslee of the Loyalists, both very brave officers, who distinguished themselves on the attack, and whose loss is much lamented. Lieutenant Roberts and five others are wounded, but it is thought none of them are in a dangerous way.

"The town, as it is called, consisting of about a dozen houses, in which none but a piratical set of banditti resided, together with a grist and saw mill, were, with the Block-house, burned to the ground, and an iron cannon spiked and thrown into the river. A fine large barge, called Hylers barge, and another boat, in which the Rebels used to make their excursions on the coast, were brought off. Some other attempts were intended to have been made, but the appearance of bad weather, and the situation of the wounded, being without either surgeon or medicines, induced the party to return to New-York, where they arrived on the 25th."

Charles-Town, April 30. We have just learned that a schooner has arrived from North Carolina with dispatches, the purport of which are, that the armed vessels under the command of Capt. McLean, which sailed from hence about three weeks ago, arrived at Beaufort; and that the land-forces on board, under the command of Capt. Isaac Stewart, very gallantly effected a landing on the 4th instant, and after some opposition took possession of the fort and the town, with all the vessels in the harbour, and a considerable value in merchandize and produce of the country; they have also taken the principal inhabitants of the town prisoners. Further particulars are hourly expected.

Charles-Town, April 13. We are informed by a person of credit from the country, of a most cruel murder committed on the 3d of this month in the neighbourhood of Camden: A party of rebels, consisting of the following persons, Will's Whitaker, John McKinnie, Charles Lewis, Wm. Whitaker, jun. Samuel Dinkins, John Dinkins, Arthur Brown Ross, Roger Gibson, John King, and Narbeth Carter, went to the house of Francis Tidwell, who had formerly been a Captain in the Royal Militia, but who had remained in the country when the troops moved down, in

hopes of eluding the search he expected would be made after him, by lying out in the swamps. He was unluckily at home when the party above-mentioned came suddenly to his house. John Dinkins immediately fired at him, and the bullet went through his shoulder. He was then carried to a place some miles distant, and was there hanged, without undergoing the least appearance of a trial. Circumstances attended the execution, which rendered even the deed more execrable than the merely putting an innocent man to death. As his murderers never took the trouble of pinioning his arms, in his struggles, while dying, he attempted several times to take hold of the limbs of the tree on which he was hanged; and it afforded them high amusement to beat down his hands with their whips and sticks. His body remained hanging for three days. Narbeth Carter was the person who performed the part of executioner, and so much to the satisfaction of his friends, that they say they will find him in full employment while there are any Tories in the State.

We are informed by Capt. Thobourn, of the ship Lord George Germain, arrived here from Jamaica, that upwards of 40 stores have been lately consumed by fire in the Town of Kingston, the loss occasioned by which is estimated at 200,000l.

Charles-Town, April 20. This day arrived here a dispatch boat from Beaufort, in North-Carolina, which she left the 16th of this month. By her we learn, that Capt. McLean has taken, since our former accounts of his success, a sloop from St. Kitt's, with a valuable lading of rum and sugar.

#### MILITARY.

The Earl of Pembroke, Governor of Portsmouth, in the room of Gen. Monkton, dec.—Col. White, Lieutenant-Governor and Commandant in the island of Jersey—Major Gen. Morrison, to be Colonel of the 17th regiment of foot—The Earl of Lincoln, Colonel of the 75th regiment of foot—Lord Effingham, Colonel of the 9th regiment of foot—Lord Say and Sele, Colonel of the 4th regiment of foot.





New-York, Aug. 7. The following is a copy of a letter from Sir Guy Carleton and Rear-Admiral Digby, to General Washington, dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1782, written in consequence of directions from England, and published at the request of the inhabitants of New-York:

"SIR, <sup>182</sup> New-York, Aug. 2, 1782.  
"The pacific disposition of the Parliament and people of England towards the Thirteen Provinces, has already been communicated to you, and the resolution of the House of Commons of the 27th of February last, has been placed in your Excellency's hands, and intimations given at the same time that further pacific measures were likely to follow. Since which, until the present time, we had no direct communications from England, but a mail is now arrived, which brings us very important information.

"We are acquainted, Sir, by authority, that negotiations for a general peace have already commenced at Paris; and that Mr. Grenville is invested with full powers to treat with all parties at war; and is now at Paris in the execution of his commission.

"And we are further, Sir, made acquainted, that his Majesty, in order to remove all obstacles to that peace which he so ardently wished to restore, has commanded his Ministers to direct Mr. Grenville, that the Independence of the Thirteen Provinces should be proposed by him, in the first instance, instead of making it a condition of a general treaty; however, not without the highest confidence, that the Loyalists shall be restored to their possessions, or a full compensation made them for whatever confiscations may have taken place.

"With respect to Mr. Laurens, we are to acquaint you, that he has been enlarged, and discharged from all engagements without any condition whatever; after which, he declared of his own accord, that he considered Lord Cornwallis as freed from his parole. Upon this point we are to desire your Excellency's sentiments, or those of Congress. <sup>183</sup> 2

"We are further acquainted, that transports have been prepared in England for conveying all the American prisoners to this country, to be exchanged here; and we are directed to urge, by every consideration of humanity, the most speedy exchange; a measure in which not only the comforts, but the rights of individuals, are concerned. A proposition has already been made, that (all exchanges of men of the same description being exhausted) sailor and soldier shall be immediately exchanged, man for man, against each other, with this condition annexed, that your sailors shall be at liberty to serve the moment they are exchanged, and the soldiers so received by us shall not serve in or against the Thirteen Provinces for one year; and from this proposition we do not wish to recede. We have the honour to be your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servants,

GUY CARLETON, R. DIGBY."  
His Excellency General Washington.

ARTICLES agreed upon, by and between Richard Oswald, Esquire, the commissioner of his Britannic Majesty, for treating of peace with the commissioners of the United States of America, in behalf of his said Majesty, on the one part: and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hay, and Henry Laurens, four of the commissioners of the said States, for treating of peace with the commissioner of his said Majesty, on their behalf, on the other part; to be inserted in, and to constitute, the treaty of peace, proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great-Britain and the said United States; but which treaty is not to be concluded until terms of a peace shall be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France, and his Britannic Majesty shall be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly. <sup>1782</sup> <sup>184</sup>

Art. 1. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent States; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claim to the government, propriety, and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof: and that all disputes which might arise in future, on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States, may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries; viz. <sup>185</sup>

Art. 2. From the north west angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of Saint Croix River to the highlands, along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north westernmost head of Connecticut River; thence down along the middle of that river, to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence, by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraqui; thence along the middle of said river, into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie; through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication, into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake, to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior, northward to the Isles Royal and Pelicpeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake, to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence, on a due west course, to the river Mississippi; thence by



a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of North latitude;—South, by a line to be drawn due East from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees North of the equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola, or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof, to its junction with the Flint river; then strait to the head of St. Mary's river, and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean;—East, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly North, to the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due East from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic Ocean; excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia.

Art. 3. It is agreed, That the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, the right to take fish, of every kind, on the Grand Bank, and on all the other banks of  
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Newfoundland;





Newfoundland; also in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and, also, that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish, of every kind, on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure the same on that island); and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks, of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks, of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

Art. 4. It is agreed, That creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

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Art. 5. It is agreed, That the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective States, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights, and properties, of persons resident in districts in the possession of his Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights, and properties, as may have been confiscated; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States, a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States, that the estates, rights, and properties of such last mentioned persons shall be restored to them, they refusing to any persons who may be now in possession the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands or properties since the confiscation.

And it is agreed, That all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

Art. 6. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons, for or by reason of the part which he or they may have

taken in the present war; and that no person shall on that account suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty, or property; and that those who may be in confinement on such charges, at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

Art. 7. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said States, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other; wherefore, all hostilities, both by sea and land, shall then immediately cease: all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets, from the said United States, and from every port, place, and harbour within the same, leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers, belonging to any of the said States, or their citizens, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper States and persons to whom they belong.

Art. 8. The navigation of the Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great-Britain, and the citizens of the United States.

Art. 9. In case it should so happen, that any place or territory belonging to Great-Britain, or to the United States, should be conquered by the arms of either, from the other, before the arrival of these articles in America, it is agreed, that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Done at Paris, the thirtieth day of November, in the year one thousand seven hundred eighty-two.

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RICHARD OSWALD, (L. S.)  
JOHN ADAMS, (L. S.)  
B. FRANKLIN, (L. S.)  
JOHN JAY, (L. S.)  
HENRY LAURENS, (L. S.)

Witness

Caleb Whitefoord,  
Secretary to the British commission.

W. T. Franklin,  
Secretary to the American commission.







AN  
 ACCURATE MAP  
 of the  
 ISLANDS  
 of  
 ST. CHRISTOPHERS and NEVIS  
 in the  
 WEST INDIES  
 By an Officer  
 With the Position of the  
 ENGLISH and FRENCH FLEETS  
 February 7<sup>th</sup> 1782.





Description of the Island of St. Christophers.

188 (With a correct whole sheet Map.) 1782

THE importance of the island was acknowledged by the most indifferent member of the community when it was lately attacked, and in danger of being ravished from our hands. The very signal service performed to their country by the fleet under the command of Sir Samuel Hood, in rescuing this island from the invading enemy, has induced us at the request of many of our friends, to insert the annexed map of the island, which will considerably tend to illustrate the Gazette account of the operations of the English and French squadrons, which our readers will find in the chronicle of the present month.

St. Christophers or St. Kitts, is the principal of the Caribbees, which gave birth to all the English and French colonies in America. Both nations arrived there on the same day in 1625. They shared the island between them, signed a perpetual neutrality, and entered into a mutual engagement to assist each other against their common enemy the Spaniards, who for a century past had invaded or disturbed the two hemispheres. But jealousy soon divided those whom interest had united. The French grew envious of the prosperous labours of the English; who, on their side, could not patiently bear that an idle neighbour, whose only employment was hunting





hunting and gallantry, should be trying to rob them of their wives. This reciprocal uneasiness soon created quarrels, war, and devastations, though neither of the parties aimed at conquest. These were only domestic animosities, in which government took no part. Concerns of greater importance having kindled a war between the two mother-countries in 1666, St. Christopher's became a scene of carnage for half a century. The weaker being compelled to evacuate the colony, soon entered it again with a reinforcement, both to revenge their defeat, and to repair their losses. This long contest, in which both parties alternately had the advantage, was terminated by the total expulsion of the French in 1702; and the peace of Utrecht cut off all their hopes of ever returning thither.

This was no great sacrifice at that time, for a people who had never exerted themselves otherwise in that colony, than in hunting and carrying on war. Their population amounted but to 667 white people of all ages and both sexes; 29 free blacks, and 653 slaves. All their herds consisted only of 265 head of horned cattle, and 157 horses. They cultivated nothing but a little cotton and indigo, and had but one single sugar plantation.

Though the English had for a long time made a greater advantage of this island, yet they did not immediately reap all the benefit they might have done from having the sole possession of it.

This conquest was for a long time a prey to rapacious governors, who sold the lands for their own profit, or gave them away to their creatures; though they could warrant the duration of the sale, or grant, only during the term of their administration. The parliament of England at length remedied this evil, by ordering, that all lands should be put up to auction, and the purchase-money paid into the public coffers. After this prudent regulation, the new plantations were as well cultivated as the old ones.

The whole of the island may be about fourteen leagues in circuit, its length being about five and the breadth one league and a half, except towards the south, where it is narrowed into an isthmus, which joins it to a head land about one league long, and half a league broad. It contains in the whole about sixty-eight square miles. The centre of the island is taken up by a great number of high and barren mountains, intersected by rocky precipices almost impassable: In many places of which issue hot springs. Mount

Misery, which seems to be a decayed Volcano, whose head is in the clouds, is the highest of all these mountains; its perpendicular height being 3711 feet—At a little distance it bears the resemblance of a man carrying another on his back. The assemblage of these mountains makes St. Kitts appear to those who approach by sea, like one huge mountain covered with wood, but they find as they come near that the coast grows easier. Agreeable, neat, and commodious habitations, adorned with avenues, fountains, and groves, are dispersed over the plains. The taste for rural life, which the English have retained more than any other civilized nation in Europe, prevails in the highest degree at St. Christophers. They never had the least occasion to form themselves into small societies in order to pass away the time; and if the French had not left there a small town, where their manners are preserved, they would still be unacquainted with that kind of social life, which is productive of more altercations than pleasures; which is kept up by gallantry, and terminates in debauchery, which begins with convivial joys, and ends in the quarrels of gaming. Instead of this image of union, which is in fact, only a beginning of discord, the English planters live by themselves, but live happy; their soul and countenance as serene as the clear sky, under which they breathe a pure and wholesome air in the midst of their plantations, and surrounded with their slaves, whom they certainly govern with paternal tenderness, since they inspire them with generous, and sometimes heroic sentiments.

It is unluckily subject to hurricanes as well as earthquakes. In August 1772 they experienced a most dreadful storm, which did immense damage; but the violence of the late hurricane did not extend to them.

They have two considerable towns in the island, the principal of which is Basseterre, formerly the capital of the French part. The other is called Sandy Point, and always belonged to the English.

Calculators differ very much in their accounts of the population of this island; some make the whole number of its inhabitants only amount to 7000 whites, and 20,000 blacks; others make them 10,000 whites, and 30,000 blacks; however it is certain that it is one of the islands belonging to the English, where there is the least disproportion between the masters and slaves. In 1770 the exportations of this island amounted to above 419,000*l.* sterling, in sugar, molasses, and rum, and near 8000*l.* for cotton.





*Narrative of Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. relative to his Conduct during part of his command of the King's Troops in North America.* 8vo. Debrett, 2s. 1788

A GREAT deal of light is thrown upon the conduct of the American war, by this publication. It is subscribed and authenticated by Sir Henry Clinton; and it is well supported by the public papers, and vouchers which are given in the appendix. We pretend not, however, to pronounce, that it is uniformly exact. The censures it implies upon public measures, and public men will necessarily draw attention; and answers may infallibly be expected. With regard to literary merit, it can boast no

thing. The arrangement of the matter is without art, and the language without elegance.

As a specimen of a publication which is so interesting from its subject, we shall lay the following extract before our readers.

“ Being conscious, that during my command in North America, my whole conduct was actuated by the most ardent zeal for the King's service, and the interests of the public, I was exceedingly mortified, when I returned to England, after  
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a service of seven years in that country, to find that erroneous opinions had gone forth respecting it; and that many persons had, in consequence, admitted impressions to my prejudice. Anxious, therefore, to explain what had been misinterpreted or misrepresented, (as indeed might well be expected, from the publication of Lord C's letter of the 20th of October, without being accompanied by my answer to it) I had proposed taking an opportunity, in the House of Commons, of saying a few words on such parts of my conduct as seemed not to be sufficiently understood; and I flatter myself I should have been able to make it appear, that I acted up to the utmost of my powers, from the beginning to the end of my command: and that none of the misfortunes of the very unfortunate campaign of 1781 can, with the smallest degree of justice, be imputed to me.

"But I arrived here so late in the session, that I was advised to defer it; and it was judged that the gracious reception I had just met with from my Sovereign rendered an immediate explanation unnecessary. I was not, however, apprised to what degree the public prejudice had been excited against me, else, I should probably have been induced to have taken an earlier opportunity of offering to parliament what I have to say on the subject. But the late change in public affairs, furnishing so much more important matter for their deliberation, deprived me of the opportunity I thought I should have had: and, as by the present recess it is probable that I may not be able to execute my intentions before a late period, when perhaps peculiar circumstances might force me through delicacy to decline it, I beg leave to lay before the public the following plain narrative, which will, I trust, remove prejudice and error.

"I have much to regret that, when this business was discussed in the House of Lords last session of parliament, the whole of my correspondence, with the late American minister, Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis, and the admirals commanding on the West-India and American stations, was not produced, or at least such parts thereof as, being necessary to explain my conduct, might have appeared consistently with state policy. Because the letters which compose that correspondence, being written to the moment as events happened, are certainly the most faithful records of my actions and

intentions; and are consequently the clearest, fairest, and most unexceptionable testimonies I can adduce in their support. I hope, therefore, I shall stand exculpated, from the necessity of the case, for any impropriety there may be in my annexing to this letter such of them as I may judge most requisite for that purpose. Three of them will, I presume, be found very material, (Appendix No. IX.) as they contain my answers and observations upon Lord Cornwallis's letters of the 20th of October and 2d. of December on the subject of the unfortunate conclusion of the last campaign in the Chesapeake;—which latter I am sorry to observe, were given to the public, while mine in answer were withheld from it;—I hope without design.

"Although I never dared promise myself that any exertions of mine, with my very reduced force (nearly one-third less than that of my predecessor) could bring the war to a happy conclusion; yet I confess that the campaign of 1781 terminated very differently from what I once flattered myself it would; as may appear, by the subjoined extracts of letters, written in the beginning of that year, and which were transmitted to the minister. I was led, however into these hopes, more by the apparent distresses of the enemy than any material successes we had met with.

"The plan I had formed for the campaign of 1781, (upon the expectation of a reinforcement from Europe—from the West Indies—and from the southward (after operation should cease in that quarter)—added to what I might be able to spare at the time from the small force under my immediate command at New York) was calculated to make a fair and solid effort in favour of our friends—in a district where I had some reason to believe they were numerous and hearty; and where I judged it might be made with little danger, even from a temporary naval superiority of the enemy. This plan had been suggested to the minister in the year 1780; and more particularly explained to him in 1781; notwithstanding which a preference was given to another, (Appendix, No. I.) which seemed to be forced (Appendix No. II.) upon me by Lord Cornwallis's quitting the Carolinas, where I had left him in the command, and marching into Virginia; a measure I must say, determined upon upon without my approbation, and very contrary to my wishes and intentions. The minister directed me to support

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Lord Cornwallis and solid operation in Virginia: the danger of which, without a covering fleet, I had constantly represented to him. He repeatedly and positively promised me a covering fleet; and when the Admiral arrived with the naval reinforcement from the West-Indies, he was clearly of opinion himself, and of course convinced me, that he had brought that covering fleet. (Appendix No. III.) Therefore, as Admiral Graves's squadron was acknowledged to be superior to that under Monsier de Barras, I could not but suppose that the arrival of Admiral Digby (hourly expected) would give us a most decided naval superiority.—And here, perhaps, it may not be improper to remark, that though the minister directs me, by his letters of the 2d of May, and 6th of June, to adopt solid operation in Virginia, he signifies to me his Majesty's approbation of my own plan, in a subsequent letter of the 14th of July, telling me at the same time, that "he has not the least doubt Lord Cornwallis will have fully seen the reasonableness of it, and has executed it with his wonted ardor, intrepidity, and success."

"Under these circumstances, and with these assurances, I never could have the most distant idea that Mr. Washington had the least hopes of a superior French fleet in the Chesapeake; and I consequently never could suppose that he would venture to go there. But if he should, I was satisfied from the reasons already stated, that I should be able to meet him there with every advantage on my side, by having the command of that bay—without which he could not possibly feed his army. This opinion has been also since confirmed by a letter from him to Count De Grasse, dated 26th of September 1781, (No. IV. Appendix) wherein he tells him, if he quits the Chesapeake, the enemy will certainly get possession of it, and he must disband his army.

"Had my correspondence been produced, it would have appeared from it, and the returns accompanying it, that instead of seventeen, twenty, nay twenty-four thousand men, which it has been reported I had at New York (after the very ample reinforcements as the minister acknowledges (No. 5. Appendix) which I had sent to the southward) I had not 12,000 effectives, and of these not above 9,300 fit for duty, regulars and provincials. But had I had twice that number, I do not know that, after leaving sufficient garrisons in the islands

and posts depending (which it is admitted by all would take 6000) I could, as has been insinuated, have prevented the junction between Mons. Rochambeau and General Washington, which was made in the highlands at least 50 miles from me; or that I could have made any direct move against their army when joined (consisting then of at least 11,000 men, exclusive of militia, assembled on each side the Hudson) with any prospect of solid advantage from it. Or if I had as many reasons to believe that Mr. Washington would move his army into Virginia without a covering French fleet, as I had to think he would not; I could not have prevented his passing the Hudson under cover of his forts at Verplanks and Stoney Points. Nor (supposing I had boats properly manned) would it have been advisable to have landed at Elizabeth town, in the face of works, which he might easily have occupied (as they were only seven miles from his camp at Chatham) without subjecting my army to be beat, *en detail*. Nor could I, when informed of his march towards the Delaware, have passed an army in time to have made any impression upon him before he crossed that river. But with my reduced force, any attempt of the fort would have been madness and folly in the extreme.

With what might possibly be spared from such a force, nothing could be attempted except against detachments from Mr. Washington's army (or when reinforced in a small degree) against such of its distant magazines as might occasionally happen to be unguarded. Two of the latter offered, one against Philadelphia, which I certainly should have attempted in July, had Lord Cornwallis spared me any part of 3000 men; but, as his Lordship seemed to think he could not hold the stations we both thought eligible, if he spared me any part of the force with him, I was obliged to relinquish this design. The other much more important, was against Rhode Island. I had discovered by intercepted letters from all the French admirals and generals, that Count Rochambeau's army had marched from Rhode Island to join Mr. Washington at the White Plains; that their battering train and stores for siege were left at Providence under little more than a militia guard; and that their fleet remained in Rhode Island harbour with orders as soon as repaired, to retire to Boston for security. By private information, which I had at that time, I found also that the works at Rhode

Rhode Island were in a great measure dismantled, and had only a few invalids and militia to guard them, and that they were both there and at Providence under great apprehensions of a visit from us. From other motives as well as my own knowledge of these posts, I had the strongest reason to expect the fullest success to an attempt against them, and I therefore immediately proposed to Admiral Graves a joint expedition for that purpose; which he readily consented to. It was accordingly agreed between us, that it should be undertaken as soon as he could assemble his fleet, and a small reinforcement (hourly expected) should arrive from Europe. The reinforcement joined me on the 11th of August, and the admiral (who had sailed on a cruise) having returned to the coast on the 16th, I immediately renewed my proposal, (Appendix, No. VI.) The admiral informed me in answer, that he was under the necessity of sending the Robuste to the yard to be refitted, and that he should take the opportunity while that was doing of shifting a mast or two in the Prudente; and when those repairs were accomplished, he would give me timely notice, (Appendix, No. VII.) The ships were not ready on the 28th; Sir Samuel Hood, however, arriving on that day, I immediately ordered the troops to be embarked; and going to the admirals on Long Island, I proposed to them that the expedition should instantly take place: but receiving intelligence that evening that Monsieur De Barris had sailed on the 25th, it was of course stopped. Thus, to the admirals great mortification and my own, was lost an opportunity of making the most important attempt that had offered the whole war.

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